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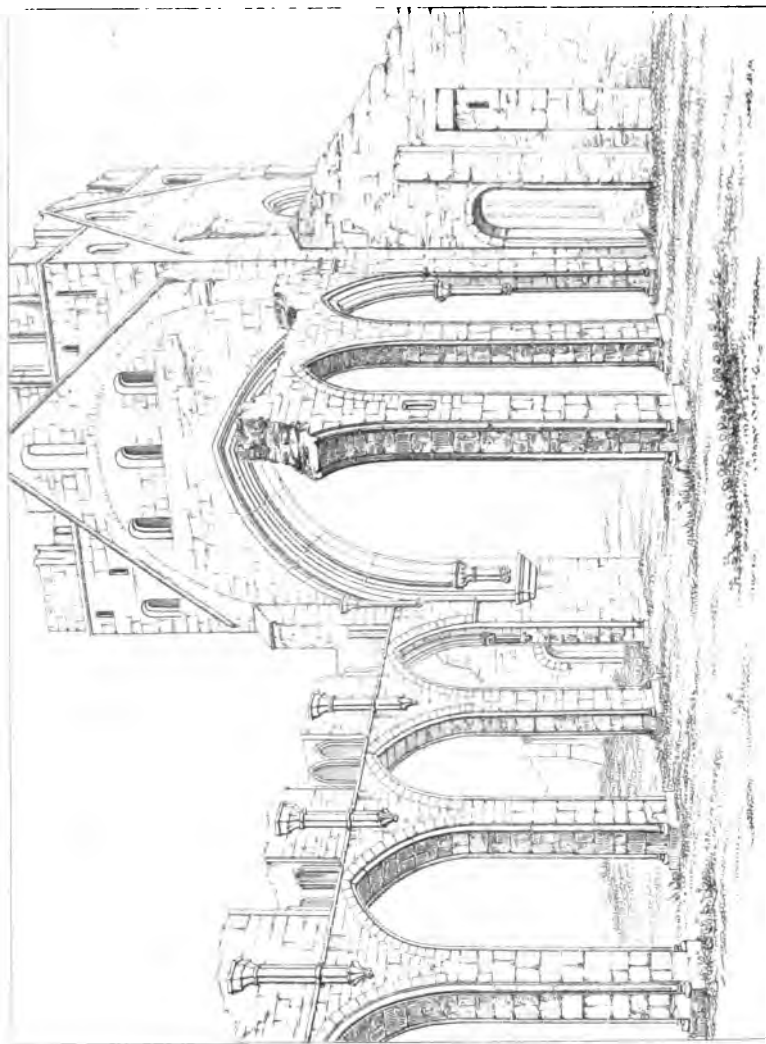












*Abbey of St. Pierre, Soissons.*

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE

# Archæologia Cambrensis,

THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

Cambrian Archæological Association.



VOL. I. THIRD SERIES.

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## P R E F A C E .

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IN this First Volume of the Third Series of the *ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS*, it is hoped that the general collection of papers on the Antiquities of Wales and the Marches has been worthily continued and extended ; for it is the object and the wish of the Association to uphold the scientific character of its Journal, and to illustrate the subjects treated of in it, as amply as its funds will admit.

The Publication Committee desire to express their sense of the kind manner in which the Officers of the Association, and the Members generally, have aided them in their labours. Their thanks are due to Mr. Love Parry, and Mr. Lee, for contributing, at their own cost, and with their own pencils, the illustrations of Tre 'r Ceiri, and Pencoyd Castles, respectively. The Council of the Archæological Institute kindly lent to the Association the wood-blocks of the Seal of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln ; while the

Mayor and Corporation of Denbigh obligingly allowed the ancient Charter, which that Seal illustrates, to be forwarded to London for transcription by one of our most active and valuable members, Mr. Albert Way.

The Cambrian Archæological Association is bound to congratulate itself on the large increase of its Members, as well as on the undiminished vigour with which its Journal is supported, and its affairs conducted.

The Publication Committee have every reason to expect that the Second and succeeding Volumes of this Series will contain papers, of at least equal interest with those which they have already issued.

# Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. I.—JANUARY, 1855.

## INTRODUCTION.

IN commencing a Third Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the President and Committee of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION are desirous of explaining to Members that, while the principles and objects of the Society and its Journal remain unchanged, anxious endeavours have been made, and proper steps taken, for increasing the extent, the influence, and the efficiency both of the Association and of its official organ.

By the earnest exertions, and untiring liberality, of its most active Members, the ranks of the Association have received a large addition of Members since the Meeting at Ruthin; and means have been placed at the disposal of the Committee, for the continued publication, and for the more ample illustration, of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, on a scale worthy of the Association, and of the time-honoured Remains which it ever seeks to study and to preserve. In consequence, too, of the increased ardour for archæological pursuits, and of the more scientific spirit in which researches are now carried on, not only are the communications made to the Committee, from all quarters, greatly increased in number, but they

are becoming daily more important in their nature, and requiring greater means of illustration. The zeal and knowledge of members have caused, and keep pace with, the growth of the Association; and they tend, in conjunction with the generous aid of individual Members, to furnish the means for properly recording and representing the antiquities of the Principality and its Marches. To perpetuate so desirable a state of things, it becomes the duty of all Members of the Association to promote with redoubled energy the examination and study, as well as the preservation and illustration of the antiquarian remains, not only of their own districts, but of the country generally. It is also incumbent on them as friends of a cause, which must look for its supporters chiefly among the more intellectual and cultivated classes of society, to do their best towards procuring the adjunction to the Association of as many persons as they can persuade to take common part with them; for, the greater the numbers of those engaged in so honourable and elevating a pursuit, the more abundant and secure will be the supply of means for carrying it on. The nature and constitution of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION raise it above all degrading influences of party spirit,—secular or religious; it is a strictly Scientific Body having only one end in view—and that of very high intellectual and social value—the study and preservation of National Antiquities, whether Material or Historical. By keeping this end steadily in view, and by acting with the same candid good will that has all along characterized its proceedings, the Association will be rendering important service, not to Wales only, but to the world in general. A certain portion of the wide field of intellectual research has fallen to its lot; let that portion be cultivated with diligence and judgment, in a spirit of candid and scientific observation; and the Association

will win the thanks of all the great and the good among those, who feel any interest in the past condition or present welfare of Cambria, "Ein hen wlad anwyl."

A Sub-Committee has been appointed for the management of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and all other publications of the Association.

The entire responsibility of all proceedings, whether of publication or of illustration, lies with the members of this Sub-Committee,—subject to the control and sanction of the President and the General Committee.

It has been decided that in future no person shall be a Member of the Association unless he is also a subscriber, and that the Journal shall not be issued, *in quarterly numbers*, to any but subscribers; though, at the end of the year, the public may have the opportunity of purchasing them, in a volume, at the price of £1. 5s. Only a small number of copies will be printed, beyond those required for the supply of Members.

For the greater convenience of conducting the business of the Journal, the Association has appointed Mr. J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, London, as its general publisher and agent. The printing of the Journal will be conducted in the same excellent manner as before, by Mr. R. Mason, Tenby; while the engraving of the illustrations, as will be found on reference to those in the present Number, has been entrusted to the most eminent English artists.

In consequence of various alterations and new arrangements, which were necessary to be made, the present or First Number, of the Third Series, has been delayed two months in its publication; but in future the Committee pledges itself to observe the utmost punctuality; and Members may count upon the Journal being issued, without fail, on the first day of each quarter.

## NOTICES OF SEVERAL EARLY INSCRIBED STONES RECENTLY FOUND IN VARIOUS PARTS OF WALES.

THE importance of a minute description of the earliest inscribed monumental remains in any country cannot be too highly over-rated, especially when all other national contemporary evidences of equal authenticity have been destroyed or lost. In France, notwithstanding the political and warlike excitement of the times, a commission has just been issued to examine, *in situ*, draw, describe, and publish all the Roman inscriptions existing in that country. Most of our readers need not to be informed that this is but one of many most important undertakings of a similar nature authorized and already executed, or in course of execution, by the French government, that of the present *regime* being as forward in the good work as its predecessors. Another undertaking of a similar kind was the magnificent work of Count Bastard upon the Ancient Illuminated Manuscripts of France, towards which the government of Louis Philippe advanced a sum of not less than a million of francs. Still more recently, the French government has undertaken the publication of a grand work upon the inscriptions and drawings of the Catacombs of Rome, a work of the highest interest, illustrating many of the earliest relics of Christianity now in existence. In like manner the Prussian government has just completed the publication of a noble work upon the Church of Saint Sophia, at Constantinople, in which many of the mosaic paintings and ornaments erected in the time of Justinian have lately been rediscovered, and are now for the first time given to the world in a style worthy of the subject; and the Russian government has bestowed upon the national antiquities of the empire so much attention as to have published them in seven noble folio volumes, filled with hundreds of the most costly plates.

Things are done otherwise in England. An amateur archæologist, for instance, who may have spent years in

getting together a series of *fac-similes* of the most elaborate illuminated Anglo-Saxon or Irish manuscripts, (and for elaborate intricacy they are far beyond those of any other country,) can only hope to find himself a bankrupt, if he will be rash enough to do, what nobody else will have zeal to undertake, that is, publish such national monuments; and in like manner our inscribed Roman monuments either lie inedited and unregarded in byways in the country, or piled up beneath staircases in our universities or museums, whence they are dragged to light by the zeal of some lover of antiquity, who must either bear the expense of publishing the record of them, or fall back upon our publishing associations for the same purpose. Let not the reader suppose these are imaginary cases.

Like the study of natural history, that of antiquities is made no part either of academical or general education; and, consequently, as in that science, it is only accidentally that a love for its investigation is engendered. How rarely this is the case need not be here told, but we may safely infer that, until "line upon line and precept upon precept" have been expended in the education of the public mind, either by means of the proceedings of energetic local associations, or by making the study of our national antiquities a branch of education, it will be in vain to expect that either their preservation, or the publication of proper descriptions of them, will be undertaken otherwise than by private zeal.

That the proceedings of the Cambrian Archæological Association have already done some good in this direction, and that an increased interest has been awakened concerning the relics of former times, in the immediate neighbourhood of the various places where the annual meetings of the Association have been held, cannot be doubted; and we have the proof before us in the discovery of several early inscribed stones of which no former notice has been published, and which, having been communicated to me by the Rev. H. L. Jones, and Mr. J. Foster, I have now the opportunity of laying before the antiquarian public, having received careful rubbings of the several stones, which have been reduced by the *camera lucida*.



The first of these stones contains the fragments of a Roman inscription, and is at the present time fixed in an upright position on the lawn at the vicarage at Llanrûg, Caernarvonshire. The letters employed in this inscription are Roman capitals, of a debased form, somewhat approaching what is termed the Rustic character, but with several of them evidently reversed.



Stone at Llanrug.

The portion of the inscription still remaining appears to me to require the following reading :—

IMP  
Q T R O  
D E C I O  
I G V :  
: E :

The M in the first line, with the first and last strokes splayed, is not at all of an uncommon form. The first letter in the third line must, I think, be considered to be a reversed D. The first stroke of the fourth line is very obscure; the second sickle-like character is a G of a form of common occurrence in manuscripts, but much rarer in stone inscriptions; the third letter, A, is, I conceive, in-

tended for V or U reversed, and this appears to be followed by a very doubtful letter. The only letter in the bottom line which I can decipher is E. I must leave the interpretation of this fragment to others better skilled than I am in the *formule* of Roman inscriptions. The letters in the inscription are about three-and-a-half inches high.



Stone at Ystradgynlais.

We now come to an early monumental inscription built into the outside of the east wall of Ystradgynlais Church, Brecknockshire, in the vale of the Tawe, near to the south-east angle. Possibly some other portion of the stone may be imbedded in the walls of the church, or, if broken, it might be found by a careful examination of other parts of the edifice. The inscription is simply **HIC IACIT**; but several peculiarities merit notice. *First*,—It is entirely in good Roman capitals, unless the terminal T has its down stroke a little angulated to the right at the bottom, giving it more of an uncial character. *Second*,—The A has the bar angulated downwards in the middle instead of being straight; and, *Third*,—The misspelling of the second word, IACIT for IACET. These several peculiarities indicate a somewhat more recent date than that of the Roman occupation of the Principality. The letters in this inscription measure about two-and-a-quarter inches in height.

At the same place is another inscribed stone, forming one of the steps of a staircase on the south side of the exterior of Ystradgynlais Church. The stone measures four feet long and eight inches wide. The letters are large and coarsely cut, measuring about three-and-a-half inches in height. There appears to be a crack across the stone between the first and second letters. The inscription, in its entire state, has, as it seems to me, been intended

to be read **ADIUNE**; from its standing thus alone, I take it to be a sepulchral slab, inscribed with a name



Stone of Adiune, at Ystradgynlais.

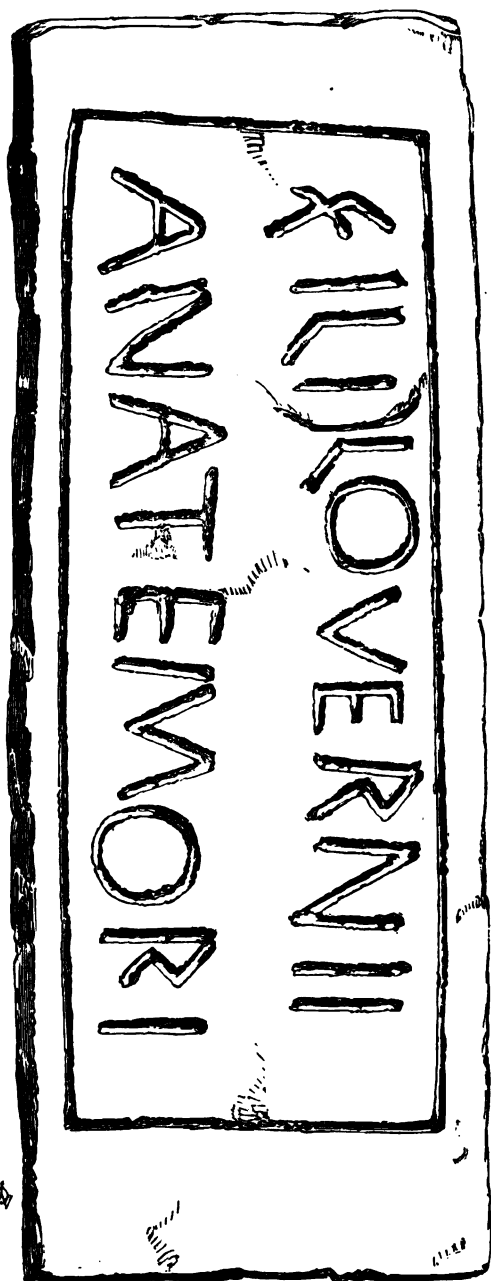
terminating not in the genitive I, as usual, but in E, probably intended for the diphthong *Æ*, and thus indicating a female as intended to be commemorated. The first stroke of the A and of the V are nearly upright; the curved stroke of the D is slightly detached at each end from the upright first stroke, as are also most of the strokes of the other letters. I suppose this inscription to be not much more recent than the fifth or sixth century.

A very interesting inscribed monumental stone has, within the last few months, been disinterred in part from the walls of Llanfaglan Church, near Caernarvon, having been used as the lintel over the doorway, with part of the inscription hidden in the adjoining masonry, from which it has now been extracted by the care of the authorities of the parish, and is carefully preserved within the sacred edifice. The stone is five feet long and fifteen inches wide; the inscription, owing to the large size of the letters (which are about four inches high), occupying two-thirds of the entire stone, and being enclosed in an oblong space by incised lines. The reading is clearly

**FILI LOVERNII  
ANATEMORI**

(The body) of the son of Lovernius; Anatemorus; (for I cannot twist the second line into separate Latin words, as **AN A TE MORI**). The first letter might be mistaken for a †, the commencing invocatory contraction used in diplomas, &c., for **IN NOMINE IESU CHRISTI**, but I have no hesitation in regarding it as a F of a very debased somewhat minus-

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES.



Stone at Llanfagan.







Stone at Cligerran.

cule-like form, or rather F with the top bar slanting. In like manner the two L's have the bottom stroke very oblique, and the two R's have the loop angulated, all the rest of the letters being good Roman capitals. Hence I think this inscription must be referred to a century or two subsequent to the departure of the Romans from this country.

Another interesting stone is found, standing erect, on the south side of the church, within the church-yard of Cilgerran, Pembrokeshire, near Cardigan. It measures about eight feet high, by a foot and a half wide, and about the same thickness. It is formed of the hard green stone of the neighbouring Preseley hills, and half of its length was buried in the earth and had to be excavated. It is to be read,—

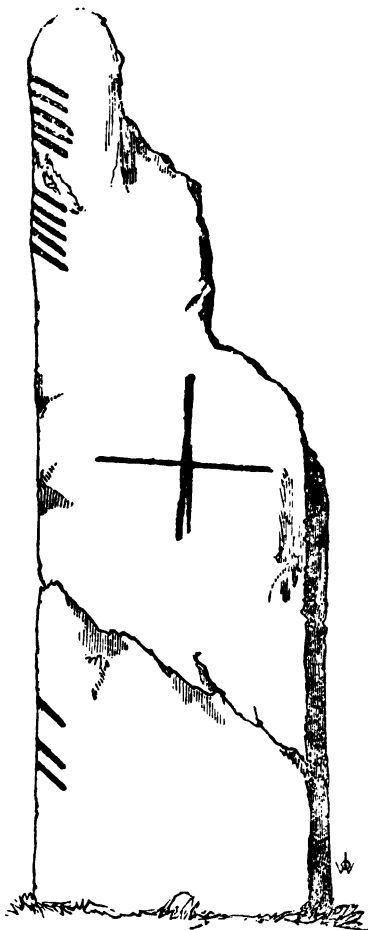
TRENAGUSSI FILI  
MACUTRENI HIC IACIT

(The body) of Trenegussus the son of Macutrenus lies here. The letters of the inscription are very irregular in size, some being two inches, and others as much as four-and-a-half inches, in height. They are of a mixed character, the first T being semi-uncial, with the bottom of the vertical stroke bent towards the right. Every E has the middle cross bar greatly elongated. The sixth letter of the upper line is very faint in the rubbings, but sufficient is shown to prove I think satisfactorily that it is intended for a debased minuscule g. The two S's are also of the minuscule character, as is the F in the word FILI. The fourth letter in the second line I prefer reading U rather than LI united, the whole letter being united without a break in the strokes. The H in HIC is of an unusual shape, and the T at the end of the inscription is quite minuscule, with a dash for the top cross stroke. The terminal letters in the second line are much crowded together, but all are distinct, and not *enclavées*, as is often the case where there is a want of space.

On the north side of this stone, that is, on its north-east edge (for the inscription faces the east), there appears to be an Ogham inscription all down the edge. The rubbing which I have received does not exhibit



these incisions very distinctly; but there are two groups of five oblique dashes of equal length near one end, and



Stone of Trenegussi, with Oghams.

towards the other end are two similar dashes, preceded by a single one; there are traces of another pair still lower, and the edge of the stone seems to be notched all the way down. In the middle of the side of the stone there appears to have been a cross, with the arms of equal length, slightly and rudely incised.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

## ROMAN REMAINS IN WALES.

## No. IV.

IF we turn away for a while from the northern end of the Clwydian hills, and look to the flat country intervening between DEVA and the rising grounds of Flintshire, we shall find at this, the north-eastern extremity of the Base-line which we are trying to establish, not less difficulty than we meet with in any portion of the survey. The country round Chester has been so long under cultivation, the natural features of the course of the Dee, and of the great Saline Marsh, or *Traeth*, (*Saltney*,) have been so changed, that no positive indication of any traces of the Roman road has hitherto been brought to our notice. We have, as yet, nothing but probabilities, and circuitous deductions, to guide us.

If the Romans had a bridge over the Dee where the *old* bridge of Chester now stands, (and it was here, doubtless, if anywhere,) then there is no reason to suppose that, when they wanted to reach the hilly country, they would take any other line than that afforded by the dry ground which rose nearest the limits of the marsh. A curved line, going near Dodleston and Kinerton, towards Mold, would be indicated on this supposition; or else, one stretching from Dodleston to Caergwrle. But, if they had no bridge over the Dee at DEVA, then they would go up as high as the nearest ford (at Holt?) before they crossed the stream.

We may in fairness leave this point to the researches of our antiquarian brethren at Chester,—they can probably decide the question whether a bridge existed there or not. From the form of the city, the intersection of the four main streets, and from the fact of Bridge Street leading down straight to the water, where there is no ford, we should ourselves infer that a bridge did exist at the spot indicated above.

The Romans would most probably (for we must still talk of probabilities only) make use of the line going

southwards, whether by BOVIVM or not, as far as they could, before they branched off to the south-west for the purpose of entering the hills. Now it does not seem improbable, antecedently, that a line of road should have led from DEVA to Caer Gai, beyond Bala, due south-west from Chester; and, if such a line existed, then the most feasible course for it would be along the line of natural openings extending from near Caergwrle by Llandegla and Bryn Eglwys to Corwen. The importance of Caer Gai induces us to think that such a line of communication, the straightest and the easiest, did exist; and we allude to it in this place, because it gives another argument, in addition to those adduced by Pennant, for considering Caergwrle as pointing out the spot where the road from DEVA to VARIS first entered the hill country. The preponderance of probability, and of evidence, more or less satisfactory, from the discovery of Roman remains at that place, seems to us to be in favour of Caergwrle.

Whether BOVIVM were at Holt, or at Bangor-iscoed, there is not much difficulty in supposing a road to have led from thence to Caergwrle.

Near the last named place, towards Treuddyn, we find a spot called *Pen y Street*; and this name is not altogether to be overlooked, though we do not attach much value to it in this debatable ground of two languages.

Supposing however that the Romans got to the hill-country of Flintshire from DEVA, by some road or other, the question then occurs as to which would be the most practicable method (*in those days*) of getting over that undulating district to the Clwydian hills; and in this we must be, for the present, guided by what we can infer to have been the natural condition of the ground they had to traverse. Whether they had to make a new line of road for themselves, or, which seems to us just as probable, they followed a line of British road already formed, we take for granted that all men, on foot or on horseback, at that day, would seek for dry and open ground, rather than engage themselves in woods and morasses. For this reason they would first of all cross the river Alun by the

easiest ford, and then they would keep on high ground, instead of following the boggy swamp made by that uncertain river. If reference be made to the Ordnance map, it would appear probable that the Romans crossed about half a mile below Caergwrle, then rounded the first hill they met, and passed along by Treuddyn to Nerquis; thence by Fron towards Cilcen; so towards Nannerch; and so towards Caerwys. A line of old road does trend in this manner; and, in the absence of any other indication, it is not absurd to suppose that villages were formed along lines of frequent communication rather than away from them. Then the names of the places just mentioned, added to the existence of an old cross-country road, whereon few obstacles occur, keeping through a line of country which, from the nature of the rocks over which it goes, could not have been thickly wooded,—all this leads us to look on this upper line of communication as more probable than the lower one, which coincides with the road from Caergwrle to Mold. The position of Arthur's Stone, opposite the Lodge of Colomendy, *may* indicate a point on this line of upper road; between that spot and Cilcen we meet with the names of *Maes y Groes*, *Erw Helen*, and *Pant y ffordd*.

Beyond Cilcen an obscure line of road may be traced on the map leading by Pen y rhiw, beyond Minffordd, over the low hill a mile to the east of Nannerch, towards Holywell, or Pantasa; but we see no reason for the Romans deviating in that direction when they were bound for SEGONTIVM; and therefore we should be inclined to look on the road from Minffordd to Caerwys as the most probable line occurring north of Cilcen.

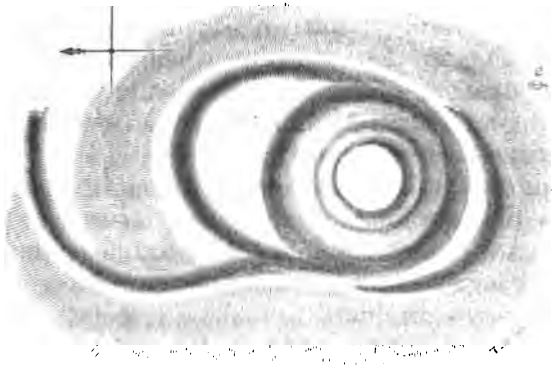
Nothing but probabilities and indirect inferences have been here brought forward, and, in the absence of positive indications, we have nothing better to offer; though we cannot but hope that some of the antiquarian residents in Flintshire may be induced to make researches, and to aid us in determining this part of the line.

H. L. J.

## PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

In a late Number of the Journal, two of our excellent associates have suggested the desirability of the formation of lists of local antiquities in each county. I cordially agree with both gentlemen that such lists would be of great value, but I fear there are very few, who have leisure or opportunity of giving any account of the whole of these interesting objects, in any one of the counties within the scope of our researches. Many of the pre-historic remains are situate in localities remote from the great roads of communication, and are unknown except to the residents in their immediate vicinity. All that can be expected is that each member should furnish a list of those within his own knowledge, and, if possible, accompanied with sketches or plans, with a description.

Most of the pre-historic remains in the county of Monmouth have been noticed in Coxe's *Historical Tour*, with very accurate plans; there were, however, a great number which escaped his researches, and remain undescribed in any work. I will notice a few of these that have fallen in my way; at the same time, I must not be supposed to assert that these are the whole of the hitherto undescribed remains.



Y Castell Penrose.

In the parish of Penrose, about five miles from my own residence, is an earthwork of very singular construction. It occupies the summit of a small hill of no great elevation, but sufficiently high not to be commanded by any of the neighbouring heights. It consists of a tumulus about 173 feet in diameter at the base, and of considerable altitude, moated round. On the north is a sort of half-moon, also moated, and another smaller one on the south; but, on account of the ground on this side falling off more precipitately, the ditch is but slight. A trench, or hollow way, of equal depth with the moat, issues from its west side, winds round towards the north, gradually decreasing in depth till it comes out on a level with the natural surface of the ground. This may have been a road, but if so, the only means of ascent to the platforms of the half-moons, or the summit of the mound, must have been by steps. By the neighbouring inhabitants it is called *Y Castell*; and certainly, among the patents 35 Henry III., 1251, is one appointing John de Monmouth custos of the castle of Penrose, in Wales; and another in the following year, whereby William de Cantalupe, lord of Abergavenny, was pardoned for having demolished the castle of Penrose, belonging to John de Monmouth. As there are no other remains in the parish, to which these entries in the records can be referred, this may be the place intended; but the plan is so entirely different from any of the strongholds erected by the Anglo-Norman barons, that I cannot believe it the work of the lord of Monmouth, although he may have taken possession of it, and thereby, —it being just on the confines of the estates of those two mighty barons,—excited the ire of his neighbour. It may be questioned whether it was originally intended as a place of defence, for the fosse is neither so wide nor so deep as is usually the case in military works, of which there are numerous examples all over the county. The plan which I send herewith will show the arrangement of the parts.

A tumulus, and traces of earthworks, on a lofty hill in the parish of Skenfrith, partly covered with wood and plantation, is called *Coed Angred*, which leads to the in-

ference that it was a druidical work, and that the name was imposed after the introduction of Christianity.

On the side of the old road from Monmouth to Abergavenny, from which the Roman *via* between BLESTIUM and GOBANNIUM could not have deviated very widely, from the nature of the country, three tumuli are found. The first of these is in the parish of Wonastow, near the bridge over the Trothy. It is formed by cutting off the salient point of a hill by a deep trench, and was perhaps a military work,—a small fort to defend the passage of the river. The next is in Bryngwyn, near Croes-bychan, which I shall notice again. The third is very large, moated round, and rendered more conspicuous by its having been planted with firs and other trees. It stands on the right bank of the Clawr brook near Rhyd y gravel, and is called Twyn-y-Crugau. According to Owen, Crug is a heap, or mound; but he goes on to say that “it was on such round hillocks, as come under this denomination, that the Britons held their bardic and judicial gorseddau or assemblies; hence Crug and Gorsedd are sometimes used as synonymous terms.” In this secondary sense the name is intelligible, and means the mount of the assemblies, and we may infer that in ancient times the courts of justice for the district were held here. On the same stream, about a mile higher up, there was a smaller mound at the Tump. The whole of this has been removed within these few years. No remains were found in it.

Bryngwyn, as we are told, was an appellation for a court of justice, and Rowland (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 89) derives it from Brein and Cwyn. Whether this be correct or not, it is certainly difficult to understand why this place should be called White Hill, unless in some secondary sense. About half a mile south of the tumulus before mentioned, near Croes-bychan, is an oval inclosure, of about an acre of land, encompassed with a slight ditch and bank, now only known as the Camp; but the defences are too low, I think, to lead to the inference that it could ever have been intended for a military post. Admitting,

however, the foregoing explanation of Bryngwyn, this may have been a court of justice, and given name to the parish; and, if so, the tumulus by the side of the great road was perhaps the Bryn dyoddef, or place of execution.

Another of these ancient remains, which escaped the researches of Coxe, is in Portscuet, about three quarters of a mile north-east from the church, on the left of the road leading to Chepstow, at a place called Harpstone Brake. It is a tumulus of considerable size. On its summit are nine upright stones, varying in height from about four to six feet, viz., one at the east end, two at the west, and three on each side, inclosing an area of about nine yards by three. The whole mound is covered with trees and bushes. There may have been more stones originally; three or four would be necessary to fill up the intervals, supposing the stones placed at equal distances. It has been suggested that this is a sepulchral memorial of Earl Harrold's servants, massacred by Caradoc ap Griffith, in 1064. There is no record or tradition of the locality of the earl's mansion, destroyed by the Welsh chieftain; but the name Harpstone, corruptly for Harroldstone, applied to the fields in this neighbourhood, justifies the inference that it stood in this vicinity. I cannot however think this mound of so late a date as the eleventh century. There was certainly a church at Portscuet at an earlier period, and the bodies of the slain were most probably buried there.

About a mile north-west of Portscuet, in the parish of Caerwent, near the junction of two small brooks, is a tumulus, ninety yards in diameter at the base, and thirty at the summit, and about twelve feet high, moated round, flanked on either side by mounds and ditches extending to the brooks, and forming, with them, a triangular inclosure. The earthworks themselves are known as the Berries (Barrows?) but the adjacent lands are called Ballan.

There are many more tumuli and earthworks in the county which have not hitherto been described, but I must reserve them for a future paper.

T. WAKEMAN.



## LIST OF EARLY BRITISH REMAINS IN WALES.

## No. III.

## MONA, WEST OF THE MALLDRAETH.

WE continue the list of Early British Remains of various kinds, in that larger portion of Anglesey which is situated to the westward of the great natural depression in the surface of the island, once an arm of the sea, called the Malldraeth.

I.—CAMPS AND CASTLES (*Cestyll*).

*Pen Bryn Yr Eglwys*,—A fortified hill-top of small dimensions, perhaps a beacon station, about two miles north-west of Llanfairynghornwy Church. On the side of a small valley close by, to the south, is a spot called *Pant yr Eglwys*, where a chapel stood in remote times; no traces now visible.

*Caerau*,—The name of an old mansion north-west of Llanfairynghornwy Church, where probably one of the small hill-tops, or eminences, was once fortified.

*Castel*,—The name of a small eminence on the hill-side south-west of Llanfairynghornwy Church.

*Castell*,—A small fortified spot on the sea coast at Porth Wen, two miles and a half north-west of Amlwch.

*Dinas*,—Half a mile south-west of Llanfairmathafarn Church.

*Castell Rhonyn* (or *Castell Ronan*? Ronan's Castle?)—A small circular encampment, about half a mile north of Llanfairynghornwy Church. This is not improbably an earthwork hastily thrown up by some maritime invaders, Danes or Saxons, to protect the plunder they had collected from the surrounding country. It is in a low and rather marshy position, not more than a mile from the sea-shore.

*Castell* and *Cestyll*,—Two names of localities on the sea-coast, due north of the above, near the mouth of a small stream; probably indicating hastily fortified posts, either for, or against, a piratical invader.

*Castell Mawr*,—A fortified rock on the west shore of the Traeth Coch (Redwharf Bay), about two miles north of Pentraeth Church. Some Roman coins having been found near this spot, the rumour has got abroad of the camp or castell having been constructed by the Romans. It is, however, far removed from a good supply of water, and it is more probably the result of some piratical invasion, once so common an event on the coast of Mona.

*Dinas*,—A small eminence on the sea-coast, one mile and a half east-south-east of Llanallgo Church.

*Castell-llan*,—The name of a small eminence, half a mile north of Gwredog Church.

*Y Werthyr*,—A large circular entrenchment, double in some places, on an eminence, one mile north-north-east of Llantrisant Church.

*Caer Helen*,—A name given by tradition to a small eminence on the south side of the great Irish road, three quarters of a mile north-by-east of Llanfihangel yn Nhwyn Church. It is considered by the compilers of the Ordnance map as a Roman station; but we are not aware of any authority for this supposition, beyond the traditional name of Helen. It lies, however, just in the line of a road from Moel y Don ferry, on the Menai, to Holyhead; and we are inclined to consider the tradition as worthy of attention. It is rather far from water; and we have not heard of any traces of Roman construction having been found here.

*Y Werthyr*,—A large circular entrenchment on an eminence on the north side of the great Irish road, one mile and a half north-east of Ceirchiog Church.

*Castell*,—A small fortified post on the sea-shore, near Trefadog, towards the south, two miles north-west of Llanfwrog Church.

*Caer Gybi*,—The strongly fortified summit of Holyhead mountain. Two lines of walls are, in some places towards the east side, distinctly traceable.

*Dinas*,—A fortified rock near Penrhos-flo, on the south side of Holyhead Island, three miles and a half south-south-west of Holyhead town.

*Castell*,—The name of a small projecting portion of Holyhead mountain, on the south-east, between *Llyn Bloeddia* (a traditional pool), and the *Meini Moelion*.

*Castell heli*,—Near *Porth-y-castell*, two miles north-by-west of Rhoscolyn Church, in Holyhead Island, on the cliffs above the sea.

*Dinas fawr*,—A small eminence on the edge of the æstuary, one mile south of Four-mile Bridge.

*Castell*,—The name of a spot and farm near the shore of the æstuary, half a mile south-west of Four-mile Bridge.

*Dinas Trefri*,—On a projecting tongue of land above the sea, two miles south-west of Bodorgan House.

*Dinas Llwyd*,—A fortified rock on the west shore of the æstuary, two miles south-west-by-south of Bodorgan House.

*Castell*,—The name of a spot to the north of the great Irish road at Gwalchmai.

*Tre castell*,—The name of a farm near *Pen y cnwc*, two miles south of Llanfaelog Church.

*Castell*,—The name of a small eminence half a mile south-south-west of the church of Hêneglwys.

*Dinas*,—A fortified point of a hill north of Bodwrdyn, two miles and a half south-west of Cerrig Ceinwen Church.

## II.—TUMULI OR CARNEDDAU, AND BEDDAU (*Graves*).

*Cors y garn*, and *Carnau*,—Names given to the side and summit of a hill south-west of the church of Llanfairynghornwy, where there are some heaps of stone still visible, and some foundations of buildings called *Muriau*.

*Bryn saethau*, or *Bryn-y-beddau*,—A small eminence occupied by a farm-house, south of Llanfairynghornwy Church. On the surface of the rock, in the farm-yard, several small graves, with bones in them, have been found, and the tradition of the neighbourhood indicates the spot to have been the site of a battle.

*Tumulus*,—In a field between Llanfechell and Rhosbeirio Churches. *Ancient trenches* and another tumulus, called *Gorsedd*, are close by.

*Carnedd*,—A spot so called, half a mile east of Llanfaethlu Church.

*Tumulus*,—On a farm called Ty Newydd, two miles and a half south-west of Amlwch.

*Gwerthyr*,—A raised spot so called, close by the last-named tumulus.

*Pen y fynwent*,—A spot indicating interments, in a field near the above.

*Tumulus*,—On a farm called *Hafod onen*, near the above.

*Pen Garnedd*,—A small eminence, one mile and a quarter south of Bodewryd Church.

*Two Tumuli*,—Half a mile west of Llanfairmathafarn Church.

*Two Tumuli*,—By the road-side, a quarter of a mile east-south-east of Llanddyfnan Church.

*Carneddau Tre'r Beirdd*,—About one mile north-by-east of Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd Church, on the west skirt of Bodafon mountain.

*Tumulus*,—Near the road, one mile and a quarter south-west of Llanerchymedd Church.

*Bedd Fronwen* (Bronwen's Tomb),—In the marshy land by the course of the river Alaw, one mile and a half north-east of Llantrisant Church. The cistvaen remains; the tomb was opened and the body removed some years ago.—(See Angharad Llwyd's *History of Mona*.)

*Two Carneddau*,—In the æstuary one mile west of Llanfair yn Neubwll Church, and half a mile south-east of Four-mile Bridge. They lie one on each side of the low water channel, and perhaps indicate an ancient ford or ferry.

*Capel Towyn*.—A remarkable sandy eminence, on the sandy common, three miles and a half south-east of Holyhead, on the road to Rhoscolyn. It is full of coffins and bodies, and was probably once surmounted by a chapel. It has been described in the *Archæological Journal*.

*Cistvaen*,—On a small jutting eminence on the sea-coast, between Yr henborth and Porth y Gwyddel, on the south side of Holyhead Island, three miles and a half

south-west of Holyhead town. The upper stone has been removed, and it lies quite open.

*Carn*,—The name of a rocky eminence a quarter of a mile south-west of the summit of Holyhead mountain, overhanging the cliff. It appears to have been a beacon station. The summit is covered with an immense heap of small stones, with a great depression in the middle.

*Carnau*,—The name of a spot and a farm above a ford over the æstuary, two miles and a half east-north-east of Rhoscolyn Church.

*Tumulus*, (very large,)—On Towyn-y-Capel; full of bodies, supposed to have been slain in a battle with invaders. It has been described in the *Archæological Journal*.

*Tumuli and Orsedd y person*,—On the sandy common two miles north-west of Llanfaelog Church.

*Tumulus*,—On a projecting piece of land above a traditional spot called *Barclodiad y gawras*, near Pen y cnwc, overhanging the sea, two miles south of Llanfaelog Church.

*Bryn Maelgwyn*,—An eminence a quarter of a mile south of Llanfaelog Church.

*Yr Orsedd*,—An eminence two miles north of Llangadwaladr Church.

*Tregarnedd*,—The name of an ancient house one mile and a half south-east of Llangefni. It was so called from an immense carnedd, now nearly all removed by the ignorant farmers. This carnedd is partially planted over, a circumstance which will tend to preserve traces of its lower portions; it may have been sixty feet in diameter.

*Cadmarth*,—The name of a rocky eminence north-north-west of Trefeilir, one mile and a half north-west of Trefdraeth Church.

*Tumulus*,—On the south side of Holyhead road, one mile east-south-east of Llangristiolus Church.

### III.—ERECT STONES AND MEINI HIRION.

*Cerrig-lwyd*.—The name of this ancient house in Llanfaethlu parish may have been derived from some erect stones of the Early British period, formerly to be found

here, but not now known ; just as in the Vale of Clwyd, north of Ruthin, there is a house of the same name, so called from the remains of a cromlech, or a group of erect stones, by the road-side, at the corner of a field.

*Two Meini Hirion*,—In the fields by the road-side going to Cemmaes, three quarters of a mile east of Llanfairyinghornwy Church. The stones are about eight feet high.

*Three Meini Hirion*,—Erect in a field, on a farm called *Cromlech*, half a mile north-west of Llanfechell Church. They form the points of an equilateral triangle, with sides eight feet in length ; the stones are of the same height above the ground.

*Maen Arthur*,—An erect stone on a small eminence, one mile south of Llanfechell Church.

*Maen-hir*,—An erect stone by the road-side to the north, two miles and a half west from Amlwch, going towards Cemmaes. (This may have been destroyed since this account was compiled.)

*Maen-hir*,—An erect stone in a field two miles and a half west from Amlwch, by the road-side to the south, near the last-named stone. (This too may have been destroyed.)

*Maen-hir*,—An erect stone in a field west of Llanddyfnan Church, adjoining it.

*Llech Talmon*,—An erect stone two miles west of Llanbedr goch Church. (This may have been destroyed.)

*Maen llwyd and Chwarelau*,—The names of two spots, indicative perhaps of ancient assemblies and sports, near Nantydd Uchaf, about two miles south-west of Llaneugrad Church.

*Maen Chwyt*,—On the south side of the road, three quarters of a mile north-west of Llandyfyrydog Church.

*Meini-addwyn*,—Close to Llanfihangel Tre 'r Beirdd Church, on the north.

*Maen-eryr*,—On the east side of the road, one mile and a half north-east of Tregain Church.

*Maen-hir*,—In a field near Bryn golman, one mile south-west of Llanfihangel Tre 'r Beirdd Church.

*Maen-hir*,—In a field on the east of the road, half a

mile south-east of Llanfaethlu Church; a conspicuous object which can hardly escape the traveller's notice.

*Maen-hir*.—A few years ago a large *maen-hir* stood in a field close to Llechynfarwy Church. It was, however, thrown down by a stupid tenant, and broken up for the purpose of mending a wall.

*Maen y gored*.—On an eminence one mile and a quarter south-west of Llantrisant Church.

*Two Meini Hirion*.—In a field by the road-side at Plas Milo, two miles and a quarter south-south-west of Holyhead.

*Maen-hir*.—In a field by the road-side at Tyn y pwll, one mile east-south-east of Holyhead.

*Maen-hir*.—In a field near the road-side at Tref Arthur, two miles and a half south-east of Holyhead.

*Meini Moelion*.—A group of numerous erect rounded stones, and a line or wall of others, at the south base of the precipice beneath the summit of Holyhead mountain. Various early weapons were discovered near this spot in 1830.

*Carreg lwyd*.—The name of a house close to Holyhead, which may have been derived from some erect stone or cromlech formerly to be found there.

*Cerrig Moelion*.—In a field by the road-side, one mile and a half south-west of Four-mile Bridge.

*Porth Jor*.—On the edge of the sandy common, two miles north-west of Llanfaelog Church.

*Maen-hir*.—On the west side of a rocky hill, near Bodwr dyn, two miles and a half south-west of Cerrig Ceinwen Church.

*Maen-hir*.—Near *Glan traeth*, on the west side of the Malldraeth Marsh, close by the Holyhead railroad, one mile south-east of Trefdraeth Church.

The names of two parishes, *Llechylched* and *Cerrig Ceinwen*, seem to indicate the former existence of notable erect stones in them.

#### IV.—CROMLECHAU.

*A Cromlech*.—Thrown down, and partly injured of late by blasting, with traces of a *carnedd* of stones sur-

rounding it, in a field adjoining a farm-house of the same name, half a mile west of Llanfechell Church.

*Cromlech*,—Thrown down, on the hill near a farm called Bryn-y-felin, half a mile south-east of Llanfair-mathafarn Church.

*A Cromlech*,—Of large dimensions, in the grounds of Llugwy, a quarter of a mile west of Llanallgo Church.

*Two large Cromlechs*,—At the south end of Llyn Llywean in the grounds of Presaddfed House. One has partially fallen down, under the other the cattle still shelter in bad weather. They have been described and engraved in the *Archæological Journal*.

*Cromlech*,—In a field on the north side of the great Irish road, one mile north-east of Ceirchiog Church.

*Two Cromlechs*,—Connected with each other by the remains of a stone passage, on a farm two miles south-east of Holyhead. They have been described in the *Archæological Journal*. Some remains of urns and bodies were found within the sepulchral chambers. They are in good preservation, and stand close to the line of the Holyhead railroad, from which they are easily visible.

*Cromlech*.—The doubtful remains of a cromlech are to be observed on an eminence in a rocky field, east of the road leading to Plas Milo, about two miles south-west from Holyhead.

*Cromlech*,—In a field near the sea-coast, one mile north-west of Rhoscolyn Church.

*Cromlech*,—In a field near the sandy common, one mile north-north-west of Llanfaelog Church.

*Two Cromlechs*, (one fallen down,)—In a field by the road-side, one mile north-north-east of Llanfaelog Church.

*Cromlech*,—On a projecting piece of land called *Pen y cnwc*, overhanging the sea, two miles south of Llanfaelog Church.

*Cromlech*,—On the side of a hill north of Bodwrdyn, two miles and a half south-west of Cerrig Ceinwen Church.

*Cromlech*,—At Henblas, half a mile south of the house, and two miles south of Cerrig Ceinwen Church. This is the most gigantic cromlech in Great Britain. It consists



of three stones, the uppermost of which has fallen off the the other two to the westward. It was approached by an avenue of stones from the south-east, which, as we were informed on the spot, in 1846, by the man who did it, were buried by him, just as they stood, in order to disencumber the surface of the ground. The stones of the cromlech are so vast that it may almost be doubted whether they were ever raised by man; the uppermost stone being about 20 feet by 18 feet, and 10 feet thick; and the side ones being nearly double of it in cubical content.

#### V.—EARLY BUILDINGS AND CYTTIAU.

*Llan Lleiana.*—The nun's church or chapel; the remains of a small building, probably the retreat of an early female recluse, on the shore of a wild and most romantic bay or cove, between Cemmaes and Amlwch.

*Llys Caswallon.*—The site of an early building, one mile south-south-east of Llaneilian Church.

*Llangadoc and Chapel.*—Sites of early religious buildings near the head of Traeth Dulas, two miles south of Llanwenllwyfo Church.

*Bettws Bwchwdw.*—Site of an early building on an eminence three quarters of a mile south of Parys mountain, towards the western end.

*Bryn Colman.*—Site of an early building half a mile west-south-west of Llanddyfnan Church.

*Bettws.*—The remains of a small building, on the west side of the road, about one mile and a half north-north-west of Llanbedr goch Church.

*Muriau.*—On Bodafon mountain.

*Eglwys Edern.*—The site of an ancient chapel or religious building (the cell of Edern?) by the road-side, just to the south of the village of Bodedern.

*Cyttiau Gwyddelod.*—Numerous remains of circular habitations, from 10 to 20 feet diameter, on a low island in the æstuary, two miles north-west of Llanfair yn Neubwl Church, and one mile south-west of the Valley Station on the Holyhead railroad.

*Capel y Clochwydd.*—The traces of a small building a

quarter of a mile south-west of the summit of Holyhead mountain, at the foot of the eminence called *Garn*, and at the upper end of a most remarkable gully or cleft in the rocks descending to the sea.

*Site of Early building*.—Near the church of Aberffraw, to the south-west. This may perhaps indicate the position of part of the palace of the early Welsh princes.

*Fynwent Llanfeirian*.—Site of an ancient churchyard or burial-ground, one mile north of Bodorgan House.

*Early buildings*.—Circular and oblong, with traces of walls, roads and pavements, in the marshy ground near Plas bach, two miles south-west of Cerrig Ceinwen Church. These remains are very extensive, and indicate the site of a chieftain's residence, if not a town, in very remote periods. Below the turbarry much of the ground is laid or paved with flat stones. No name is attached to this place. It is approachable only in summer.

#### VI.—ANCIENT ROADS; SARNAU.

*Lôn-y-Bwbach*.—An ancient paved road, leading from Llanddyfnan Church to Plas Llanddyfnan. It is not known whether this road can be traced further, for the district all around is much cultivated. It has been supposed by some to be part of a Roman road leading from Beaumaris to Holyhead.

The early inscribed stones extant in Anglesey are not included in the above list, because they will form the subject of a separate work, and will be classified by themselves, among other similar remains in Wales.

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H. L. J.

## RUTHIN CHURCH AND HOSPITAL.

THE Collegiate Church of Ruthin, though inferior in most points to those which have formed the subjects of my late communications to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, has much to call attention in the way of singularity of construction, and possesses an additional interest, as exhibiting the type common in the small parish churches of the district, applied to a building of higher ecclesiastical rank and of considerable positive dimensions.

GENERAL CHARACTER.—The first appearance of Ruthin Church is very unpromising, so much so indeed that the visitor might be easily tempted to pass it by as wholly modern and worthless. Perhaps I should not say, the first appearance, because the tower, in a distant view, is a striking and well proportioned object, and it is only on coming near that it is perceived to have details of the most meagre Italian character. But the appearance of the church on a near approach from the town is exceedingly perplexing; not only is the tower seen to be of this poor character, but the whole south side of the church also; and it requires some familiarity with the points of the compass to discover whether the tower is at the east or at the west end. The fact is that it is at present at the east end; but the process which made it so would hardly suggest itself until after a visit to the interior.

This process is, in fact, no other than the ordinary one on which I have already enlarged in a multitude of instances, of pulling down the choir of a collegiate or monastic church, and leaving the nave standing. But in this case the shape of the church, and the reconstruction of so large a portion, hinders this change from making itself known so readily as it does at Usk or Leominster. The church at present consists of two equal bodies, which I have mentioned as the common arrangement of the small churches of the Clwydian vale, and the tower appears to stand engaged at the east end of the northern one. The real explanation is that this

northern body is the original nave, though the southern one at present contains the altar, and that the tower was originally central, with a choir to the east of it, but without transepts.

**ERECTION OF THE CHURCH.**—When the key is once found, the principal phænomena of the building are tolerably easy to follow. The church was founded by Lord Grey, A.D. 1310–15, and designed to be at once collegiate and parochial. He gave endowments for seven priests, and it is clear that the fabric was commenced shortly after, and that the whole both of the church and the collegiate buildings were erected, gradually doubtless, but without any important intermission or change of design, during the course of the fourteenth century.

The choir being destroyed, the tower forms the extreme eastern portion of the northern body. Though the upper part has been rebuilt, the arches on which it rests happily remain unaltered. In these lies the great singularity of the church. There are not, and never could have been, any transepts, but still arches, almost like those of a lantern, are thrown across the north and south sides. These however are merely constructive or decorative, as it is clear that they never were open. This arrangement is exceedingly rare; I do not at this moment call to mind another instance, except the desecrated priory church of Woodspring, in Somersetshire. The existence of the side arches at once distinguishes it from the familiar arrangement of Iffley and Shirenewton, and the fact of their being blank distinguishes it equally from such churches as Magor and Hawarden, which have the four arches of a regular cruciform church, though nothing takes the form of transepts externally, the aisles being continued along the sides of the tower.

The lantern arches, as we may fairly call them, at Ruthin are very good specimens of early Decorated work, and must date not very long after the commencement of the collegiate foundation. They are not however quite uniform, the eastern and western pair, the main arches of the church, being somewhat larger and

more elaborate than the blank ones at the sides. The former, which have some rather singular mouldings, rise from clustered shafts with floriated capitals, while the northern and southern arches have mere chamfered edges, and rise discontinuously and segmentally from the wall, except the inner order, which is supported by corbels with octagonal abaci. Beneath these main arches are smaller segmental ones; that on the north side now is, and plainly always has been, an external doorway. That to the south was probably the same, but it is now blocked, and, if it opened at all, would now open into the south aisle. Between this and the main arch is a blocked aperture, looking like a window, but singularly small and rude for the period. Its appearance is rendered more perplexing by our finding, nearly opposite to it in the aisle, an effigy—that of Dean Goodman—placed in a round-headed niche with a Decorated label. The idea at once suggests itself that this is the blocked exterior of this aperture, but the position of the two does not strictly correspond, and I must be content to leave the point unsolved.

The existence of these doorways, and the fact that there is a piscina in the nave, immediately outside of the western arch, suggest some inquiries as to the ritual arrangements of the church. According to the common rule the choir would form the collegiate church, and the nave the parochial one; the area of the tower might form a portion of either, according to the arrangement employed. Now it is clear that this tower, with one, if not two external doorways, and with the entrance to the staircase-turret at its south-east corner, would never have been occupied by stalls, or have formed any portion of the choir. But, on the other hand, the position of the piscina shows that the parish altar was placed west of the western arch, so that neither could it have been strictly part of the nave. All this suggests the idea that the peculiar ground-plan of this church was adopted with a special view of isolating the parochial and the collegiate portions of the fabric, being, in fact, very nearly the plan of Wymondham designed from the beginning.

The choir then was placed wholly in the part east of the tower; and from the general ground-plan one may feel pretty sure that it had no aisles, and also that no appurtenance of the nave was designed to reach farther east than the western arch of the lantern. The nave or parochial church was next carried on to the west in a somewhat later and plainer form of the Decorated style. It was built according to the usual plan of the small churches of the vale, with the same two equal bodies as in St. Asaph parish church, at Whitchurch, Llanfwrog, and Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd. It is of five bays; the pillars are something intermediate between the octagonal and the clustered form; the pier being composed of four (less than) semi-octagons meeting like the four semi-columns of the quatrefoil section. These unite under an octagonal capital, but are continued above it in the form of a stilt, from which the slightly segmental arches spring; but the form adopted, which adapts itself to the section of an arch of two chamfered orders, prevents the impost being more than barely discontinuous. Otherwise the stilt approximates to the unsightly forms employed at Dursley and in one of the churches at Hastings.

The rebuilding of the south side and west end precludes the existence of any original detail in any part of the exterior except the north side; and here the collegiate buildings are attached to the church. They join at right angles about the centre of the north side, so that there is room for one or two windows on each side. In the western portion is a plain external doorway now blocked, and a very good two-light window with Divergent tracery.

**PERPENDICULAR CHANGES.**—The same causes, which hinder us from knowing the exact appearance of the original structure, preclude also all certainty as to the exact amount of change effected during the later days of mediæval architecture. The roofs are Perpendicular; that over the nave is of a most enriched and elaborate character, loaded with devices of various kinds, which it would be well worth the while of any one, learned in that particular branch of our studies, to examine and illustrate

in detail. I however am most concerned with the fact that its construction does not follow any of the types usual in Wales; it is a specimen of the ordinary low-pitched roof with tie-beams. In this respect it does not connect itself with the strictly local architecture of the district, but rather with the great extraneous works at Wrexham, Gresford and Mold.

Besides these roofs, I do not think there is anything Perpendicular in the church, except a single not remarkable window, inserted on the north side to the east of the junction with the domestic work. But I cannot help fancying that it was at this time that the southern body was prolonged eastward at least to its present extent, and not improbably alongside of the choir also. Unluckily the Italian casing forbids us to decide dogmatically. The east end of this body, adjoining the original tower to the south, is now employed as the chancel, and it is by no means impossible but that this change may have taken place during mediæval times, in order to obtain more dignity and distinctness for the parochial place of worship. We have seen an exactly analogous change in the addition of the great southern body at Leominster.<sup>1</sup>

STATE OF THE BUILDING.—If any man wishes to renew declamations against pews and galleries—and there are parts of the world where such declamations may be altogether novel—Ruthin will afford him a grand field. Here, as in many parts of North Wales, the proprietors of the odious boxes which disfigure the church appear positively to glory in their shame. The lions, foxes, eagles, and other devices of the herald-painter give the poor old minster somewhat the air of Wombwell's Menagerie, and the ostentatious descriptions of various squires and baronets, who appear to possess a positive gift of ubiquity, make it discharge the additional function of a Burke or Debrett to the local dignitaries. All this is by no means peculiar to Ruthin; but a church of some architectural pretensions, and which still lays claim to

<sup>1</sup> See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January, 1853.

something of the character of a collegiate establishment, may reasonably be expected to set its humbler neighbours the example of a "godly thorough reformation."

I found, while at Ruthin, that a mistaken, though laudable, movement was being set on foot to insert a stained glass east window, I presume in the southern body. Let me be allowed to express an earnest hope that anything of the kind may be postponed *sine die*. Stained glass in Ruthin Church would be a positive *ὑστερον πρότερον*, or, in plain English, a setting of the cart before the horse. St. Guthlac did not build his abbey at Croyland till he had first expelled the foul spirits; and in like manner the first thing to be done at Ruthin is to drive out the wild beasts, and remand the lions, foxes, and other specimens *feræ naturæ* to their appropriate lairs and coverts. Or if the bestial interest should be found too strong, the south side affords a goodly field for strictly architectural restoration. Five three-light windows of Flowing tracery, with an appropriate doorway, would be a better boon than all the stained glass in the world, and the money likely to be expended on the latter would go a good way towards effecting the other far more desirable object.

Again, that Ruthin Church has no proper east end is part of its history; it is owing to the destruction of the collegiate portion of the building. It is a calamity shared with Leominster, Usk, Waltham, Fotheringhay, Shrewsbury, and countless other churches, and is one of those evils which, as I hold, if they can't be cured, must be endured. Now the only cure I know of would be the rebuilding of the choir, which, considering that Ruthin still claims to be a collegiate church, and has a school and hospital attached to it, may perhaps seem a less visionary idea than in the other cases. But to get up an enriched east end at the present point appears to me a simple destruction of historical evidence. Far better undo the mere unmeaning barbarisms which a later age has inflicted on other portions of the building.

DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.—Ruthin Church, as I have already implied, has had the great good luck to retain a



considerable portion of the original domestic buildings of the college. They are still applied nearly to their original use, forming the residence of the Warden of the Elizabethan foundation of Ruthin, in which ecclesiastical, scholastic, and eleemosynary purposes are so curiously combined. The building, known as the cloisters, a designation not perfectly accurate, adjoins the church at right angles on the north side. It consists of a vaulted substructure, similar, on a smaller scale, to those found at Battle, Anglesey,<sup>2</sup> and other instances, with a range of buildings over it. Some continuation further to the south has been destroyed. The building has been very much injured for antiquarian purposes by being cut into rooms, and having some portions Italianized, and others, still worse, modern-Gothicized. The main design however can be readily made out.

The building is long and narrow; the lower stage consists of a range of five bays of vaulting running north and south. Its width being only one bay, there is no expanse of pillars such as we see in larger buildings of this sort. The mouldings of the ribs have been grievously tampered with in many places; indeed the only part where the ancient design is quite perfect is in that which forms the hall of the present house. The vault is of the common quadripartite form, with longitudinal and transverse ribs and subordinate arches. At the south end is a transverse passage with ribbed barrel vaulting; this led, by a round-headed doorway, into a further building now destroyed, and has also an external doorway of the same form towards the east. The east wall is modernized in imitation of the old work, but I think that another pointed doorway in the middle is genuine. Over the vaulted substructure is a range of pointed windows; I will not answer for the genuineness of all, but I found one to be unquestionably ancient, and I am inclined to

<sup>2</sup> Not the North Welsh island and county so called, but an homonymous abbey in Cambridgeshire, explained by Professor Willis during the Cambridge Meeting of the Archæological Institute.

accept the whole range. But, whatever their tracery may have been, that has irretrievably perished.

It will be easily seen that this building is not accurately spoken of as a cloister. It is not an ambulatory or passage at all, and has no direct communication with the church. The building is placed between two doorways, but has no entrance of its own. Ruthin Hospital cannot have had any proper cloister. The same mistake is often made at Battle Abbey, where the vaulted substructure of the Abbot's house, forming some of the modern rooms, is commonly spoken of as the cloister, which really adjoined it to the east.

These collegiate remains at Ruthin are highly valuable as a good specimen of ecclesiastical-domestic architecture of a nearly ascertained date. Though some of the arches are round, the sections of the labels and strings sufficiently show the whole building to be of the fourteenth century, erected soon after the commencement of the foundation. It is but seldom that we find the whole extent of an ecclesiastical establishment, both church and domestic buildings, so very nearly of a piece.

The Association in general, and myself in particular, are much indebted to the present Warden of Ruthin for the facilities kindly given by him for the complete inspection of the domestic buildings.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

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## MONA MEDIÆVA.

No. XV.

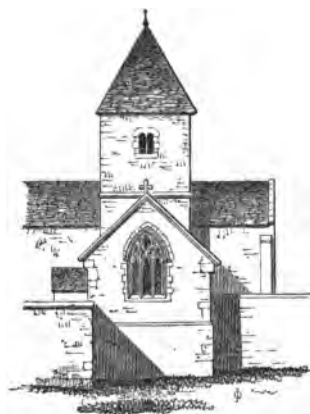
## PENMON PRIORY.

SINCE the history of this Religious House was written in 1849, and published in the Fourth Volume of the First Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the Church of this Priory, and part of its adjuncts, have undergone extensive repairs and alterations. The chancel having shown signs of much dilapidation, it was determined to rebuild it; and this led to a more comprehensive scheme of repairing the whole fabric.

With this object in view, a circular was issued in 1853 by the incumbent, the Rev. P. Constable Ellis, to the following effect:—

“The venerable edifice has now become so dilapidated as to be utterly unfit for the celebration of Divine Service within its walls, and the congregation has in consequence been removed to the parish school-room, which was licensed in the early part of 1852 for that purpose. Plans having been prepared by an experienced architect, and an estimate made of the expense, it has been resolved to attempt to raise the required sum (£750) with a view to its restoration. Though the sum is not large, yet the local resources are so limited as to necessitate an appeal to the friends of the Church unconnected with the locality by ties of property. This will be manifest when it is stated that the parish comprises but 1052 acres, of which considerably more than half are owned by Sir R. W. Bulkeley, Bart., M.P., who is a liberal contributor; less than 400 acres are divided between four proprietors, and eight small proprietors own about fifty acres between them; these last cannot be expected to give anything. The parishioners, who consist chiefly of small farmers and labourers, cannot render much assistance, and the smallness of the living (£90 per annum) precludes the possibility of a large contribution from the incumbent. Under these circumstances

MONA MEDIÆVA.



East End, Penmon Priory Church.



South Side, Penmon Priory Church.



the only alternative, if this ancient fabric is to be made in any degree worthy of the sacred purposes to which it has been dedicated; and indeed, if prayers and praises are *again* to ascend to heaven from a spot hallowed by having been the resort of worshippers for upwards of twelve hundred years; is to appeal to friends of the Church, who may be disposed to help to raise from its present degraded condition one of the most interesting churches in the kingdom, and thereby to render possible the return to the House of God of those now banished from the sanctuary. It is hoped that many may be induced to contribute, if it be but a small sum, towards wiping away a reproach of which we cannot but feel the justice, while God's House is permitted to lie waste, namely, that we might at least repair the fabric which our fathers erected."

The result of this judicious appeal was the subscription of a sum of £340 from various sources, including £150 from Sir R. Williams Bulkeley, to whom the conventual property belongs, £95 from the Incorporated Society, £80 from the Bangor Diocesan Society, £30 from the Bishop of the diocese, £20 from the Trinity House, &c.; but there is still a deficiency of £200, for which the incumbent is responsible. This sum has been since swelled by various charitable contributions, and the work has now been nearly completed under the superintendence and from the designs of Messrs. Weightman and Hatfield, of Sheffield.

There was every reason to suppose that the original chancel or choir of the church was of the same date as the rest of the building, and that it had been replaced by one of the fifteenth century. It would perhaps have tended to the harmony of the whole architectural composition if the new chancel had been erected in the same style as the nave; but there were two reasons in favour of a contrary decision. *First*,—There it had not been ascertained how far the original choir had extended; and, *Secondly*,—As the existence of the choir of the fifteenth century constituted a positive fact in the history of the building, so the erection of a third chancel in a

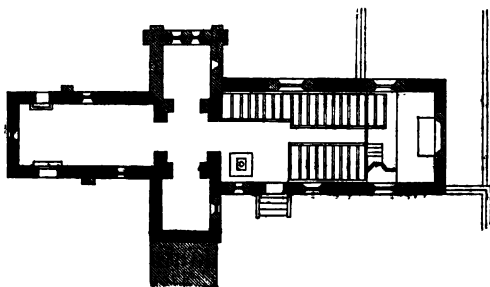
style later than that of the nave would prove another, and the most recent fact connected with its architectural existence. The gentlemen intrusted with the framing of the designs accordingly selected that style which prevailed in Anglesey during the earlier part of the fifteenth century rather than the later. This gave them the opportunity of inserting windows of much better character than those in the second chancel or choir; but in all the other parts of the building they have adhered carefully to the making as few restorations as possible; aiming rather at repair and consolidation than at any hazardous reconstruction. The north transept, however, which had fallen down within the memory of man, has been rebuilt to correspond with the southern one.

As the demolition of the walls of the second chancel proceeded, fragments were found of the ornamental portions of the first, proving it to have been of exactly the same date as the nave; and it also was then proved that the two buildings, the first and second, were coincident in size. At a later period of the work, the level of the floor of the first chancel was arrived at, some five or six feet at the east end below the floor of the second chancel; the original stone altar was found *in situ*, though much damaged, and an enamelled plate of Limoges work, of the thirteenth century, was discovered lying near it.

The walls enclosing the church-yard have been repaired and improved, but the conventual buildings have been allowed for the present to remain untouched. Part of them the farm-tenant still occupies; part, the refectory, is left in an unseemly state of filth and neglect. We hope however that the same spirit of good taste and proper feeling which has led to the reparation of the church will ere long effect something for the conventual buildings. That portion which adjoins the church might most properly be converted into a residence for the incumbent, (there being no glebe-house in the parish,) and the refectory, after being cleaned out and repaired in its cracks, might be left perhaps to stand as one of the most beautiful conventual fragments in the Principality.

We now place on record a detailed account of the alterations and repairs, as given by the incumbent of Penmon:—

“THE CHANCEL.—Three new windows, each of two lights, have been inserted in the north wall; two of two lights and one of a single light in the south wall, and a new east window. The greater part of the north wall was taken down as low as the window sills,—the position of the new windows being different from that of the old, it was necessary on this account, as well as because of the defective character of portions of the wall, to do so. Less of the south wall had to be taken down than of the north; but, for a distance of ten feet westward from its junction with the east gable, it had to be taken down to the ground level. This portion was wider than the wall thence onward to the tower, which narrowed abruptly about six inches. The east gable was rebuilt from about the spring of the window arch. The walls were found to have been very unequally built, having been well grouted in some parts, in others merely filled in with rubbish. They were also of unequal width, as shown on the ground-plan.



Ground-Plan, Penmon Priory Church.

“The pitch of the roof, which is entirely new, was determined by the rise of the old east gable, which was terminated by an old weather-beaten cross. An old stone altar of rubble work was at the same time discovered beneath the communion table floor, and near it an enamelled plate of copper. Against the tower were lines indicating the junction with it of a roof of sharper pitch, and covering a narrower building than the present. This part of the church will be entered by a flight of four



steps with a porch; the seats will be all open and free; the aisle laid with Yorkshire flags; the altar raised three steps, and the floor laid with Minton's tiles.

"SOUTH TRANSEPT.—The east wall had to be taken down to the foundation, and also part of the south gable. A new Norman window has been inserted in the east wall, and a new plinth, and the roof is to be finished with gable stones and a Norman cross. The arcades are untouched, and are to be cleaned and repaired. The old altar was found to have been constructed of three Norman shafts that had been once applied to some other purpose, sunk in the ground, and the projecting portions filled up with rubble work of a very rude character. Against the tower were observed buttresses running up to the same height as the transept walls, against which they were built, seeming to prove that the transepts had been built subsequently to the tower. There were marks on the tower indicating the junction with it of a roof anterior to the last, and of slightly higher pitch. An old man, formerly clerk, remembers this transept partially covered, with a loft, approached from the prior's house adjoining by a door in the gable wall, still visible, but built up. Two curious leather buttons were found in taking down the wall of this part of the church.

"THE TOWER.—The old cross was so corroded by the action of the weather that a new one had to be made and fitted into the old receptacle. The old one has been built into the south transept wall, so as to be visible from the outside. The ivy, and other plants, which flourished on the roof of the tower, were ejected, and the spaces between the stones filled with mortar; but the work is so rude, stones from the shore having been used without any dressing, that the appearance of the renovated roof is not so satisfactory as could have been wished. The weather moulding is new, and so also is the string course. A new window, in imitation of the old one, has been put in on the south side, on which the window opening had been built up on the outside, though the arch was perfect inside. On the west, too, a new window has been put in. The opening had been widened here, and a rough mullion

built, so as to admit of the hanging of two bells, one in each aperture, the receptacles for the axles of which were observed to be worn by the friction. The whole tower has been pointed, and the old windows left just as they were.

“NORTH TRANSEPT.—We came upon the walls of this part of the building, which had been left standing as high as the plinth, in clearing away the soil along the north side of the church. They were too poor to build upon, and so we took them down, and are rebuilding the north transept on the same foundation. We found the plinth higher than that of the south transept, and almost level with that of the nave, and we are restoring it on the same level as before. We intend to have one window looking east,—an exact copy of the old arcades; and two plain Norman windows in the north gable. The old clerk recollects this transept used as a sheep-fold!

“THE NAVE.—This is to have a new roof, but nothing is to be done to the doorways and windows. There will be new gable stones and a cross, and the floor will be laid with Yorkshire flags. The font will be removed from where it is, and placed between the two doors, where the old clerk remembers it, and the floor be raised to the same level as before. Soil was actually carried out of this part of the church in former days to deepen the churchyard! The plinth is being continued all round the outside. The ornamental fragments of the old Norman choir found during these repairs have been imbedded in the new walls, so as to be easily visible.

“In clearing away the old altar floor, we found underneath the east window of the church a very rudely splayed window opening, narrowing very much towards the outer face, but without any traces of it on the external wall. The sill is about level with the floor on which the communion table stood, and it had been loosely built up and plastered over. Underneath this window we came upon an old stone altar, with a clear way of about a foot and a half between it and the east wall. It is built of rubble work plastered over, and has been much mutilated, some one having been buried ages ago right athwart it, a breach

having been made in the altar for the reception of the coffin. The floor level, on the east side of it, was five feet, or thereabouts, below. There are steps from the west to the east side, which accounts for the difference of height on each side of the altar. There are also steps up to it from the original floor level, which, by excavating, we have discovered. It is evident that the church has at one time been filled in with soil to the depth of five or six feet, in which so many persons have been buried that it is a mass of bones. The stone-mason in charge of the works states that he has found rabbit holes within the church, which, if true, seems to indicate that this end of the church has been at one time in ruins.

“ PH. CONSTABLE ELLIS.

“ Beaumaris, January 4, 1854.”

It is stated above that an enamelled copper plate was found near the old altar, upon the floor of the first choir. This curious relic,—perhaps the only fragment remaining of the conventual treasury,—has been examined by Mr. Albert Way, and his account of it is as follows:—

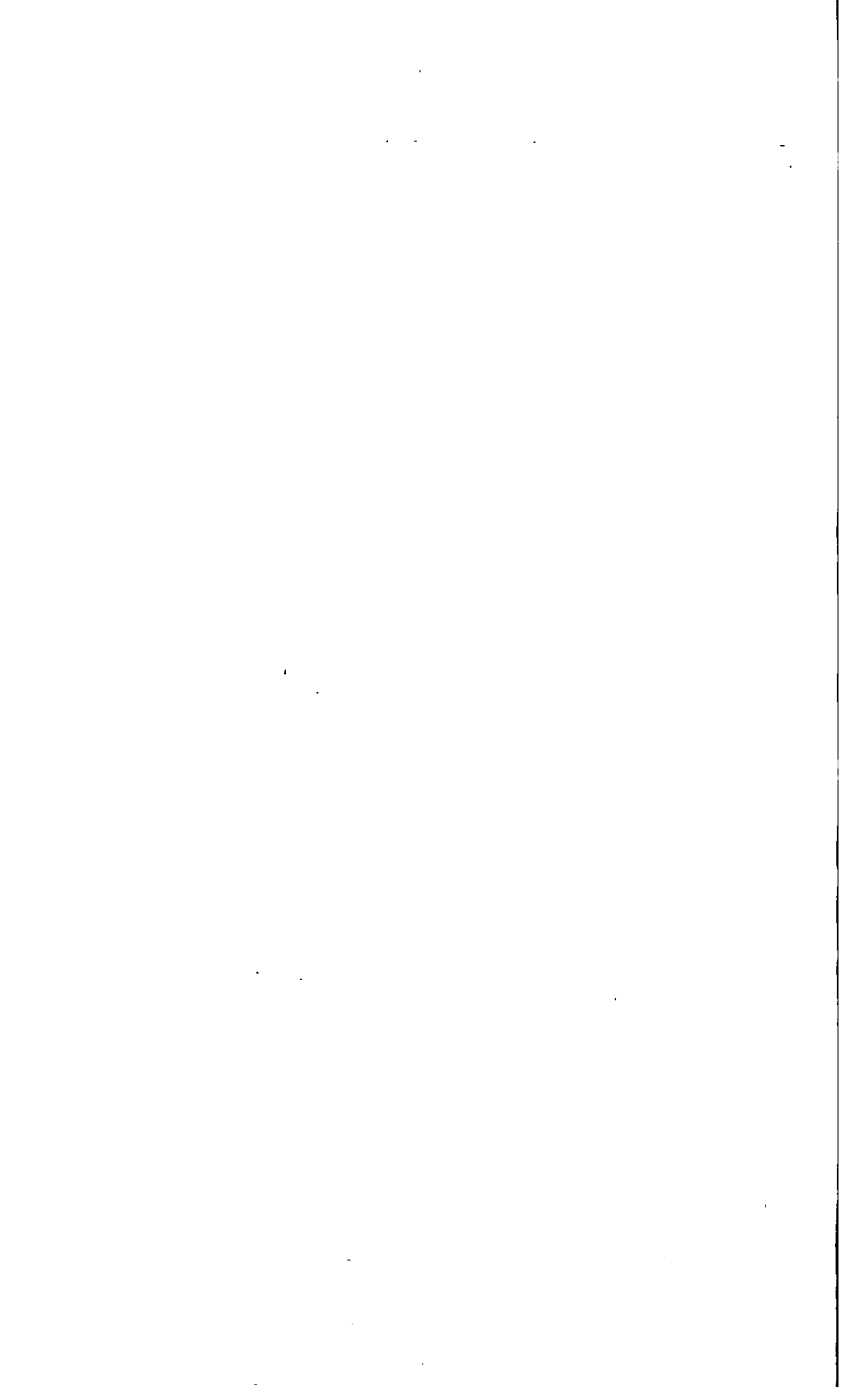
“ The relique is a copper plate of the enamelled work of Limoges (*opus Lemovicense*), of the thirteenth century, of the process of art called *champ levè*, because the field was cleared out, and cavities formed to receive the enamel, which was fused into them.

“ The subject is a demi-figure of our Lord, having a red cruciform nimbus around the head, the right hand upraised in the gesture of the Benediction of the Latin Church; in the left hand is a book, typifying the Gospel. The colours have been very brilliant. This plate was attached either to the binding of a Textus, or book of the Gospels, or fixed by nails on a shrine, usually made of wood, and covered by such enamelled plates as this; or it may have been attached to a large processional cross, of wood, often found encrusted with such ornamental plates, the evangelistic symbols, and such subjects. Enamels of this kind have been brought to England in abundance of late years, but not many have been found which had been in use before the Reformation.

“ ALBERT WAY.”



Enamelled Plate of Limoges work, thirteenth century.  
Penmon Priory Church, Anglesey.



## RUTHIN CASTLE RECORDS.

THE following document has been kindly communicated by F. R. West, Esq., M.P., President of the Association :—

## THE LORDSHIP OF RUTHIN.

ARTICLES touching the state of the country.

Apud Ruthin xviii<sup>o</sup> die Januarii anno Reginæ Dominæ nostræ Elizabethæ xvi.

The tenants and freeholders of the Lo (Lordship) of Ruthin which are agreed to be Petitioners to the Countesse of Warwick, Ladie and owner of the said Lo (Lordship) dureinge the terme of her naturall liefe in forme followeing.

That it may please the said Countesse to be a suitor to the Queens most excellent ma<sup>tie</sup> on the behalf of the great multitude of the said tenants and inhabitants of the said Lo (Lordship) [extending to the number of 5000 or 6000 people of all ages] for the establishinge of the tenures of the said tenants in free soccage [under the accustomed rents paid heretofore unto her heyheness] by her Graces letters patent or Charters of and upon their severall tenancies, which they clayme and hould in fee by force of anie former estate by custom or otherwise in the nature of freehould, &c : (excepting oute of this composition all her majesties fermes and ferme lands) to be specified under their ancient measures and limits by survey and veredict.

The entries of their particular tenancies to be comprised in the said Charters according to the contents of the late Survey made of the ffreeholdd lands of the said Lo (Lordship) in the time of the late Earl of Warwick and by further particular survey or veredict to be made of these severall takings.

And the said tenants for obteyninge of the premisses and for the extinguishing of their annuities after the decease of the said Countesse are contented to be at the severall charge of so many years purchase accordinge to the rate of the particular ould rents onelie [as it may be with best cheape obteyned] of the which charge parte to be delivered to the Sollicitors to be defrayd in followinge the said suite.

And the residue of the said money to be leavied and paid to the use of the said Countesse in consideracion of such tytles of Wardshipps and other rightes as may happen to accrue unto her dureinge her estate in the said Lo (Lordship) and to answer suche a fyne to her ma<sup>tie</sup> by reason of the said suite as shall happen to be accepted.

For the payment of which money, so to be leavied and paid it

is agreed by the said tenants that the somme of the said ould rents for one year to be forthwith collected and annswered [for the present chardges of the said sollicitors to follow the said suite] and all the residue of the said money and collection to be particularly paid and annswered by the said tenants within a reasonable tyme after the obteyninge of the said suite by meanes of the said Countesse as y<sup>t</sup> may be concluded upon with the said Countesse.

The Sollicitors undermentioned are nowe appointed and authorized by the said tenants for the followinge of the said suite through the direction of the said countesse and have power and comission from the said tenants to agree and compound with the said countesse for the obteyninge of the premisses as far forth as the rate of the charge above mentioned doth extend to onlie.

The said sollicitors to make and deliver unto the said tenants true account and declaration of all the sommes of money which shall be by them received from the said tenants for the suite aforesaid, and howe much of the same shall be expended and employed for the compassing and obteyninge of the said suite and to be answerable unto the said tenants particularlie of all such sommes of the said money, as shall be and remayne in the hands of the said sollicitors, unbestowed therein.

Robert Salisbury. ✓	Solicitor agreed upon by the Countesse
Edw. Thelwall.	„ Edward Thelwall Esquier.
Ed. Lloyd	Hugo Roberts
R. Turbridge	Ed. Goodman
John Thelwall	Richard ap John ap ....
John Price	Ga. Goodman
Humffrey Myddletone	Edmund Salisbury ✓
Pyers Mules	Symond ap Thomas
Richard Williams	Edw <sup>d</sup> Wynn ap Richard
Richard Thelwall	Maurice Gethynne ap Wynne
John Mydleton	John Bithel.

In addition to the above names 134 others are added, but, with the exception of five or six, the signatures are merely attested marks. Most of these marks belong to persons who distinguish themselves by divers “aps,” the last but one attested mark being that of “Ithel ap Harry ap John ap David ap Madocke;” so that, with the exception of the English families, or those who imitated them, the “ap” was in full fashion in the lordship of Ruthin at the termination of Elizabeth’s reign. Instances occur where the surname appears to be united with the

“ap,” as in the cases of “Edward Wynne ap Richard,” and “Maurice Gethynne ap Wynne.”

On the back of the document is this note:—“9 May 95. These then lent to Mr. Henry Mostyn, and to be returned in a month’s time to Edward Thelwall of Wayniw,”—now probably Friniw.

E. L. B.

# LETTER FROM WILLIAM WYNNE, THE HISTORIAN, TO BISHOP HUMPHREYS OF ST. ASAPH.

WE are indebted for the following communication to the Rev. Rowland Williams, M.A. It is interesting, as showing the value attached by Wynne to Powell’s book, and as indicating the existence of MSS. relating to Welsh history in depositories little known, probably, by personal examination, to the majority of Welsh antiquaries.

Oxõn, Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 96.

My Lord.

I have at last sent you a specimen of y<sup>e</sup> History of Wales, w<sup>ch</sup> I humbly submitt to your Lordship’s approbation. It is y<sup>e</sup> first, and consequently y<sup>e</sup> most difficult part of y<sup>e</sup> whole History, by reason y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> subject of those times is more dry and barren; and therefore I am apt to flatter myself y<sup>t</sup> if those few sheets can bear the test of your Lordship’s perusal, y<sup>e</sup> whole Book will merit y<sup>e</sup> like approbation. The language, I am apt to believe, will be excused by y<sup>e</sup> judicious, because it is not so fine and fluent as could be hoped; when they consider how brokenly y<sup>e</sup> Transactions of those times are handed down to us. Your Lordship may perhaps wonder why I should omitt some of D<sup>r</sup>. Powell’s Notes in the lives of Cadwalader and Ivor; w<sup>ch</sup> I reserve for y<sup>e</sup> Preface, it being in my opinion more advisable, to discuss any matter of controversy there (where I intend to consider the British History in Generall) then to insert it in y<sup>e</sup> body of y<sup>e</sup> History. I have prefixed, as your Lordship will see, a brief account of y<sup>e</sup> British affairs before Cadwalader, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Reader might have a short view of y<sup>e</sup> chain of y<sup>e</sup> History; and not, as it were, stumble upon Cadwalader, without knowing y<sup>e</sup> least syllable of y<sup>e</sup> preceding Kings. As for what Additions are made to y<sup>e</sup> former Edition, I shall not pretend y<sup>t</sup> they are many; D<sup>r</sup> Powell having so clearly gleaned y<sup>e</sup> English Historians y<sup>t</sup> there is nothing of moment to



be found in them relating to our Nation, but what he has published; But thus much I can assure your Lordship, y<sup>t</sup> I have omitted nothing of moment, of what is contained in the former Edition. M<sup>r</sup>. R. Vaughan's printed sheets, and his marginall notes, have afforded me a good many additions w<sup>ch</sup> are scattered up and down thro'ought the Book, and to all w<sup>ch</sup> I intend to prefix his name in the margine. As to his Chronological correction of D<sup>r</sup>. Powell, I would desire your Lordship's opinion, w<sup>ch</sup> I would more advisedly make use of. The Articles of Peace managed betwixt Archbishop Peckham and Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffyth, w<sup>ch</sup> are translated into English by D<sup>r</sup>. Powell, I have some thoughts to print in Latine in y<sup>e</sup> manner of an Appendix, they being no where to be found y<sup>t</sup> I know of, but among y<sup>e</sup> Records of Canterbury, and in All Souls College Library, out of w<sup>ch</sup> M. S. I have transcribed them. I have found also severall records relating to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, and to his son, David ap Llewelyn, w<sup>ch</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Powell has not given us: and those I propose to translate and insert them in English in the body of the History, and to put them in y<sup>e</sup> originall Latine in y<sup>e</sup> Appendix, to w<sup>ch</sup> I will have reference. The Pedigree of Owen Tudor, w<sup>ch</sup> King Henry y<sup>e</sup> Seventh ordered to be drawn, is among the M. S. S. of M<sup>r</sup>. Dugdale, in y<sup>e</sup> Asmolean Museum; and I judge it not improper to insert in y<sup>e</sup> full extent of it, w<sup>ch</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Powell does but just mention. When I descend to Henry the eighth's time, I think it necessary to add S<sup>r</sup> Iohn Dodderidge his Treatise of y<sup>e</sup> Government of Wales, w<sup>ch</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> respect, is questionless y<sup>e</sup> most clear and ample account, y<sup>t</sup> has been given.

These are y<sup>e</sup> most materiall things, w<sup>ch</sup> I thought necessary to acquaint your Lordship with, and as farr as I can see, I want nothing to put my finishing hand to the Book (unless your Lordship will do me y<sup>e</sup> favour to communicate some of your own remarks) but a Catalogue of y<sup>e</sup> Lords Presidents of Wales from D<sup>r</sup> Powell's time to this, w<sup>ch</sup> I do not question but your Lordship can help me to. If your Lordship does approve of my design and performances, I hope you will grant me y<sup>e</sup> liberty to publis them under your Lordship's Patronage, w<sup>ch</sup> favour shall be always acknowledged by

your Lorship's most  
humble Servant  
WILL: WYNNE.

I desire to hear from your Lordship, as soon as you have perused these papers; y<sup>e</sup> rest are now in M<sup>r</sup> Lloyd of y<sup>e</sup> Museum's hands who has taken upon him y<sup>e</sup> trouble of overlooking them. My Transcriber has performed his task so very ill, y<sup>t</sup> I am afraid your Lordship can hardly read these papers.





SEAL FOUND AT RADNOR.

*Mlle. Kéroux del et sc.*

## HISTORY OF RADNORSHIRE.

BY THE LATE REV. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, M.A.

### INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.

THIS valuable work was compiled by its learned author in the early portion of the present century; and, as we learn from the prospectus with which it is headed, was intended to be given to the world in his lifetime. The manuscript, after his decease, became the property of his daughter; and, through the kindness of that Lady and her Husband, John Jones, Esq., of Cefnfaes, near Rhayader, late High Sheriff of the county of Radnor, it has been entrusted to the Cambrian Archæological Association for publication.

In undertaking the delicate task of editing a posthumous manuscript, we have endeavoured to reconcile the reputation of the author, arising from his extensive researches, with the requirements of modern science. Had Mr. Williams lived till the middle of this century, he would most probably have been among the foremost of the archæologists and naturalists of Wales; he would have profited by the advantages of general science, and by the local discoveries made since that period, and various portions of his work would have been arranged in a different manner. We think, therefore, that we are acting as archæological disciples should do towards one of their masters, by omitting, or at least postponing, some inconsiderable portions of his work, which are now rendered superfluous by the greater amount of scientific and historical knowledge which we have inherited, or otherwise obtained. Thus a general History of Wales and Siluria; an Historical Account of the Lords Marchers; an Account of the Geography, the Geology, and the Agriculture of Radnorshire, may, we think, be either left unpublished, or deferred till the rest of the manuscript is printed; because we possess other more elaborate and more accurate works on the same subjects, written since

the time of Mr. Williams, and the authority of which we are confident—judging from the admirable spirit of candour and careful research pervading his pages—he would himself have hastened to admit. The portions, here alluded to, form but a small part of the whole, and the great body of the work is so valuable to the local antiquary, so interesting to the Association, and the archæological world generally, that we congratulate all our members on the opportunity thus afforded of becoming acquainted with its contents.

If, as Editors, we appear to be too diffuse, we must plead for excuse our sense of the responsibility lying upon us to be as careful of our author's thoughts and labours as of our own. We shall omit nothing except what we have mentioned above, but shall print the MS. *verbatim*; and we shall trust to the antiquaries of Radnorshire, and to other members of the Association, for aid in supplying notes and observations, to illustrate, to amplify, and, if need be, to correct the text. We shall hope, indeed, as the work proceeds,—for we intend to go on printing it in consecutive numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*,—to receive numerous communications, whether of observation or of illustration, from gentlemen connected with that county; and we shall endeavour to embody all such additional matter in a running Commentary, or else in a Supplement.

The MS. is a large one, consisting of 659 closely written folio pages, the calligraphy distinct, the arrangement clear and methodical; and its publication in our pages will extend over a considerable interval of time.

The Association is under a great obligation to the owners of this document for the very kind and confidential manner in which it has been communicated.

## A General History of the County of Radnor.

### PROSPECTUS.

It is proposed to publish a general History of the County of Radnor. To conduct an undertaking, of this extensive and multifarious nature, to a desired state of completion, much expense must be incurred, and great application exerted. A subscription, therefore, is solicited, as necessary to the support of the projected work, of which the following sketch, or prospectus, is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the public, and especially of the gentry and clergy of Radnorshire.

Besides advertng to those objects of inquiry, which constitute the subjects of every topographical work,—besides a personal application to original authorities existing in public libraries, and, where he may be permitted, in private collections also,—the author's researches will extend to an exact survey of every parish in the county. Throughout this progress, he will feel grateful to those respectable and intelligent persons, resident on the spot, who shall communicate to him the knowledge of interesting objects, memorable occurrences, the names and short biographical memoirs of eminent natives, the genealogies of families, the transmission of property, the sight of ancient coins and weapons, the account of curious manners and customs, and the perusal of authentic manuscripts and memorials. He trusts that the gentry of his native county will, on this occasion, evince a becoming spirit of liberality, and allow free access to those stores of original authorities which they may possess, without the least tincture of absurd jealousy, or mistaken apprehension, of thereby disclosing secrets, that may be attended with unpleasant consequences. The impartial administration of the laws of their country opposes a sufficient bar to any such fears. He likewise respectfully addresses himself to his brethren, the parochial clergy, whose local knowledge of their respective districts, as well as intimate acquaintance with their own parish registers, renders them peculiarly qualified to communicate valuable and useful information; particularly the antiquities of their churches, the pedigrees of the principal families, armorial blazonings, catalogues of incumbents, curious epitaphs and inscriptions, &c.,—such communications the author will always receive with gratitude.

The struggles which the ancient inhabitants of this district maintained for the preservation of its independence, in opposition to its several invaders, will be faithfully recorded; whilst the errors into which English antiquaries and historians have fallen,

respecting the primæval colonization of Britain, the genius of the Druidical system, the scientific attainments of its professors, and the campaigns of the celebrated *Caradoc*, or •*Caractacus*, the renowned sovereign of the kingdom of *Siluria*, of which the territory, now called Radnorshire, once formed a considerable part, will be corrected and rectified.

An attempt will likewise be made to throw new light on the original designation and use of *Tommenau*, *Carnau*, and *Cromlechau*, with which this county abounds; its camps, also, and its castles, will be enumerated and described, and the different æras of their construction, as well as the names of their proprietors, ascertained.

The nature of the close and peculiar connexion, in which this county stands related to the sovereign of this United Kingdom, whereby it has been dignified with the appellation of the "Royal county of Radnor," will be developed and explained, and the patrimonial inheritances of the crown of Great Britain, which it contains, enumerated and described.

To a more complete description than what is to be found in any book of a similar nature of the vast power and authority of the Lords Marchers, and of the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of those dread magistrates, to whom the inhabitants of this district were long subject, will be joined an original account of the extent, privileges, and powers of the paramount manor or lordship of *Cantref Moeliennydd*. This dissertation will close with a description of the peculiar constitution of the court of great session, together with the boundaries, customs, privileges and liberties of the capital borough, and of its several contributories.

The state of the agriculture of the county, that principal and most respectable branch of human industry, will be regarded with peculiar attention; the number and efficacy of its medicinal waters will be minutely detailed and described; the seats of its gentry, together with the paintings with which they are severally adorned, will not fail to receive a due tribute of respect; and, under the cheering influence of encouragement, elegant engravings of those seats, and of the picturesque natural scenery with which they are surrounded, will embellish the work.

A new and correct map of the county, taken from actual survey, will be prefixed to the title-page. The entire text of Domesday, so far as it relates to any part of it, will be incorporated with the work. The late returns of population, and charitable donations, will be subjoined to the account of every parish. A catalogue of the *reguli*, or chieftains, of this district, of the lords president of the Marches, of the stewards of *Cantref Moeliennydd*, of the lords lieutenant of the county, members of

parliament, sheriffs, magistrates, &c., will be transmitted from the earliest periods down to the present times.

With respect to the limits of such an undertaking, it is impossible, on the outset of the plan, to speak with precision. Neither the number of engravings, nor the quantity of letter-press, are at present reducible to accurate calculation. Were the author to call into requisition the amplifying powers which some of his predecessors, in this walk of literature, have exercised, two volumes quarto, containing four or five hundred pages each, might easily start into existence. But he wishes it to be understood, that in the use of the materials committed to him, his great objects will be selection and compression; that the bulk of this work will never be purposely swelled by prolix and insignificant narrative; that none but subjects which derive an importance from their antiquity, their picturesque beauty, or their connexion with historical facts, will be treated of in detail; and that every care will be taken to avoid unnecessary expense. As a conjecture, rather than an assertion, it may be stated, that one volume quarto, of between six and seven hundred pages, will probably complete the work, which will be handsomely printed, on fine royal paper, and delivered to subscribers at £3. 3s., or, with proof impressions of the plates, at £3. 13s. 6d.

A list of the names of the subscribers will be prefixed to the work, and subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Longman, Hurst, and Co., London, and by all the booksellers in the county of Radnor, and in the adjoining counties.

The printing of the work will commence as soon as 300 copies, or as many as will cover the expenses, are subscribed for.<sup>1</sup>

July 16, 1818.

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#### DEDICATION.

*To the King's most excellent Majesty.*

SIRE,

Nothing could have so highly exalted your royal character and virtues in the estimation of Europe,—nothing could have so firmly enthroned your royal person and government in the hearts of your subjects, as the promptitude and zeal which your Majesty has upon all occasions displayed in aiding and promoting the cause of literature, and in encouraging and patronizing works of utility and information.

<sup>1</sup> No list of subscribers is appended to the MS.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.



Having at much labour and expense collected and digested valuable matter for composing a topographical history of my native county, viz., Radnor; and having at length brought my undertaking to a desired state of maturity, I feel anxious that the appearance of my book before the eye of the public, should be, in one respect at least, commensurate with the dignified nature of its subject, and possess that respectability which the description of a county long distinguished by the honourable appellation "Royal," containing parcel of the ancient patrimony of your crown, and connected with your Majesty in a very peculiar manner, so justly deserves.

The attainment of this object of my hopes and of my ambition, depends upon your Majesty's gracious favour and condescension. The prefixing of your royal name to the list of subscribers to the history of a "royal" county, would be not only an appropriate ornament and decoration, but also confer upon the work itself that importance and dignity which would be its best recommendation and surest protection. I therefore humbly petition your Majesty, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take my request into your royal consideration, and to allow me the permission to make this particular use of your Majesty's royal name upon this occasion; an honour which will be as gratefully remembered, as it is now earnestly desired, by,

Sire,

Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subject,  
JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

Leominster.

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#### PREFACE.

In the first contemplation of this work, the author was not unaware of the many and great difficulties which he should have to encounter. The attempt is entirely new; no regular account of any one part of it having ever before been submitted to the public. Besides, Radnorshire, on a general and transient view, appears little calculated, either to afford encouragement to the arduous prosecution, or to furnish materials for the successful completion, of an undertaking of this extensive and multifarious nature. Diminutive in size and population, inferior in the arts of industry and cultivation, devoid of busy towns, flourishing manufactures, and magnificent

structures; of an aspect if not immediately repulsive and forbidding, yet generally sterile and uninviting; and involved in great penury of information; it seems to possess few attractions to interest the antiquary and historian, to kindle the flame of curiosity, and to repay the labour of research. This opinion, however, was found, on further consideration, to admit, like all other generalities, of considerable modifications. For a district which formed a part of the ancient and renowned kingdom of *Siluria*,—the seat of Druidical rites,—the site of Roman garrisons and encampments,—the scene of much hazardous conflict for national liberty and independence, in opposition to the lawless and insatiable ambition of Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans respectively,—and which abounds in Silurian vestiges, religious and military,—must necessarily contain and embrace materials, that only want to be developed, in order to be known; and to be known, in order to be felt interesting. To the celebrity which it possessed in ancient times, may be added the just claims to public notice and distinction, founded on the consideration of its present state and circumstances. For seldom can we behold a more diversified and undulating line of surface; such an assemblage of picturesque, if not magnificent scenery; so much sinuosity of valley, and verdure of mountain; such a variety of meandering and fertilizing streams, and so many medicinal springs of approved efficacy and virtue. These, together with the rapidity of its agricultural improvements, the simplicity of manners that still adheres to many of its inhabitants, as well as its close connexion with the imperial crown of this United Kingdom,—the peculiar constitution of its supreme court of judicature,—the incorporation of its capital borough,—and the customs and privileges of the several contributories,—supply a fund of information, not only gratifying to the man of research and curiosity, but also subservient to historical purposes.

Such is the general outline of the following work. The materials of which it is composed have been derived from

various sources, —from public libraries and from private collections,—from the usual printed authorities, and the obliging communications of the gentlemen and clergy of the county —particularly the manuscript collections of Percival Lewis, Esq., of Downton Hall, near New Radnor, embracing a valuable mass of original information relative to the most essential parts of the subject, which that gentleman contributed with a politeness and liberality peculiarly flattering. Considerable aid has been received from consulting the *History of Brecknockshire*, published by the late Mr. Theophilus Jones, a work which reflects the greatest credit on the perseverance and abilities of the author. To these and other like authorities, references will be made in the course of the work, either in the subjoined notes, or in the appendix. The topographical division required and obtained the extension of the author's researches to an exact survey of every parish in the county; and, in all instances, wherein it was necessary to collect the particulars on the spot, adequate pains have been taken to give a complete and accurate detail. The state of the agriculture of the county has been drawn up partly from a publication of Mr. W. Davies, and partly from oral information. In recording the skill and ingenuity with which the Silurian generals selected their encampments, the author has profited by the perusal of manuscripts left by the late General Harvey, who, for his health, resided some time at Llandrindod, and amused himself with examining the military positions of the neighbourhood. In short, there are few sources from which endeavours have not been used to glean such hints as bear upon the subject. The numerous contributors are requested to accept this general acknowledgment of their assistances in the composition; whilst it is humbly hoped the candid critic will exercise his accustomed lenity towards the unavoidable imperfection of a work undertaken under considerable disadvantages, and embracing and involving subjects of great variety and importance.

## CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL STATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES, VIZ., SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, NAME AND ETYMOLOGY.

*Section 1.—Situation, Boundaries and Extent.*

RADNORSHIRE is an inland county, situated in that part of Great Britain called South Wales, and in the dioceses of St. David's and Hereford, and in the province of Canterbury; and lying between  $51^{\circ} 57'$  and  $52^{\circ} 22'$  north latitude, and between  $2^{\circ} 46'$  and  $3^{\circ} 3'$  longitude west of London.

It is bounded by the county of Salop on the north-east, of Hereford on the south-east, of Brecknock on the south and south-west, of Caerdigan on the north-west, and by Montgomeryshire on the north.

The boundary line between the counties of Radnor and Hereford commences at a spot on the left side of the river Wye, opposite to the town of Hay, in Brecknockshire, keeping the course of that river to a place called Rhyd-spence, where it takes a western direction by Cwmyrefor and Caechiggin to Pant and Cwmyreithin, and northwards to Little Hill, where it turns abruptly to the east as far as Wern; it there crosses the Kington road, and takes an eastern direction for a mile; it then descends southwardly to the old mill, then by Pentiley, Gwernybach, and Pentre-yr-drain, in a northern direction to Huntington Hill, where it again turns eastwardly between Lanybala and Yat, and New Shop to Pentwyr Castle, by Huntington Park to Rabbar, across Gladestry brook and the road to Kington, leaving Lanyfelyn Hill on the left. It ascends by Great Rabbar, Hargest Hill to Cwmgwillim, thence by Bwlch, between Janter Hill and Whetstone to Rowbach, and crosses the Radnor road at Stanner Rocks, which it skirts to the right, and at Lower Harpton crosses Offa's Dyke and the river Somergill; it then passes between Knyll and Burfâ Bank, which it skirts, passing on to the north through Radnor Wood; and, penetrating through the middle of Radnor Wood, it then turns east-

wardly through Cwmrosser Green to a place called Folly; it then descends a little way to the south, by Corton and Wignall's Mill, along the line of the Somergill to Cwm and Broad Heath, where it takes the course of the Lug on its left side to the town of Presteigne, where it crosses that river, and ascends by Boultribrook Mill to Stocking, Cooke's House, Old Warren, by Carter's Lane, where it turns to a place called the Cefn, passing by Hill-house, Oak-hill, Black Venn, in a straight line to Black Venn; and, leaving Brampton-Brian to the right, it turns to Hearts-ease, where it crosses the turnpike road to Knighton, and so by the turnpike gate it passes on to the river Teame, the line of which it keeps to the town of Knighton, where it crosses the river, and insulates a small tract of land forming the eastern boundary of that borough.

The said river Teame constitutes the boundary line which divides the county of Radnor from Shropshire to a place called Hendrè, where a stream named Ruthyn Rhiwgantyn separates it from Montgomeryshire. The boundary line then takes a direction to the west to a place called Rhiwdan Llwynglas, leaving Gwain-gellufelyn considerably to the right; thence passing on to a place named Ambo-benwyn, *alias* Crugain Terfyn, dividing the parishes of Llanbadarnfynydd and Llandinam, near to the beacon called Garn-Vaonce; it then proceeds to a spring called Nant-y-trefnant, and Esthop, and to the head of the spring leading to the brook Dulâs, then to a huge stone upon the mountains, on which Gwynne, the son of Llewelyn, was slain, dividing the parishes of Llangurig and St. Harmon, where a house or building formerly stood; then crossing the mountains to Cefn Eliwd, where it takes a southern direction to Cefn-Cennarth, where it turns to the west and crosses the river Wye at a place called Safarn-y-coed. It then ascends to the head of a small brook named Nant-y-darnel, in a northerly direction; afterwards, taking a small circuit, it arrives at the head spring of the river Talog, which separates the counties of Radnor and Caerdigan. It crosses this river at Tu-y-rhôs, and then descends south-

wardly to the head of a small stream called Clarwen, and follows the course of the said river, which forms the boundary line between the said two counties, until it discharges itself into the river Elan.

The boundary line between the counties of Radnor and Brecknock is the said river Elan, until it comes to a place called Glyn, about a mile to the south of the town of Rhayader, where it forms a junction with the Wye. From the point of this junction the separation of the two counties is continued by the river Wye, till it arrives at Glasbury Bridge, where the boundary line crosses the Wye into Brecknockshire, at a place called Ffordd-fawr, and passes to Llwynbach, about half a mile distant from that river, towards the south; it then turns both westwardly and eastwardly, and takes a circuit around Glasbury church-yard to the left; thence it crosses the turnpike road to the town of Brecon, and passes through the Sconces into the river Wye, which it recrosses, and follows the line of its course to the spot opposite to the town or bridge of Hay, where it commenced.

A small part of Herefordshire, called Lytton-hill, in the parish of Caescob, near the town of Presteigne, is insulated by the county of Radnor.

The extent of Radnorshire from the junction of the rivers Hendwell and Lug on the east, to the opposite border Tu-y-rhôs on the west, is about 29 miles in length; and from Rhiwthyn Rhiwgantyn brook on the north, to Rhyd Helyg, or Sally Ford, on the south, is about 26 miles in breadth. Various, however, and differing from each other, are the estimated contents of its area. One gentleman lays it down so low as 385 square miles; another raises it to 447 ditto; a third to 455, and a fourth to 510 ditto. Perhaps a middle statement between the two greatest extremes approximates nearest to the truth. Its circumference, according to some calculations, exceeds 90 miles, encompassing a territory of 310,000 acres.

*(To be continued.)*

## Obituary.

The hand of Death has fallen heavily on the Association since the Ruthin Meeting, and has deprived it of three of its earliest friends and supporters.

THE REV. ROWLAND WILLIAMS, M.A., rector of Ysceifiog, and canon of St. Asaph, has died at the advanced age of seventy-five. This gentleman was one of the earliest promoters, and always an active member, of the Cambrian Archæological Association. Few had a more extensive knowledge of Welsh antiquities and traditions, and it is to be hoped that his Archæological Researches will not be lost to the world. Among his literary works may be mentioned numerous contributions to the *Gwyllyddydd*, of which he was at one time the mainstay, and some smaller ones to the *Cambro-Briton*, with a *Life of Peter Roberts*, the antiquarian, reprinted in the *Cambrian Plutarch*, and a *Memoir of Bishop Griffith*. He had also the honour of being selected as one of the four clergymen who, about the year 1840, were employed, under episcopal sanction, in revising the Welsh translation of the Prayer Book.

THE REV. WILLIAM JENKIN REES, M.A., rector of Cascob, and prebendary of St. David's, has been summoned to another and a better world, at the advanced age of eighty-three. It would be superfluous in us to remind members of the antiquarian and literary labours of our lamented friend. No one ever worked with us more cordially, nor entered more fully into the spirit of our pursuits. There is scarcely any Welsh periodical of honourable distinction that has not been enriched by the contributions of Mr. Rees; and his editions of the *Liber Landavensis*, of *Lewys Dwnn*, of the *Iolo MSS.*, and of the *Lives of the Saints*, added to his numerous archæological papers of all kinds, testify to the active industry of a long antiquarian life. In spirit, Mr. Rees was one of the youngest members of our Association; his interest in our proceedings, his unabated willingness to aid in all our doings, was manifested in his correspondence, only a short time previous to his decease. We trust that his Papers will be collected, examined, and edited, with the care they deserve.

THE REV. HENRY PARRY, M.A., vicar of Llanasa, and canon of St. Asaph, has left us at a very great age,—we believe greater than that of either of his friends noticed above. Mr. Parry was one of the most ardent and best informed antiquaries of Wales. His stores of traditional knowledge were very extensive; and, though the infirmities of advancing years had long prevented him from assisting this Association by personal researches, his goodwill and his sympathies were warmly manifested in its behalf. In his case, too, we must express the hope that his Literary and Antiquarian Remains, will be collected and published.

## Correspondence.

### "BRITANNIC RESEARCHES."—CORRECTIONS.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—I observe in p. 94 of Mr. Beale Poste's *Britannic Researches*, the following passage:—

" . . . . The Watling-Street from Caer Segont in Wales, to Dover, Lynne and Richborough in Kent; to this a north-western branch is frequently given, extending from Aber south of Chester, to Catterick in Yorkshire, and thence into Scotland," &c.

I presume that Mr. Beale Poste, in a work which professes to contain "new facts and rectifications of ancient British History," has not made this statement without some authority. If so, Welsh antiquaries, and more especially those who are engaged in the researches necessary for the ultimate compilation of the *Cambria Romana*, will be glad to hear from him how he has managed to trace the Watling Street from DEVA to SEGONTIVM. This is the very point upon which so much doubt exists; whereas, if Mr. Beale Poste can prove that this Watling Street extended *eo nomine* from the first-named station to the latter, he will render immense service to the cause which is so strenuously advocated in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. In fact his tracing of the line, or even his suggestions as to its course, will be of value, on account either of his "facts" being supposed *new*, or his "rectifications" *accurate*.

Again, he mentions "Aber south of Chester;" now I must say that if Mr. Beale Poste will be kind enough to point out this place on any map, he will effect a revolution in the ideas commonly entertained concerning Welsh geography and Roman roads in North Wales. It cannot but be inferred from the context that this branch of the Watling Street which he starts from "Aber" is to be understood as *not* going through Chester; at least so it seems to me. But in any case, I am sure that, if this line and this "Aber" can be indicated by Mr. Beale Poste, it will greatly modify the labours of the gentlemen now carrying on their inquiries concerning the condition of *Britannia Secunda*.

A philological conjecture, hazarded by the same author at p. 136, is, I must say, peculiarly infelicitous. Speaking of Arthur's battle in the wood of Celyddon, he quotes the expression of Nennius, who says that the name given to this battle by the Britons is "Cat coit Celidon." Thereupon Mr. Beale Poste gives the following explanation in a note:—

"That is, the 'Cat-wood Calyddon:' 'Cath' in Cornish being a cat. Probably receiving its name from the mountain cats abounding in this district in former times. The marten is still found there."

If I am not mistaken, the meaning of the original expression is *Cad Coed Celyddon*, or "the Battle of the wood of Celyddon."—I remain, &c.,

BRITANNO-ROMANUS.



## ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—I would venture to suggest to the members of our Association, through the medium of the Journal, that a regular and constant interchange of intelligence and communications should be established between us as a body, and other antiquarian societies in northern and western Europe. I allude to such societies as the following, viz.:—

The Society of Antiquaries of London;  
 The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland;  
 The Royal Irish Society;  
 The Société des Antiquaires de la France;  
 The Société des Antiquaires de la Normandie;  
 The Association Brétonne;  
 The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen;  
 The Royal Dutch Antiquarian Society;  
 The Société des Antiquaires Belges; &c. &c.

It is certain that all these learned bodies have many points common to themselves and to us, occurring to their notice from time to time; and it is most important for the promotion of scientific archæology that these points should be inter-communicated and discussed. Extracts from the publications of these societies would, I am sure, be highly esteemed by our Association; and I cannot but think that our researches would not be considered valueless if communicated to our distant brethren. It seems to me that part of the funds of our Association would be well spent in presenting copies of our Journal, regularly, to each of the above-named societies, as well as to some other similar bodies; and, from what I know of the kind and courteous disposition of many among their members, I do not think that they would be slow in making us some kind of acknowledgment and return.

I observe in our list of officers the title of *Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*, and I would suggest that this gentleman should undertake the task of entering into communication with these societies, for the purpose indicated above.—I remain, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 January 20, 1855.

Our correspondent is thanked for the hint. It shall be laid before the Association.—THE EDITOR.

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 CELTIC NAMES OF PLACES IN ENGLAND.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—It would constitute an useful and agreeable task for some of your antiquarian friends, if they would try to form a complete list of all names of places (in any of the forty-one counties, besides the thirteen of Wales and Monmouth), which are either Celtic in themselves, or which retain Celtic syllables. The names of all natural features of

England (Lloegr), such as mountains, rivers, &c., offer an ample field of research; the March-counties are rich in Welsh names of villages; and many other names of places, such as Watlingborough, Henbury, &c., may possibly be traced to Celtic times. An interesting chapter of national historical geography may be added to our ordinary stock of knowledge by the labours of a few antiquaries, devoted with care and intelligence to this object.—I remain, &c.,

PHILO-CAMBER.

### Archæological Notes and Queries.

**Q. 1.**—When did the statement concerning the birth of Edward II. in Caernarvon Castle, first originate? I have observed the birth of the Prince, at Caernarvon, mentioned in some of the extracts from monastic chroniclers quoted in Leland's *Collectanea*, but I am unable to trace this portion of the fable any further. In my opinion the first person that gave it currency, so as to make it an article of popular tradition, was Stowe. It is possible that the prince was actually born in the old city of Caernarvon, which then stood where the vicarage and Hen Walliau now are; but were it not for the epithet, "Edward of Caernarvon," being used in books of English History, it would be more probable that he should have been born at Rhuddlan.

The same query may be made concerning the myth of the presentation of the infant Prince to the Welsh Chiefs.

Popular belief in tradition is so firmly grounded that it is always difficult to upset it. Nevertheless it has been done in this instance by the Cambrian Archæological Association most triumphantly; and it now only remains to try and find out whence the mythic tale arose.

X. Y. Z.

**Q. 2.**—Had the poet Gray any authority for putting a bard on "high on a rock o'er Conway's foaming flood"? Unless the bard stood under Bennarth there is no spot all along the Conway, from its mouth to its confluence with the Lledr, where anybody could "plunge to endless night" from the top of any rocky prominence washed by the water. Poetic licence is understood and allowed for; but the query remains,—had Gray any hint from some older poet to lead him to this romantic fiction?

X. Y. Z.

**Q. 3.**—In the Roll of Expenses for the building of Llewelyn's Hall, in Conway Castle, given by Mr. Hartshorne, (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, New Series, No. XVII. p. 5.) I observe mention of "lime made and bought at Aber." *Query*,—Was this Aberdulas or Abergele? These seem to be the only two places, having that prefix, within reasonable distance of Conway, where lime could, or can, be procured.

And where was the place called *Tavernes*, the spot where cinders were made, if I interpret "*cindularum*" aright?

B.

Q. 4.—Where was *Penchester* ("Johanni de Pencestr'") mentioned at p. 11 of the above Roll?  
B.

Q. 5.—Can Mr. Hartshorne, or any other member of the Association, oblige me with an approximate value in coin, of the present day, of the total cost of Llewelyn's Hall from the above Roll?  
B.

Q. 6.—It is stated that, within the memory of man, penance in a white sheet at the church door was performed for bastardy in some of the mountain villages of Merioneth. Can any correspondent produce authentic instances of such a laudable custom, so as to fix the *latest* date at which it was maintained in any part of Wales?  
D. D.

Q. 7.—What is the *exact* date of the *first* edition of Bishop Morgan's Welsh translation of the Bible?  
H. L. J.

Q. 8.—Can any member of the Association furnish a complete list of all the lords-lieutenant of Radnorshire?  
H. L. J.

Q. 9.—Much controversy has been raised about the *Sarn Badrig*; can anybody, who has *actually* landed upon it (which may be done in fine weather at low spring tides), favour the Association with an account of what he observed?  
A.

Q. 10.—It is said that a line may be drawn through Pembrokeshire, cutting off the Welsh-speaking district from the English. Will somebody favour the Editor with a tracing of this line on a map?  
H. L. J.

Q. 11.—I fancy remembering a *very* tall Maen-hir, perhaps fifteen feet high, standing in a field on the seaward side of the road from Fishguard to Newport, about two and a half miles from the former place; but last summer I could only find a smaller one, which I also remembered near the same spot, where it still stands. I should be much obliged for any confirmation or contradiction of my fancy as to the first-named stone.  
H. L. J.

Q. 12.—When were regiments of militia first called out, and when first embodied, in any of the Welsh counties?  
MILES.

Q. 13.—HAFODTAU.—A correspondent, who has observed that many ancient family mansions in South Wales have Hafodtau, or summer residences, on the hills belonging to them, wishes to know whether the same circumstance is observable in North Wales. He wishes to form a complete list of all known instances.—We believe the custom to have been general throughout North and South Wales, and we shall be glad if correspondents will favour us with all the instances they may have observed.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

**RUTHIN CHURCH.**—We understand that the design for the new east window in this church has been given by R. Kyrke Penson, Esq. The same gentleman is also making drawings for the complete re-seating and restoration of the church; and we confidently hope that, when such excellent productions as are sure to come from his *studio* meet the eye of the inhabitants of Ruthin, they will see how advisable it would be to come forward handsomely at once and make this church—what it ought to become—one of the best ecclesiastical edifices in the Vale of Clwyd. We do not suppose that the cost would be great, but we are quite certain that the amount of accommodation and comfort gained would be considerable. If any subscription is opened for this purpose, we shall be happy, as in the case of other good works of this kind, to lend our pages towards its promotion.

**RESTORATION OF LLANDUDNO CHURCH, ON GREAT ORME'S HEAD.**—The ancient Church of Llandudno, an interesting relic of the fifteenth century, has for some years been lying in a greatly dilapidated condition. It is situated on the higher portion of Great Orme's Head, exposed to the violence of all the storms from the ocean, and is now nearly stripped of its roof, being entirely unfit for Divine worship. The sum of £100 will suffice for putting it into a state sufficient for the requirements of a mortuary and occasional chapel; and it is hoped that, amongst those who have visited and become acquainted with this remarkable spot, subscriptions to this amount may be raised. Donations for this purpose will be thankfully received by any of the following-gentlemen:—Rev. Edward T. Evans, perpetual curate of Llandudno; J. Williams, Esq., Bodafon, Llandudno; Rev. H. Longueville Jones, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Privy Council Office.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

The Bishop of St. Asaph .....	£2	0	0
T. Love D. Jones Parry, Esq., Madryn Park ..	1	0	0
Rev. John Parker, Llanyblodwel .....	1	0	0
Rev. Robert Williams, Rhydycroesau .....	1	0	0
R. Kyrke Penson, Esq., Oswestry .....	1	0	0
Rev. H. Longueville Jones .....	1	0	0

**ABERDARON CHURCH, CAERNARVONSHIRE.**—It is with great pleasure that we are at length able to announce the intended restoration of this ancient edifice. Our readers will remember that the subject was brought forward at the Caernarvon Meeting of our Association, and caused considerable discussion. Since then the idea, originally started by the simple inhabitants of Aberdaron, has been gradually gaining ground with the public; and now the good seed, sown long ago, has brought forth fruit. A public meeting has been held at Pwllheli, and a liberal subscription raised. The vicar of Aberdaron will receive contributions. We *could* give a hint as to what to do

with the new church there; but we do not like to be malicious, nor again to evoke the genius of the storm, as we did at Caernarvon.

**DENBIGH CASTLE.**—Arrangements having been made with the Board of Woods and Forests for leasing Denbigh Castle to the inhabitants of that town, with a view to use the interior of the castle for public walks, and for preventing any further dilapidations; it has been determined to open a subscription for carrying the above purposes into effect. The consolidation of the Great Gateway of the castle, now in danger of total destruction, will be immediately attended to, and the other repairs and improvements will proceed as quickly as the funds will allow. Subscriptions will be received by the Mayor and Town Clerk of Denbigh, and the Steward of the Crown Manor.

**EARLY INSCRIBED STONE IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE.**—(See vol. V. Second Series, p. 303.)—The Llech Eidon inscription, here mentioned, is given correctly in Gough's *Camden*, vol. ii. p. 508. The letters are **EIUDON**. Our late friend was not very strong in his reading of the Welsh stones; (*e. g.* on one occasion we remember him turning one of them upside down and making it out to be Hebrew). His representation, therefore, of this inscription, on p. 303, is quite incorrect, and might be more easily read as **EINION** (a name which does occur at Llantwit) than as **EIUDON**. The stone is beautifully ornamented, and I made careful rubbings and drawings of it some years since.—J. O. W.

**COLLECTANEA ANTICUA; ETCHINGS AND NOTICES OF ANCIENT REMAINS, &c.** BY C. ROACH SMITH.—Vols. I. and II. of this work, each containing about sixty etchings and many woodcuts, are both out of print, and when they occur for sale produce prices far exceeding the cost to the subscribers. It is not the intention of the author to issue a second edition; but he engages to furnish copies as early as possible to such of the subscribers to vol. III. as may require them, at the original prices, viz., vol. I. 24s.; vol. II. 31s. 6d.; the price of vol. III. is 24s. Part II. of the third volume is now in the press. It will include, among other matters,—1. An account of the discovery of a Roman sarcophagus and leaden coffin, in the Minories, in May, 1853, illustrated with two plates, by Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. 2. Bronze trumpet of the fifteenth century, found at Romney, Kent, with a plate, by Mr. J. G. Waller. 3. An account of a personal visit to remarkable antiquities in France, including the Roman theatre, sculptures, and the bronze figure of Apollo (eight feet in height), found at Lillebonne; the Roman castrum at Jublains; Roman and Norman sculptures at Evreux, &c., illustrated by numerous engravings and woodcuts, by Messrs. Fairholt, Waller, Brooke and Pretty. 4. Excursion in 1853 along the Roman Wall, with etchings and woodcuts. Recent and unpublished discoveries at Lincoln, Colchester, and various other places in England and on the Continent, copiously illustrated, will be included in the present volume. Part I. contains a full account of the Anglo-Saxon remains discovered at Ozingell,

Thanet; some remarkable Roman architectural remains found at Wroxeter; Roman sepulchral deposit found near Dorchester, and Irish antiquities of the Saxon period, illustrated with twelve engravings (two coloured) and eight woodcuts. Subscriptions are to be paid in advance to the author, 5, Liverpool Street, City Road, London.

GLEANINGS AMONG THE CASTLES AND CONVENTS OF NORFOLK,—Containing notices of many of the most important remains of antiquity in the county,—are about to be published by Mr. H. Harrod, Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Among the castles to be noticed are Norwich, Rising, Castleacre and Buckenham. Norwich Cathedral Priory, Walsingham, Castleacre, Binham, Thetford, Yarmouth, and other conventual remains, will also be included in this collection. The book will be published by subscription, at 15s. and 21s.

## ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—As the days of publication for the Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association are January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st; and as it is of the utmost importance, for securing the punctual publication of the Journal, that all the operations of printing and engraving should be completely finished by the commencement of the third month in each quarter, viz.,—in the earliest days of March, June, September, and December, it is necessary that articles, intended for insertion, should be in the Editor's hands not later than February 1st, May 1st, August 1st, and November 1st, in each quarter. Gentlemen must not be disappointed, if articles sent in after these dates are postponed till the succeeding quarter. In all cases the original MSS. will be forwarded along with the proofs to contributors; and it is earnestly requested of gentlemen that they will return their corrected proofs, *to the Editor, in all cases, within one week* from the date of their receipt, retaining, of course, their MSS. in their own possession. After the expiration of a week the Editor, if he has not already received the author's corrected proof, *will make his own corrections, and those corrections will be final,*

‘without waiting for any others. All revises will be read by the Editor, and will be referred to the authors only in the event of any particular difficulties occurring.

Those gentlemen who may contribute drawings are requested to send them to the Editor, *three months before the time when they are to appear*, viz.,—during the last month of each quarter, or in March, June, September, and December. Unless this rule be adopted, it is impossible to ensure their being executed with sufficient care, and in proper time. Proofs of drawings when engraved will, in all cases, be forwarded to their authors for their approval.

Gentlemen are seriously reminded that a multiplicity of corrections renders the task of the Printer not only very difficult, but also unnecessarily burthensome and expensive, so as to disturb the conditions of his contract with the Association. It also causes much trouble and responsibility, which the Editor, though he cannot avoid, would willingly decline in reading the revises. It is therefore to be hoped that as much care as possible will be taken with the calligraphy of all articles, and that proper names will be always written in capital printing letters. This, though it may hinder rapidity of writing, will tend ultimately to promote correctness of typography.

In references to printed books it is requested that the editions be specified; and in measured plans or drawings dimensions should be quoted in *feet* and *inches*.

All communications for the Editor are to be addressed, *post-paid*, to the care of Mr. J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho Square, London.

Jan. 18, 1855.

## Reviews.

NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY OF CALDICOT CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE. By OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., and THOMAS WAKEMAN, Esq. 1 vol. imperial 8vo. Printed for the Caerleon Antiquarian Association. Newport: H. Mullock. 1854.

We have here a valuable contribution to the history of Monmouthshire mediæval buildings from the joint pens of two members of our Association. The historical portions of the work are by the gentlemen named in the title-page; but the illustrations, consisting of a general plan and twelve large etchings, are from the *studio* of J. E. Lee, Esq., formerly one of our Local Secretaries for Monmouthshire, and to whom our Association is indebted for numerous plates, contributed to an early number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. It is by the kindness of those gentlemen that we are now able to present members with the two admirable plates that accompany this brief review of their book.

The work is a short one,—shorter than we could desire; it comprises a lucid historical account of the great families to whom the castle belonged at various epochs, and also a critical survey of the architectural and constructive features of the building itself.

Mr. Wakeman introduces the history thus:—

“There is no reason to suppose that any Castle existed upon this spot previous to the Norman Conquest. The situation is totally unlike those chosen by our British ancestors for the sites of their strongholds, which we find placed on the summits of lofty hills, or the spurs of mountains difficult of access, nay often inaccessible except on one side. An interesting specimen of a British fortress of this description is situate rather more than a mile above Caerwent, and near three from this place, upon a lofty knoll on the banks of the Troggy, commanding the pass through which the river finds its way into the plain. The site is now covered with underwood, and it escaped the researches of Coxe, who has given plans of most of these Caers. The editor of the *Liber Landavensis* has hazarded a conjecture that a place called in that venerable record Castel Coniscuit was Caldicot, merely I believe, because the territory belonging to it was near the mouth of the Troggy; but an attentive examination of the description, shows it, in my opinion, to have been on the opposite side of the river.”—pp. 5, 6.

“Immediately after the Conquest, William Fitz Osbern was made Earl of Hereford, and governor of the Marches, and was not slow in following up the successes of Harold. He built the Castles of Chepstow and Monmouth, and it may be others, of which we have no account. It is clear however from the entries in Domesday, that he made considerable additions to the territory which had been previously conquered by the Saxons. Of the numerous villæ, or manors, enumerated in Domesday, very few have names given them. This shows their recent acquisition; the Normans were puzzled with the Welsh appellations, which they could neither understand, nor pronounce, and therefore made no attempt to write them; the name of Caldicot, however, presented no difficulty; and the entry respecting it is as follows:—

“Durand the Sheriff holds of the King, one land in Carwent, called Caldicot. He has in demesne there 3 ploughs, and 15 half villains, and 4 bondmen, and one knight. All these have twelve ploughs. There is a mill worth 10s. The whole is worth £6 „ 0 „ 0.”



"This was a considerable estate at that time of day, but the greater part of it must have been forest, and rough pasture, and probably not above a third or fourth part was cultivated."—pp. 6, 7.

The descent of the castle through the family of the De Bohuns down to Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and so on to the final annexation of the estate to the Duchy of Lancaster, *temp.* Henry VIII., occupies the main portion of the historical account, which is terminated by a pedigree of the De Bohuns, a document useful to Monmouthshire antiquaries, and, indeed, to others.

Mr. Wakeman states that since the annexation of the estate just alluded to, the castle of Caldicot has been let out on long leases to different persons, and is now believed to be thus held by Charles Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre, near Chepstow. It is of importance to note that this is really a *crown castle, let out on lease*, because the subject is one, not only of archæological, but also of national, importance; and we hope that, before long, some official inquiry may be instituted into matters of this kind, with a view to the efficient preservation and repair of all such buildings, by the persons on whom the duty to do so may be proved legally incumbent.

We shall probably be able to publish the terms of the lease of this castle, and of the other crown buildings throughout Wales, in future numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

The architectural account of the castle is clearly and methodically drawn out by Mr. Octavius Morgan, but would not be very intelligible to our readers, unless they were personally acquainted with the edifice, or had the whole series of Mr. Lee's clever etchings before them. Suffice it to say that the *enceinte* of the castle approximates to an irregular polygon, longer than broader, running mainly east and west, with an entrance under a square mass of building on the south, an oblong rounder on the south-east corner, a demi-rounder at the south-west, another midway in the west curtain, with a sally-port under it, a large circular tower on a mound at the north-west angle, and a smaller entrance gateway in the middle of the north side. Traces of other buildings are to be observed in the court; and, no doubt, numerous wooden buildings ran along the inside of the walls for the accommodation of the garrison and their horses.

Mr. Morgan considers the round tower on the mound at the north-west angle to be of the time of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Castellan of England, who acquired the lordship of Caldicot, together with the above-named titles, by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and, ultimately, heiress of Milo Fitz Walter. He held this lordship from about A.D. 1176, to his death, in A.D. 1187. Mr. Wakeman inclines to conjecture that this tower or keep may have been erected by Walter Fitz Roger, *circa* A.D. 1122. Mr. Morgan appeals to the masonry—to the forms of the doorways—to the string-course round the base—and to other architectural peculiarities, in favour of the date he considers as the true one of its erection.

We have not had the good fortune to visit this castle, and, therefore, cannot contravene the supposition of the authors from any





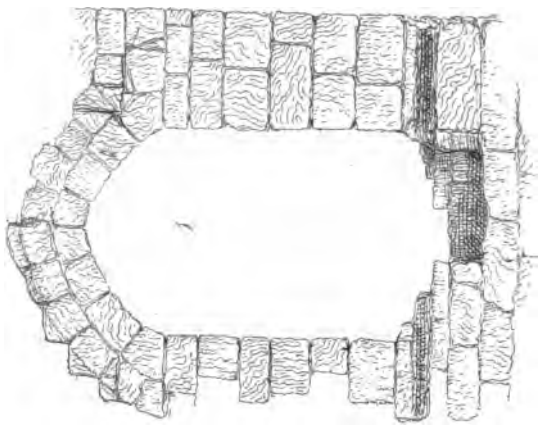
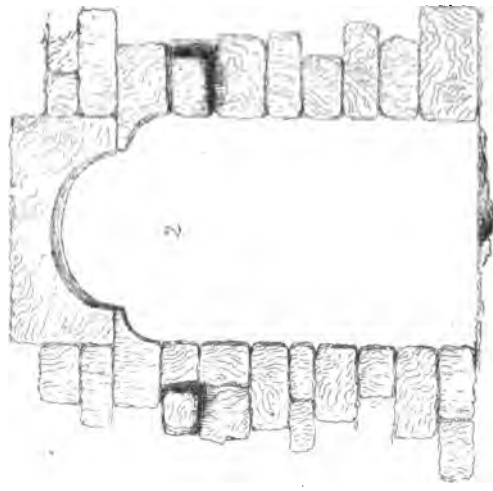
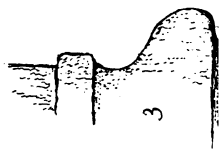
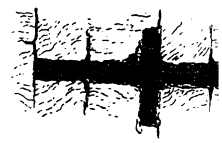
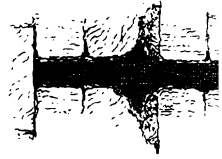
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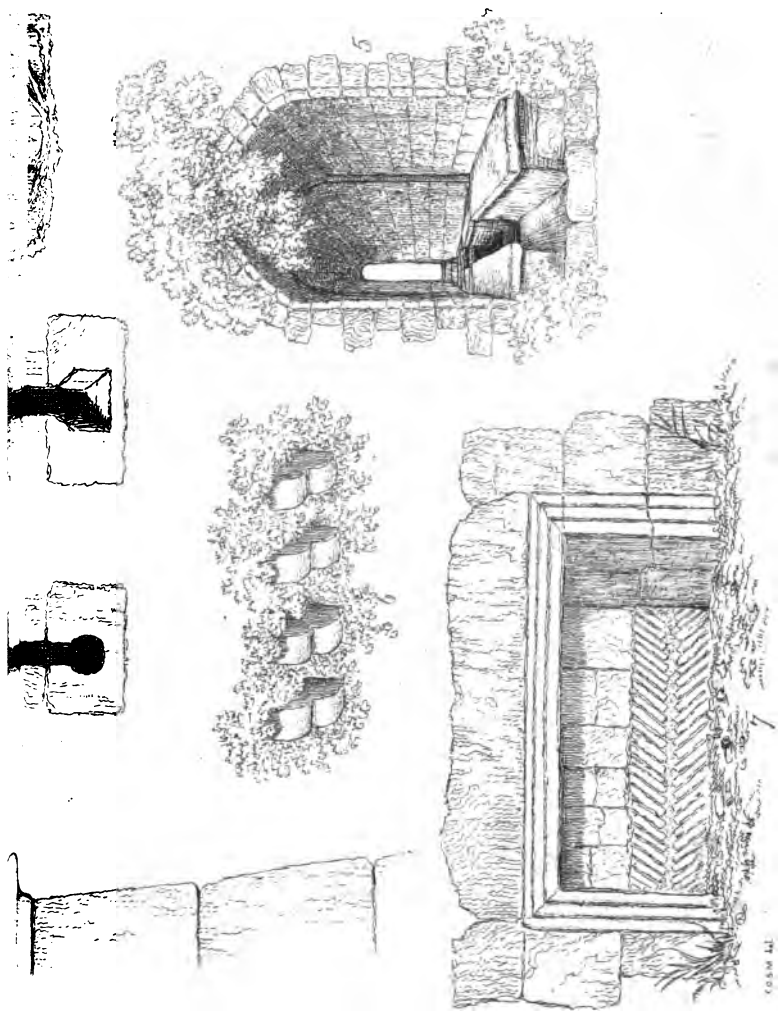
CALDICOT CASTLE







DETAILS - CALDICOT CASTLE







personal knowledge; but, judging from the etching given by Mr. Lee (see plate vi.), where the forms of the doorways and of the string-course in question are delineated, we cannot assent to the position they wish to establish. On the contrary, these forms would carry us rather to the fourteenth century, if we are to reason from the analogy of other instances. The existence of the mound may very well lead to the inference that here the keep, or the original, the first, castle was erected; but we should rather consider the string-course as a later addition, and, in fact, we should not be surprized to find evidence of the whole tower having been rebuilt. It is difficult and dangerous to hazard an opinion from an examination of plates alone, however carefully executed, but we think it right not to let the date assigned by the authors pass without protest.

The most striking portion of the castle is the great entrance gateway, where part of the battlement rests on corbels, sculptured into heads, and supporting small pointed arches, instead of the horizontal stone course usual in most English castles.

Mr. Morgan thinks that the south-east tower was roofed in a manner common enough in the Rhenish and Swiss castles; that is to say, with a conical roof covering the tops of the battlements, and leaving the embrasures like small windows, from whence the warders might shoot their quarrels and arrows. This is a point of some interest to establish, because the practise of our greatest castellator, Edward I., seems to have been to erect a roof resting on the walls, within the battlements, and leaving only an open walk round, behind the embrasures, for the men on guard. Few towers are so perfectly preserved as to admit of this question being thoroughly examined; and hence the instance of Caldicot, as illustrated by Mr. Lee, and discussed by Mr. Morgan, becomes of importance.

We cannot but congratulate the Members of the Caerleon Antiquarian Association on their spirit in thus producing so goodly a volume,—one that, for its typographical execution and professional taste, is highly creditable to the press of Newport.

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ANCIENT AND MODERN DENBIGH. Parts I., II., III. 8vo.  
Price 6d. each. Denbigh: J. Williams. 1854.

This interesting and meritorious work is the production of Mr. John Williams, who is also its printer and publisher. It is coming out in very cheap and well printed parts, and its appearance reflects credit not only on himself, but also on the town wherein such a publication is *possible*. There are abundant materials for a book of this kind in almost every corporate town in the country, and we hope that the example will not be lost on those municipalities which have not yet possessed an historiographer of their own. In former days almost every petty city or town of the Netherlands, specially of Holland, actually appointed and paid a worthy, who rejoiced in this grandiloquent title. Why should not even our own towns do something of

the same kind on a smaller scale? When are we to have a readable and trustworthy "ANCIENT AND MODERN CAERNARVON," "ANCIENT AND MODERN HAVERFORD"? &c., &c. The task would not be difficult; materials abound; a moderate degree of industry, good sense, and a little *vous*,—this is all that is required. These excellent qualities are united in Mr. Williams, and the result is one of the most agreeable bits of local history which we have met with for some time past.

The illustrations, however, are not equal to the text; they are quite unworthy of it. We hope that a second edition will be required, and then the author can repair this defect. Denbigh is rich not only in its castellated remains, and in two or three ecclesiastical curiosities, but it also contains several picturesque "*bits*," well deserving of commemoration.

The greater part of the three numbers that have as yet appeared is devoted to the History of Denbigh, political and civil, *ab initio*, and, perhaps, even a little before this. We refer our readers to the work itself for further information upon that point.

What has struck us as the most amusing and most original part is that which, in Number III., relates to the Trades-Companies of this once thriving commercial town. We recommend a careful perusal of the whole, (which, indeed, would have been made more valuable to the antiquary had the references to the documents cited been more precise,) but we think that the following extracts cannot but be found interesting:—

"The charters gave power to incorporate trades; hence, we find frequent mention of such guilds in the corporate records as the following order of the Parliamentarians, who, headed by Alderman Twistleton, instituted various inquiries with the view of reforming corporate abuses, &c:—

"That the Stewards of the severall Companies in this Corporaçon send in coppies of their severall orders at y<sup>e</sup> next meetinge, of which y<sup>e</sup> sergeantes are to give them notice, 1648.' Charitable bequests were also made to these guilds: 'Mr. Robt. Myddelton, Cittizen and Skinner of London, left 200*l.* for yong beginners, att 12*d* p. pound, from 3 yeares to 3 yeares, to y<sup>e</sup> Companies of Mercers, Blacksmys and Hammermen, Glovers, Shoemakers, and Weavers; 40*l.* to each Company, to be metelie divided in white bread to 15 poore woemen.' On the 'Table of Benefactions' is added, 'w<sup>ch</sup> is to be distributed every Saturday evening in St. Hillary's Chappell.' Other gifts are recorded, as—'Mr. William Myddleton, sometimes Alderman of y<sup>e</sup> Town (gave) 1 silver Bowle to the Company of Mercers.' And again, 'Mr. Foulke Fletcher gave to y<sup>e</sup> Company of Glovers 1 silver Bowle, in the year 1671.' These 'bowles or cuppes' were used on the admission of new members, or some other great occasion, when they were liberally filled with wine, and quaffed to the 'helthe of y<sup>e</sup> Towne and Treade.'

"The five companies mentioned above were the chief guilds, but it is evident that there were others. '*The Company of Taylors*,' is expressly mentioned. This company also included breeches-makers. Breeches-making was once a great trade here. Persons now living recollect orders being executed here to supply 'nether garments' for whole regiments.

"It also probable that there was a company of tanners, at one time, distinct from 'the Skinners' Guild,' which included curriers. In after times, the tanners, curriers, and saddlers, became identified with the '*Corvisors' Company*.' A more jealous feeling appears to have actuated the company in 1777, when the following resolution was passed:—'It is agreed by us the said Company of Cordwainers, that

no one is to be admitted to the said Brotherhood, unless they carry on the trade in their own name, and own benefit. *Clickers* for Curriers, or Tanners, are to be excluded from our Society, Company, or Brotherhood.'

"It also appears that there was a great number of *Mercers*, judging from the numerous inscriptions on their tombs, and the frequent mention made of the trade in the corporation records."—pp. 126, 7.

"There existed, at the same time, a *Company of Weavers*, who, as well as fullers, and dyers, also appear to have been numerous, from which we infer that textile manufactures were carried on to some extent within the borough."—p. 128.

"The *Company of Hammermen* is believed to have included blacksmiths, whitesmiths, nailers, tinmen, braziers, and all master-artificers in metal, if not wrights, coopers, masons, &c. We subjoin an order in council, referring to this company, as it shows the authority exercised by the corporate body over the guilds:—'22 Febr. 1678. It is ordered by this Courte, at the request and desire of Edw. Wynne of Llwyn, Esq<sup>r</sup>., that Thomas Owen, smyth, a Burgess of this Town of Denbigh, who hath undertaken the office of gaoler of the s<sup>d</sup> Towne, which would not be supplied by any other of the Burgesses, and was a great defect like to be p<sup>r</sup>judiceall to the s<sup>d</sup> Towne, be, and hereby is made free of the Company of Ha'mermen of the said Towne, and to vse and enjoy the benefit of the said trade of hammerman. In consideraçon thereof, the said Thomas Owen is to P<sup>r</sup> the Stewards of the said Company the summe of Ten shillings, and it is ordered that the Stewards of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Company doe, forthwith, restore vnto the said Thomas Owen his implements and tooles of workmanship.'

"Denbigh was for ages celebrated for the manufacture of gloves, but since the admission of French and other foreign gloves, the trade has dwindled away to nothing."—p. 129.

"The operative gloves, or more properly skinnners, formerly kept their anniversary procession, and grand 'field-day,' on the Feast of St. Clement. It was their custom to meet St. Clement at the Lower Cross; that is, one personating the saint, mounted on a stately charger. They still meet yearly for convivial purposes, on that day, although they have now no club-house, or funds, except for the relief of 'tramps.'"—p. 129.

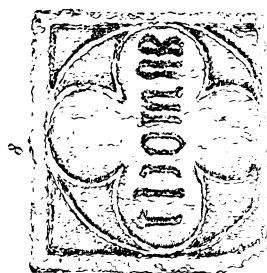
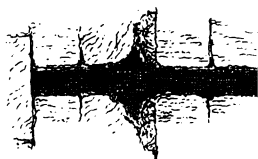
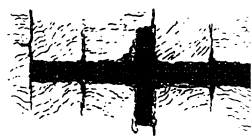
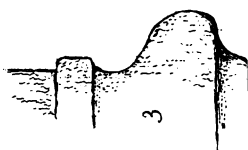
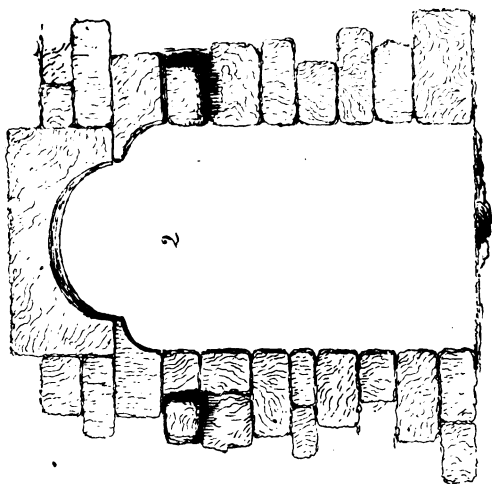
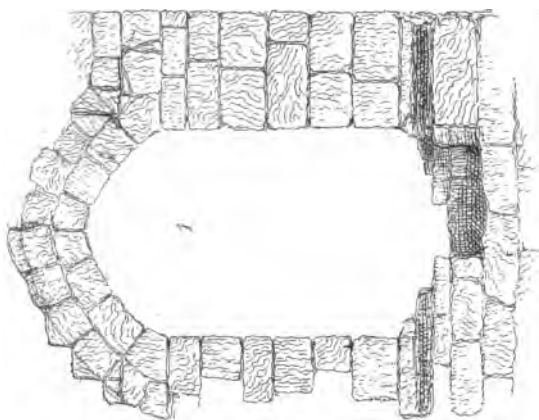
"The Shaws were among the most celebrated of the Denbigh glovers of those times. One of this ancient and respectable family went by the name of 'London Shaw,' from the fact that, in 1665, he set out for the metropolis as a plague doctor, carrying with him a cart-load of wormwood, as an antidote for the pestilence, by which he rendered himself the laughing-stock of the town ever afterwards. His skinnery occupied the site of the present residence of Dr. Lloyd Williams. He seems to have been of a rather covetous disposition, from the following record of the Council in 1671: 'That Thos. Shaw, the elder, glover, be sum'oned to app<sup>r</sup> here next meeting day, &c., to shew cause why he erected a new building over ag<sup>t</sup> his house in Henllan-street, to y<sup>e</sup> annoyance of y<sup>e</sup> publick. And to appear also to produce such writings as he pretends to have for the erecting of his new house vpon the com'ons.' However, we find him expiating for such encroachments upon public rights by bequeathing, at his death, a meadow called *Levaria*, on the outskirts of the town, to the poor of Denbigh for ever.

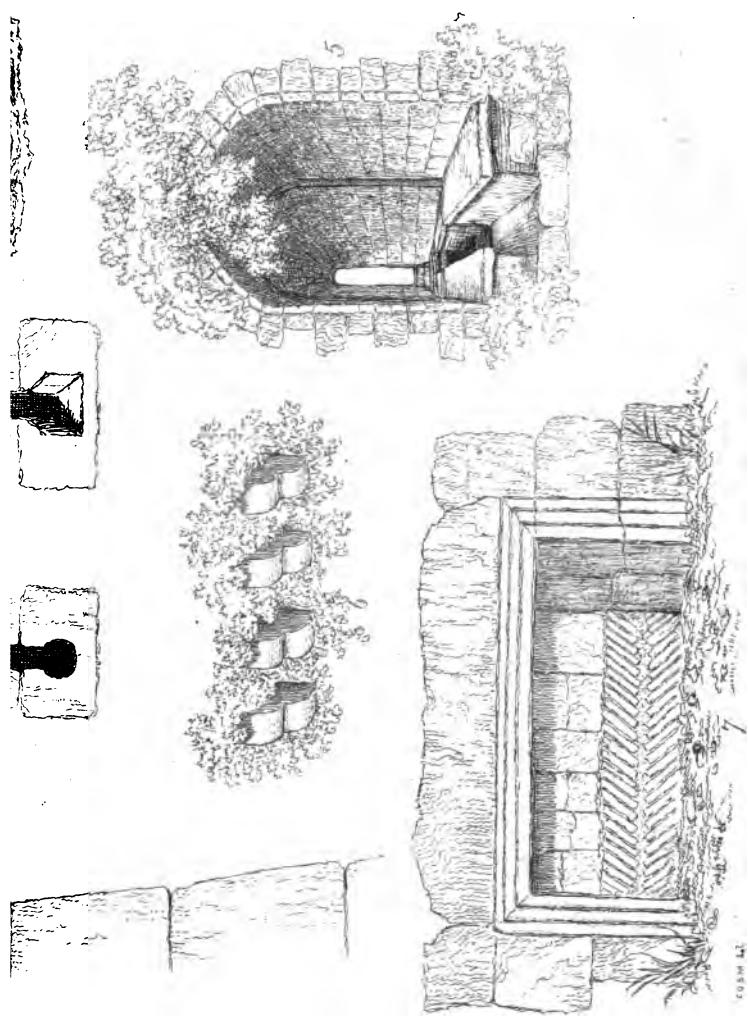
"Thos. Shaw, the younger, was alderman in 1692. A beautiful monumental tablet, at Whitchurch, perpetuates the memory of another Thos. Shaw, who was recorder of the Lordship and Town of Denbigh for many years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robt. Griffith of Pendarred, and died in 1717. They were also allied to the Myddeltons of Gwaenynog, the Heatons, and other respectable families in these parts. The name (commonly pronounced *Shah*) no longer exists at Denbigh. The surviving representatives of this family must be sought in Liverpool."—pp. 130, 31.

"The *Cordwainers Company* was in existence until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act (1835), if not later. By the kindness of some old members of this defunct fraternity, and their late host, the author was favoured with the perusal of their muniments and records, which are still kept at the Star Inn, in a small oak chest or desk, bearing date 1656; and, on the lid, M.P.R.P. STewardS, 1679. It









DETAILS - CALDICOT CASTLE



the choice of monks of the Franciscan order,—an order rare in Wales, there having been only two other houses belonging to them in what now forms the twelve counties, viz., at Caermarthen and Cardiff.

The first printed notice of it that occurs is found in Leland's *Collectanea*, i. p. 53, where he briefly mentions it as "Llanvais cœnobium fratrum minorum." The next is in *Camden*, p. 672:—

"Reges Angliæ præcipuè benefactores tum propter sanctitatem fratrum, tum quia filia Regis Johannis, filius Regis Daniæ, Do. Clifford et multi Barones, Milites, et Nobiles in Bello Wallico cæsi ibi tumulabantur."

It appears to have been founded by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Prince of Wales shortly before his death, A.D. 1240, in commemoration of his wife Joan, or Jeanne, natural daughter of John King of England, who died A.D. 1237, and who is stated to have been buried here, or rather to have had her remains transferred hither after its foundation. It was consecrated by Howell Bishop of Bangor, in the same year, which also marked his own decease.

The authorities for this will be found cited in Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, and Dugdale's *Monasticon*. The former author mentions two documents which we have not had the opportunity of consulting, though they will probably be examined and published at a future period, viz.:—"Pat. 9 Ed. I. p. 1. m. pro Fratribus minoribus in Anglesey," and "Pat. 9 Ed. II. p. 1. m. 7, pro unâ acrà de terræ in Lamerse concessâ per Joh. Grey pro manso elargiendo."

If the titles of these records are correctly transcribed by Tanner, which as far as the date of the first, 9 Ed. I. = 1281, and a name in the second, "Lamerse," are concerned, we are inclined to doubt; it may be inferred that Edward I., on gaining possession of Anglesey, was desirous of conciliating his newly acquired subjects, and of adding dignity to his recently founded town of Beaumaris, by showing favour to their nearest ecclesiastical neighbours, in confirming the grant of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. This disposition to befriend the Grey Friars is further evinced

by the confirmation of the small grant of land made by an English settler, John Grey, the object of the second document above mentioned. It is most probable that the name of *Lamerse*, as printed in Tanner's notes, is due to a want of palæographical knowledge on the part of the transcriber who consulted the original Roll. Errors of this kind are of very common occurrence, and as the word *Lamerse* has no appropriate signification, we should anticipate that the Roll itself would be found to bear "Lanvaes" or "Lanvaese."<sup>1</sup> Tanner, at the head of his notice of this monastery, puts down the conjectural name of *Llamasy*, an error arising purely from a fault of transcription. He is more fortunate in his previous reading of Lhan Vaes, adhering in this pretty closely to the probable etymology of the name—*Llan* and *Maes*—"the Church of the Battlefield"?—so called from a bloody engagement that once took place close by the sea-shore, near the future site of Llewelyn's foundation.

It may furnish occupation for genealogists to determine the exact names of the son of the King of Denmark, who was buried in this monastery; and it is possible that the names of others among the illustrious dead here interred may be discovered; but, otherwise, we find nothing on record to distinguish this humble establishment, except the following charter of Henry V., which we transcribe from Dugdale and Rymer:—

Charta Regis Henrici V. pro Fratribus Minoribus de Llamaysi in insula de Anglesey in Walliâ.—[*Rym. Fæd.* tom. ix. p. 147. A.D. 1414, 2 Hen. V. p. 2. m. 29.]

Rex omnibus, ad quos &c. salutem. Monstraverunt nobis, dilecti nobis in Christo, fratres ordinis Fratrum Minorum, qualiter domus Fratrum Minorum de Llamaysi infra Insulam nostram d' Anglesey in Northwallia (in qua quidem domo divinum servitium ab antiquo honeste factum fuit et usitatum) per rebellionem Wallensium, et occasione guerrarum, ibidem jam tarde factarum et continuatarum, totaliter disoluta, et obsequium divinum in eadem diminutum et substractum existunt, nos, considerantes quod domus prædicta de

<sup>1</sup> If ever a *Monasticon Cambrense* is compiled, all the Charters and Rolls require to be read over again, and all the printed References to be verified.

fundatione progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Angliæ et nostro patronatu existit, et similiter quod in eadem domo corpus tam filiæ regis Johannis progenitoris nostri, quam filii regis Daciæ, necnon corpora domini de Clyffort, et aliorum dominorum militum et armigerorum qui in guerris Walliæ, temporibus illustrium progenitorum nostrorum, occisi fuerunt, sepulta existunt ac volentes proinde servitium divinum in præfata domo manuteneri, et ibidem de cætero continuari. Concessimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, quod in eadem domo sint imperpetuum octo fratres ibidem divina servitia celebraturi, et Deum, pro salubri statu nostro, ac carissimorum fratrum nostrorum, et aliorum de sanguine et progenie nostris, et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, et similiter pro animabus patris et matris nostrorum et progenitorum nostrorum, et eorum qui in domo prædicta, ut prædictum est, sunt sepulti, et omnium fidelium defunctorum exoraturi imperpetuum. Quorum quidem octo fratrum volumus quod duo sint de natione Wallensi, ratione victus sui et aliorum ad sustentationem sui necessariorum acquirendorum. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, tertio die Julii.

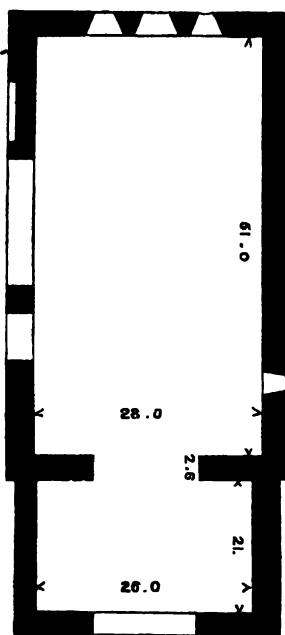
Perbreve de privato sigillo.

We learn from this charter that the sepultures mentioned above were authentic, and also that the monastery had suffered great damage, probably on account of its tendency to favour the usurping line of Lancaster, in the Rebellion, that is to say, in the Wars of Owain Glyndwr; like Bangor Cathedral, it had perhaps been almost destroyed; and the sovereign, as some recompense for its fidelity to his family's cause, seems to have augmented the number of monks to eight. Two of this number he allows to be native Welshmen, and, if we interpret the charter rightly, he permits them to retain their own national customs as to eating and other matters, in which they differed perhaps from their Anglican brethren. We do not remember, however, to have seen this curious proviso, "*ratione victus sui et aliorum*," &c., in any other charter connected with Wales; and it is a clause worthy of notice by those who are more thoroughly acquainted with monastic charters.

Nothing more is heard of this house till the time of the Spoliation, when it appears to have passed into the hands of the Whyte family, from whom it has descended to that of Williams.



MONA MEDIEVA.



Llanfaes Friary, Church. Ground-Plan.

We learn from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1545, that a note as to the surrender, with an inventory of the goods, is preserved in the Chapter-house, at Westminster; and we shall probably be able at a future period to print this and other inedited documents referring to this monastery.

CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS.—The only portion of these buildings which bears traces of having been contemporary with the original foundation of the house, by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth in the thirteenth century, is that which, in the absence of any other, may be conjectured to have been the Conventual Church, and is now unfortunately much mutilated, and used as a granary and stable. There are certain peculiarities about the construction of the existing portions, or rather there is the absence of certain ecclesiological marks, which may induce a doubt as to whether this were its original use; but on the other hand there is tradition, orientation due east, and the indication of a division into nave, tower-space and choir, to lead to the supposition that the conjectures as to its consecrated purpose are not on the whole incorrect. It may here be remarked that no other portions whatever of any of the conventual buildings remain; unless some parts of the mansion house of "Fryars," on the north side of the building just mentioned, are to be accepted as such, instead of, as seems more likely, having been constructed out of the ruins and materials of the old monastery.

THE CONVENTUAL CHURCH,—As will be seen by the plan, consists of a pile of building 108 feet by 32 feet. At the west end, which is now the stable portion, no traces of a doorway are now discernible, though there is a probability of there having been one. In the upper portion of the gable occur three lofty lancet windows, filling nearly the whole wall-space. The central lancet is 21 feet 6 inches high, with a splay of 5 to 3; the side ones, somewhat lower, have been mutilated and cut down by the modern roof. The edges are not chamfered, and there are no mouldings external or internal. This triplet seems therefore to correspond in style to the date assigned to the foundation of the monastery. There are no side-

aizles to the building; in the northern wall occurs a small lancet of two orders, with a hollow chamfer on the internal one; in the southern side there are no openings of windows, but there is an archway of 17 feet 9 inches wide, of two orders, with a bowtell moulding bearing a bead, indicating work of the thirteenth century. On the east side of this there is a doorway of three orders, with two hollow chamfers, and above this, on the outer side, runs a moulded string-course, all of the thirteenth century. At the east end, leading, as it were, towards the tower-space and choir, is a segmental arch of three orders, with hollow chamfers; and this, on its eastern face, under what may have been a tower, bears an expanded flower, which, with the arch itself, seems to be of the fifteenth century. A portion of the building which, for want of a better term, has been called a tower-space, then extends towards the east, with a small nowel-staircase, perhaps modern, and another arch exactly similar to the former one opening into the air now, though the traces of walls below the turf show that the edifice was prolonged about 18 feet, and then terminated square without any apse.

In the south wall of this building, on the outside, and to the westward of the south arch, may be seen a low square-headed recess, which may have served for a tomb, or may be the remains of a doorway cut down. Its mouldings are two simple bowtells on each side, without any receding from the plane of the external wall.

No part of the ancient roof remains; the walls seem as if they had been greatly cut down; and in short no satisfactory indications of its use, beyond those mentioned above, are to be met with.

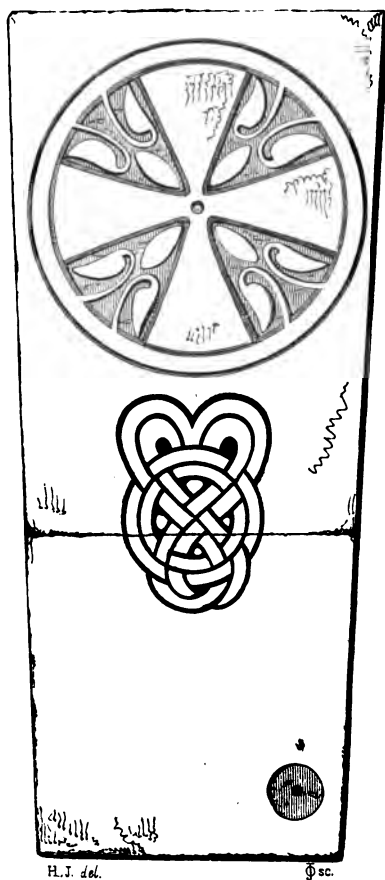
This building is popularly called the "Church," and may have been so, for the community was a small one; but the existence of the large archway on the south side of the nave, with its side doorway, is an anomaly not yet accounted for.

The House of Fryars has walls of enormous thickness, and was once filled with square-headed windows under labels, apparently of the sixteenth century, perhaps later.





MONA MEDIÆVA.



Coffin Lid, Llanfaes Friary, Anglesey.

A doorway with a circular arch under a square label leads to it from the stable-yard near the church, and has over it a shield with the arms of Whyte, the initials R.W.L.B., and the date 1623.

According to a popular tradition current in the island, four fine altar tombs were taken from this monastery at the time of the Spoliation, and placed one in each of the following parish churches: viz., Penmynydd and Beaumaris in Anglesey, and Llandegai and Llanbeblig in Caernarvonshire. In the absence of any precise means of determining the credibility of this tradition, it is safer to leave these tombs, which are all in tolerable preservation, to be described when their respective churches come to be commemorated.

There are, however, two coffin-lids which have been found within the precincts of the monastery, and of which illustrations are appended.

One is a small slab bearing a cross in a circle and a twisted device beneath, probably of the twelfth century. The workmanship is remarkably good and clear, and the design not commonly to be met with. It is broken into two portions, and is to be found in the garden near the central basin. It might well be removed to a place of greater security.

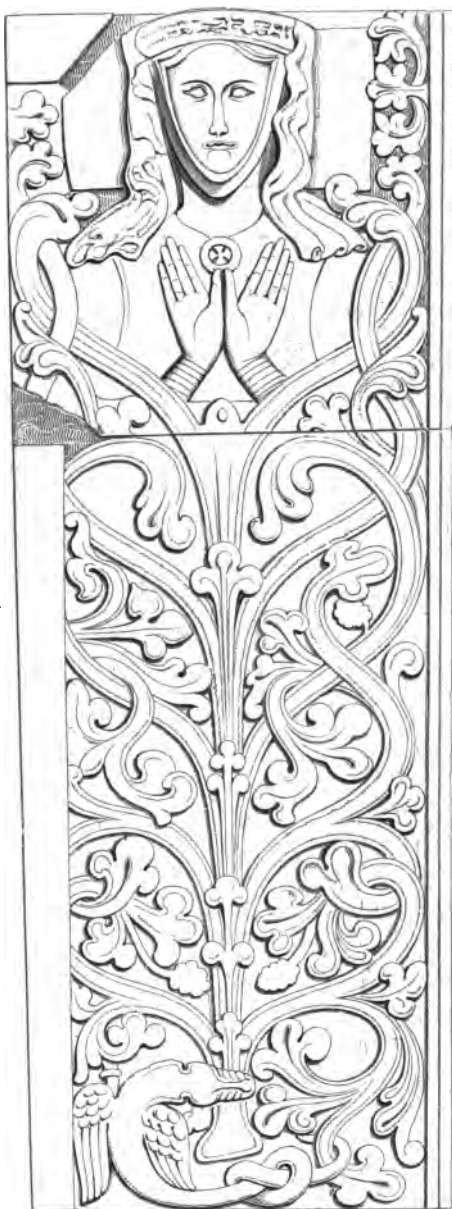
The other coffin-lid is of the thirteenth century, and is commonly called that of the Princess Joan, wife of the founder. It was long used as a watering trough, the incised part having been turned downwards, and thus fortunately preserved. Lord Bulkeley had it removed to the grounds of Baron Hill, and a building erected over it, where it is now safe from any further injury, and is easy of examination. Its date would correspond with the time when the princess must have died. Still it may be supposed that a royal personage would have been honoured with a full effigy instead of a small bust, and it may just as well have been intended to commemorate some noble lady of that period, whose name has not been handed down to posterity. In compliance with the

popular tradition, which however is not older than the commencement of the present century, we have styled it by the designation it has hitherto borne.

It has been said that a sculptured head of St. Francis was formerly to be seen in one of the outer walls of the precincts of this monastery, and that it used to be venerated and kissed by the country people. After diligent search, however, no traces of this relic have been found.

About 300 yards to the north-east of the monastery is a field said to have been the site of a sanguinary battle between the Welsh and Saxons, at a period anterior to the founding of the monastery. The sea is now making rapid encroachments upon it, and, in the escarpment thus produced, just where the pathway from Beaumaris and Penmon runs along its edge, it is easy to find the remains of skulls and human bones protruding from the face of the clayey cliff, in considerable quantities. We have not heard whether any weapons have been discovered in this spot, which is the place alluded to above as having not improbably given its name to the parish.

**PAROCHIAL CHURCH.**—This edifice has, within the last ten years, been totally rebuilt. The church, as it stood in 1844, consisted of a nave and chancel, the former containing work of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the latter apparently of the fourteenth alone. At the west end of the nave a tower of three stages had been erected by Lord Bulkeley, in 1811. This building had however replaced a much earlier one, a few sculptured fragments of which were to be seen imbedded in the external face of the south wall, such as a stone bearing a cross within a circle, and a rude elongated head, apparently of the twelfth century. These fragments have been preserved, and may still be seen in the new church. On the northern side of the nave the entrance was by a square-headed Edwardan doorway, with a hollow chamfered edge; the windows were square-headed, and were insertions of Perpendicular date. In the chancel the eastern window, of two lights, with trefoiled heads, and plain chamfered edges, was of good Decorated



Hj. del.

J.H. Le Neux. Sc.

EFFIGY OF JOAN, PRINCESS OF WALES.



character; as was also a smaller two-light window in the northern side. Traces of two other windows, blocked up, are observable in the same wall.

Within the chancel a mural monument bore, and still bears, the armorial shield of the family that formerly owned the monastic house and its precincts, and this shield shows Whyte and Thelwall, per-pale, viz :—

1. WHYTE.—*Sable*, a chevron *argent* between three fleurs-de-lys, 2 & 1 of the second.

2. THELWALL.—*Gules*, a bend *argent* between three boars' heads erased, 2 & 1 of the second.

It was considered expedient by the parochial authorities in 1845 to take down the old church, and erect a new one on the same foundations, from the designs of Messrs. Weightman and Hatfield. The lower portion of the tower was allowed to stand; but windows to correspond with the style of the church, Decorated, were inserted in the place of the actual ones, and a broach spire was added.

The church is under the invocation of St. Katherine; and its orientation is nearly due east.

HENLLYS.—This mansion, which stands about a quarter of a mile south-west of the church, has replaced a much older one, fragments of which are still discernible in the lower portions of the offices. There are no means at our disposal of ascertaining the date of the original building.

H. L. J.

## ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

### No. IV.

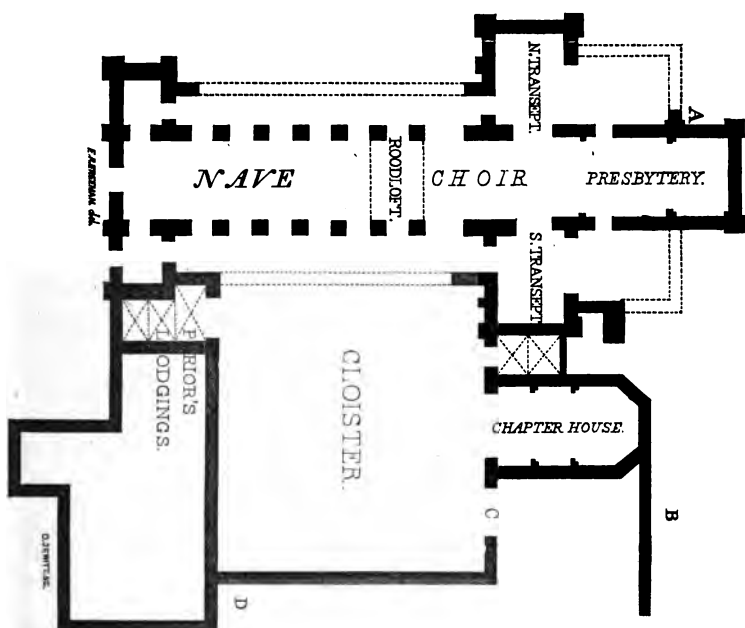
#### LLANTHONY PRIORY.<sup>1</sup>

THE course of my Monmouthshire wanderings has at last brought me to the most wonderful object which the county contains, the ruined Priory of Llanthony. Its position in a deep ravine of the Black Mountains, its romantic early history, and the architectural merits of the building, unite to invest it with an attraction surpassed by few churches in any region, and with which in Wales St. David's alone can compete. The subject is by no means new to the readers of our own Journal. The first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* contained an elaborate paper on the history of the Priory, from the pen of Mr. Roberts, which probably exhausts the whole amount of documentary evidence relating to the house. I have benefitted so much by Mr. Roberts' labours, more especially in this particular instance, that I am extremely sorry to speak of them with any degree of disparagement. But Mr. Roberts' knowledge of strictly architectural technicalities is clearly by no means in proportion to his profound researches into documentary antiquities. He has therefore been unfortunately led into very serious errors as to the date of the building; which have probably obtained the more vogue, as his paper has been reprinted in a detached form, and his authority has been followed in Mr. Cliffe's popular *Book of South Wales*. Mr. Roberts gives the church, according to the common tendency of the elder school of

<sup>1</sup> It has unfortunately been found impossible to procure an accurate measured ground-plan of Llanthony. I am obliged to offer as its substitute the rough one which I took, to assist my own recollection, while investigating the building. It will be found sufficiently accurate to explain the general relation of the several portions to each other; but it pretends to do nothing more, and must be judged accordingly.

The buildings at Llanthony are so nearly of one date that it did not seem necessary to introduce a variety of tints.—E. A. F.

# LLANTHONY PRIORY.



B Wall built against Apse, with  
fire-places.  
C Doorway.  
D Signs of Vault.

Llanthony Priory, Monmouthshire. Ground-Plan.





antiquaries, far too early a date. There are, I confess, great temptations on his side, and some difficulties on mine, but we must make our election between supposing that Mr. Roberts has given a wrong date to Llanthony, and that all other inquirers for some years past have given wrong dates to all other buildings whatsoever.

But, before I enter upon this question, I will first of all give a technical description of the building itself. After all that Mr. Roberts and Mr. Cliffe have said, I will not enlarge on its wonderful situation further than to place on record a passing expression of my own feelings of admiration, as I first approached it on a September evening, winding my way along the utterly unknown valley, till the dark mass of ruins burst on me, with the full light of the moon streaming through its shattered windows, and bringing it into still more perfect harmony with the scene around. Tintern is nothing to Llanthony. With less actually to offend, with no actual desecration, it is almost too perfect, too neat and trim, and bears too palpably the stamp of a show place. Llanthony, an utter ruin, its Prior's house an inn, which intrudes into the south-west tower of the church itself, its cloister a farm-yard, its chapter-house a calf-pen, seems more, so to speak, in a state of nature. One can wander in and out unrestrained, and the fact of being actually lodged in the building itself adds something to the romantic character of the whole. One does not grudge the presence of the few inhabitants; nor does one practically complain that the palace has been transformed into a caravanserai. One might however hint that for rustic accommodation and rustic fare it is hardly equitable to maintain a rate of charges at which one is less disposed to grumble among the remains of the Castle of Brecon than among those of the Priory of Llanthony.

#### § I.—THE CHURCH.

GENERAL CHARACTER.—Llanthony Priory affords many excellent points of comparison with the other great Welsh churches, St. David's, Llandaff, and Brecon. Some of

its points of marked contrast to the latter, as well as some of its analogies, I have already mentioned while speaking of Brecon Priory.<sup>2</sup> No other Welsh church that I know, except St. David's, is conceived so completely on the cathedral type. In its three towers it approaches still nearer to the character of our greatest churches, but it lacks the complicated system of chapels which surrounds the east end of St. David's, having, in fact, a very short and simple eastern limb. In its general architecture it resembles Llandaff more closely than any other of the three, but we shall find a greater number of individual analogies with Brecon and St. David's, as well as a good many peculiarities of its own. The special characteristic of Llanthony is the close reproduction of the features of a very large church on a comparatively small size. In this, as I have elsewhere observed, it affords the most decided contrast to the boldness and simplicity of Brecon. I do not know any church of the same size which presents the same complication of parts. For the vast rude bulk and huge single unadorned tower of Brecon, we find a long and elaborate nave, three exquisitely designed towers, and the whole internal arrangement of arcade, triforium, and clerestory, just as in the vastest cathedrals. Brecon is more effective as an expression of individual character, but Llanthony, though too much like a mere model of something larger, has far higher artistic excellence. In point of style it is an excellent example of the local Transition of which I have so often spoken, advancing in the west front into fully developed Early English. This style it exhibits in a form less ornate than either of the cathedrals, but the workmanship is everywhere excellent. With some small alterations, the church is wholly in this style, and the conventual buildings are, for the most part, nearly contemporary. Any one familiar with St. David's and Llandaff will at once feel the resemblance, especially in the sections of the smaller shafts, and in the character of the abaci, which employ all forms, round,

<sup>2</sup> *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July, 1854.

square, and octagonal.<sup>3</sup> Except in the west front, the style really comes most nearly to that of St. David's, being less advanced than that of Llandaff, but, as all the principal arches are pointed, the general effect has a nearer resemblance to that of the last mentioned cathedral. The smaller arches are partly round and partly pointed, the round form predominating everywhere except in the west front.

**THE WEST FRONT.**—In this front the style may fairly be called Early English, though one or two round arches, the use of the square and octagonal abacus, and a general squareness of section, show that the Romanesque leaven has not been quite worked out. The aisles are terminated by two equal towers, which must have been, or at any rate have been designed to be, at least a stage higher than at present, as they now reach only to the level of the clerestory wall. This gives the whole front an appearance of much greater breadth and massiveness than it could have possessed in the days of its perfection. The towers have shallow turrets at the angles, which are sloped at the basement; a treatment common enough in rude half-military structures, but which has a singular appearance in a façade so magnificent as this of Llanthony.

The lowest stage of the central compartment contains the great western doorway. This is pointed, a circumstance somewhat remarkable, for ordinarily the round arch is preserved in doorways as long as it is preserved anywhere, as we see very conspicuously in the Early English work at Llandaff, where the round arch is retained in the doorways, and nowhere else. This doorway is not very richly ornamented, its chief decorative feature being bowtells without capitals, a form which runs through the whole front, and a tendency to which we shall also find in

<sup>3</sup> All three forms are used for single shafts; clusters are gathered under one octagonal abacus. The capital most commonly employed is the variety of the cushion much hollowed out, as at St. David's. The characteristic floriated capitals of the two cathedrals do not occur in the church itself, though they appear in some parts of the conventual buildings.

other parts of the church. On each side of the doorway is a large blank arch of analogous character, and two smaller ones in each of the towers range with them, there being, as at Llandaff, no doorways in the aisles. These arches form a kind of niches, being slightly hollowed.

The great west window is gone, the central compartment being broken down at the string above the doorway. It is said to have been a triplet; the width shows that, if such was the case, the lights must have been far apart, probably with arches between, as at Llandaff. The quintuplet, as at Berkeley,<sup>4</sup> makes a finer composition outside, but is not so capable of producing a good internal effect, the transcendant merit of Llandaff. The tall, banded jamb-shafts of the outer lights still remain, the inner of the existing orders is single, the outer, which supports nothing, is clustered; both have the octagonal abacus.

Two stages of the towers range with the west window; the string dividing them ranges with the bands of the jamb-shafts of the west window, so that the upper stage is very much the higher of the two. The lower one contains the west windows of the aisles, which are thus set very high in the wall: they are round-headed lights, plain and rather broad, with bowtells instead of shafts. The southern one has label terminations, the northern has the label returned. The upper stage is panelled with two very long and slender blank pointed arches on each side, resting on shafts with octagonal abaci, except a single square one to the south. The flat turrets nearest the centre on each side have two pointed arches from bowtells in each stage, sharing their respective proportions; the outer turrets have merely slits to light the staircase.

The towers at present reach no higher than this, the belfry stage, if it ever was finished, having been destroyed. The south tower had, as we shall presently see, domestic buildings against it up to its present height, but the northern one, which stands free, is perfectly plain on the

<sup>4</sup> Ecclesiologist, 1854, p. 74.

north side, having only a single round-headed window, ranging with those in the second stage, but reaching higher, the string being carried up to form its label.

**THE NAVE.**—The constructive nave, the western limb of the cross, consists of eight bays, but we shall see that part of this space belonged to the ritual choir. No part of the church so strictly exemplifies its character as a miniature of much larger buildings. The bays are very narrow, not only as compared with the vast breadth of those at St. David's,<sup>5</sup> but even with the more moderate proportions of Llandaff. All the arrangements of a huge cathedral are crowded into a diminutive space.

The nave is in a ruinous condition; the northern arcade is perfect, but the triforium is fragmentary, and the clerestory almost wholly gone. On the south side, besides the tower and the bay adjoining it, which are attached to the domestic buildings, there remain only two arches at the east end, and those propped by modern buttresses; of the others the bases only are preserved.<sup>6</sup> The aisle walls are quite gone.

**ARCADES.**—The pillars are designed on the same general principle as those at Llandaff; *i. e.* shafts are attached to rectangular masses with chamfered angles, but further than this, the two instances do not agree. At Llandaff the whole is fused into one compound pier; at Llanthony the pier remains a piece of wall, the only shafts being attached to the angle of the outer order, and these being mere bowtells, with bases but without capitals. The pier

<sup>5</sup> At St. David's, 127 feet is divided into six bays; at Llanthony 116 into eight.

<sup>6</sup> Mr. John Clarke, author of the *Architectural History of Gloucester*, has published a "Popular Account of the Interesting Priory of Llanthony near Gloucester, with notices of its Original Foundation in Wales." These "notices" contain (p. 57) the statement that "the south row of nave arches still remains, also the clerestory windows above them. Of these last there is not a fragment. We might suppose "south" to be a misprint for "north," only Mr. Clarke goes on to tell us that "*a small portion of the original building on the west side is used as a church;*" meaning, I suppose, the parish church, which is a distinct building to the *south* of the Priory.

consequently has no capital at all, and presents a perfectly flat surface to the nave. This arrangement is departed from in the eastern and in the western pair of arches. The latter, in order to form a more massive support for the towers, introduce a third order rising from clustered and corbelled shafts attached to the inner face; the flat face of the piers is also naturally wider in order to receive the east wall of the towers. The eastern pair also have the same corbelled additions, while the outer order also is corbelled off, in order to gain a little more width for stalls, this bay having been part of the ritual choir.

TRIFORIUM AND CLERESTORY.—The triforium and clerestory are, as I have said, very imperfect, but the design can be pretty well made out from fragments in different parts of the north side. The general arrangement was the same as at St. David's; the triforium and clerestory forming a single stage, and a single rear-arch comprising the openings of both. No bay of the clerestory is quite perfect, as unhappily it is not repeated in blank in the bays occupied by the towers; but it must have consisted of a range of single lights, whether round or pointed does not appear, their rear-arches being brought down to the string above the arcades. The triforium had two small pointed arches, much like those at St. David's, and placed under a round arch; but as the round arch is recovered from one bay, and the two pointed ones from another, the treatment of the head of the couplet cannot be ascertained. The arrangement differs from that of St. David's in this, that, in the latter, the contemplated vaulting being sexpartite, there are two triforium-clerestory arches over each pier-arch, while at Llanthony there is but one, and that a very narrow one, over each bay. Consequently there is much more blank wall left, and the triforium and clerestory could never have produced that extraordinary effect of complicated richness which is so characteristic of St. David's.

The triforium opened behind into the space below the aisle roof by a plain round arch in each bay, with flat pilasters between them. Now as this row of arches is

pretty perfect, while of the real clerestory there remains but the merest fragment at each end, in the view from the north side in the present state of the church, it has quite the look of a clerestory range, and might very easily be mistaken for one at a first approach.

ROOF.—The nave, I need hardly say, is at present roofless. A quadripartite vault was designed, but it is clear that it never was added, and over the west arch of the lantern a semicircular line may be traced in the plaster which plainly shows that the nave had a wooden roof of the coved or cradle form, so common in the West of England and in many parts of South Wales. Mr. Roberts says :<sup>7</sup>—

“Between each arch is a corbel, formed of three clustered pillars, as before, with plain Norman capitals, and worked off to a point where the base should have been; six in number, and from these, evidently, the vaulted and groined roof sprung.”

That is, being interpreted, the roof was to spring from clustered shafts with octagonal abaci, corbelled off a little below the string above the arcade, with the exception however of those in the western towers, which rise direct from the ground. But the vault was merely traced out, never added; at the east end there is no mark of it whatever, and though the design may be recovered at the sides, not a fragment rises from the shafts, the lines of vaulting, which are traced out by labels, not even springing immediately from their capitals. These lateral arches are pointed. Mr. Roberts continues :—

“Giraldus tells us, when he saw it, probably some fifty years after its completion, ‘the church was covered with lead, and had an arched roof of stone, and, considering the nature of the place, was not inelegantly constructed.’”

Wherever Giraldus saw an arched roof of stone, most unquestionably neither he, nor any one else, ever saw one over the existing nave of Llanthony.

AISLES.—In the aisles, on the other hand, the vault was undoubtedly completed, and a considerable fragment

<sup>7</sup> *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. p. 241.



remains in the bay adjoining the north-western tower. It was a pointed quadripartite vault, with plain chamfered ribs springing from corbels, except where a mass was required to support the east wall of the tower; there we find an arch with a broad soffit, having shafts with octagonal abaci in the angles, these abaci being prolonged in the capital of the broad arch, with some decorations on its lower face.

The aisles were extremely narrow, only about ten feet in width. They are connected with the transepts by plain and narrow round arches; they are treated as doorways, as at St. David's, having rear-arches to the east.

I have pointed out several agreements in detail between Llanthony and other churches, but this nave has a marked character of its own, especially in its proportions and general effect. The breadth both positively (28 feet) and in proportion to the length, is not great, but it is very great in proportion to the height. Hence, again, as the internal height would have been still further diminished by the contemplated vault, the lantern arches appear extraordinarily low and wide. Perhaps the architects judged wisely in never adding the vault, which would have made the lowness most disproportionate, and probably unpleasant. But, contemplating the lateral elevation alone, the effect is decidedly one of great height and slenderness; the bays are narrow, the pillars tall, and an approach to the three-fold division is gained in an unusually small space. In this character of almost disproportionate breadth in the central space combined with the contrary qualities in the lateral elevation, Llanthony resembles St. George's, Windsor, and Bristol Cathedral.<sup>8</sup> The latter goes still further in concentrating the whole effect of height in an arcade without any superincumbent clerestory. Windsor comes nearer to Llanthony in the combination of numerous narrow bays with a central space of excessive width.

The destruction of the west window forbids us to judge of its internal treatment, but it is clear that so far from

<sup>8</sup> See Somersetshire Society's Proceedings, 1852.

its being wrought, as at Llandaff, into part of a composition even more beautiful than the external façade, the internal side of the west wall did not even receive the same measure of care as was bestowed upon it at Berkeley. Below the window it is left perfectly bare.

CENTRAL TOWER.—The central tower must always have had an effect of great breadth and massiveness, which is much increased now that its upper portion is destroyed. Its comparative height is not diminished, the other parts of the building being lowered in proportion, so that the dimension of breadth gains a remarkable predominance throughout. It now rises only to a point a little below the apex of the roof, up to which point it is pretty perfect on the west and south sides, while of the north and east walls there are mere shattered fragments attached to the other two. The roof-line rises a little above the string, an arrangement evidently original. The tower appears from Mr. Roberts' account to have originally risen two stages above the roof, the lower having round, the upper pointed arches. The lower part of the former still remains, having two, probably having had three, windows on each side, with a passage. Three smaller windows, with a door over them, remain in what was designed to be the space between the vault and the outer roof. This range, as well as that above it, assumes an ornamental form within the tower; the rear-arches of the latter are brought down so as to take in the door just mentioned. The tower was doubtless open to the church as far as the top of the latter, forming a magnificent lantern. At Brecon we have seen that this was not the case, but at Llanthony the existence of western towers, one of which would serve as a campanile, allowed it.

I have mentioned that the lantern arches are low and broad, rising from corbels. In the eastern and western arches, the whole mass is corbelled off in a singular manner, while in the lateral ones the inner order only springs from a corbelled shaft, the other orders rising from the ground with continuous imposts. But in the western and eastern arches, besides the shafts, the rest is

corbelled off square, so that nothing whatever projects from the continuous wall on each side, east and west. The shafts here are clustered of three, with the local cushion capital under an octagonal abacus.

**CHOIR.**—The reason of this difference between the treatment of the western and the lateral arches is doubtless to be sought for in the fact to which it points; the position of the choir. At St. David's, Leominster, and Brecon, we have found the choir under the central tower, the rood-screen thrown across the western arch, and the eastern bay of the nave modified by or for the reception of the rood-loft. At Leominster and Brecon we have seen this bay left blank for that very purpose. Here, at Llanthony, there can be no doubt that, besides the space under the tower, this eastern bay of the constructive nave formed not merely an adjunct, but an actual part of the ritual choir. Both this bay and the western lantern arch are recessed in the same way, in order to obtain as much width as possible, and also to secure a continuous space for stalls, unbroken by shafts or other projections. The shafts here have cushion capitals of a form more distinctly local than any others in the church. My readers may remember how at Llandaff,<sup>9</sup> where the nave and choir form one architectural whole, an increase of width is gained for the latter by exactly similar means.

The eastern bay of the nave then was part of the choir, and the screen was thrown across the nave between the most eastern pair of pillars. The loft would probably fill up another bay, so that six out of the eight bays of the western limb would be left to form the true ritual nave. This arrangement, being provided for in the construction, is evidently original, but it could hardly have been satisfactory. It is always better, whatever arrangement is employed, to make the ritual and the constructive divisions coincide.

**PRESBYTERY.**—The whole of the eastern part of the church bears a striking resemblance in its arrangements to

<sup>9</sup> Llandaff Cathedral, pp. 24-26.

that of Brecon Priory, though, in the presbytery at least, the respective architectural merits of the churches are entirely reversed. The presbytery at Llanthony, as far as we can judge of it in its present state, falls as far beneath the magnificent structure at Brecon, as the western portions of the latter fall, in strictly architectural respects, beneath the elaborate design and finished execution of Llanthony. In the changes which some parts have undergone, we shall discern a still more remarkable similarity to those which have taken place at Brecon, as well as a close analogy to Gower's great reconstruction at St. David's.

The presbytery at Llanthony is shorter than that at Brecon, though longer than those of some Norman churches, as Buildwas and Kirkstall. Like Brecon, it has no regular aisles, and is divided by a solid wall from the subordinate chapels on each side. It is very much broken down, especially on the north side, but it is easy to see that it formed three bays, of which the eastern one alone is at all perfect. The east end is square, between two flat turrets, of the same kind as those in the west front, and furnished, like them, with a sloping basement. They are, however, quite plain, not presenting the arched which adorns the western ones. The east window was evidently large; it is described by Mr. Roberts as having been "a fine pointed window, with tracery in the head, and having two small Norman lights in the gable above." It was therefore an insertion; most probably, as we shall soon find reason to conjecture, of the Decorated æra. The original jambs however remain, with banded shafts and round abaci. Only one perfect window now remains in the presbytery, a long, narrow, round-headed light on the north side of the eastern bay, which alone stands free. This has, as Mr. Roberts observes, a very singular effect, its arch remaining perfect in the air, while the whole of the wall above it is destroyed. The presbytery was vaulted, or designed to be so, from shafts with cushion capitals, those in the eastern and western angles having round abaci, those at the sides, though

single, having a very large capital, like that of a cluster, under an octagonal abacus.

The presbytery opens to the chapels on each side, not even by such low arches as at Brecon, but by genuine doorways with rear-arches; they are round-headed, with shafts with square abaci.

TRANSEPTS.—Enough is left of the south transept to determine the general arrangements of this part of the building. I have already mentioned the side arches of the lantern and the doorways connecting the transepts with the nave aisles. The south front is nearly perfect, except in the loss of its gable, and it rises well over the remains of the adjoining conventual buildings. It is flanked by turrets like those of the east end, and contains one of those compositions in which we may discern the first rude germ which was afterwards developed into tracery;<sup>1</sup> two long, narrow, round-headed lights, with a circle over them. This is a mark of transition, as it approaches much nearer to the type of transept fronts with a composition of lancets, like Brecon, and St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, than to the old Norman façades, with many small windows arranged in several lateral and horizontal ranges. I think we may add that, for windows of this proportion, the pointed arch is far better adapted. Internally we find vaulting-shafts of the same kind as those in the angles of the presbytery. The line of vaulting may be traced out; it would have cut off the circle from the interior.

CHAPELS EAST OF THE TRANSEPTS.—These form one of the most interesting portions of the church, the only one in which we find any important alterations of later times. As Mr. Roberts observes, with much truth and simplicity, "the slight remains of the corbels, from which the roof sprung, are here more elaborate in their work than in any other part of the building." It is from them, in fact, that we are enabled to ascertain its history.

The chapel on the south side extends along the two

<sup>1</sup> Essay on Window Tracery, p. 261.

western bays of the presbytery. It is conspicuously wider than the nave aisles, reaching southward nearly the whole length of the transept, so as to leave nothing beyond it to the south, except a small space containing a recess under a semicircular arch, probably designed for an altar. It is at present entered from the transept by a round arch, which at once attracts attention by its extraordinary width, and by the smallness of the light corbelled shafts with square abaci from which it springs. On entering the chapel, the walls are seen to be very much broken down; the east end and part of the south side are gone, while corbels and vaulting lines seem to be scattered over the walls in an irregular manner, and traces of windows may be made out of a very much larger size than in any other portion of the church. Few appearances could be more puzzling to one not well versed in architectural minutiae, but to any one who has seen and compared a good many old churches, and especially to any one who has the good luck to come with St. David's and Brecon fresh in his memory, the explanation is extremely easy.

A little examination will show that two ranges of vaulting have been traced out, the upper one being of a later date. The appearances are in fact identical with those in the chapel aisles at St. David's.<sup>2</sup> A system of vaulting, from very low and slender shafts, was designed when the church was originally built, but as this system was never completed, a second one, at a much greater height, was traced out during the Decorated period, the epoch when the similar change was effected at St. David's. Just too as at St. David's, a single specimen of the small original shafts has been used up again by the Decorated architects, another of its fellows happily remaining directly under it, lest any one should dream that the upper one is in its original position. The new corbels very much resemble the plainer ones at St. David's, being triple-clustered shafts with round capitals, while the original ones are slender single shafts with an octagonal abacus.

<sup>2</sup> History of St. David's, p. 152.

I know of no stronger case of resemblance than the very remarkable change which has taken place in these two instances, an exact parallel to which I do not call to mind elsewhere.

But this is by no means all. I have just remarked that the slender corbel-shafts, which support the wide arch leading from the transept, seem marvellously ill adapted to their position. Those also, ranging with them, from which the lower vaulting system would have sprung, are more than merely ill adapted to carry a vault the whole width of the chapel; no such vault could possibly have existed, as its transverse arches would have risen enormously above the lateral cells, just as the wide arch does at present. We are driven then to suppose, both that some other mode of roofing was intended, and also that this wide arch, in its present state, is not contemporary with the original building. There can be no doubt that the original design was exactly the same as that on the north side at Brecon,<sup>3</sup> four bays of vaulting springing from a central pillar, like the Chapter-House at Llandaff.<sup>4</sup> This arrangement never having been carried out, the design was changed, just as at Brecon, into one large chapel; the new system of vaulting was traced out at a much higher level, and large Decorated windows, of which traces still exist, were inserted in the south wall, which was doubtless raised for the reception of them and of the new vault.

Thus far the original design and the subsequent changes are exactly similar at Brecon and at Llanthony, except that in the former there are no signs of the second design for vaulting. But Llanthony has also another marked peculiarity of its own. It will be remembered that at Brecon the two arches opening from the transepts into the two chapels originally designed, still remain untouched. But at Llanthony the arches answering to them must have been very much lower and smaller, and would

<sup>3</sup> *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1854, p. 171.

<sup>4</sup> *Llandaff Cathedral*, p. 39.

have formed a still more incongruous approach to the single large chapel afterwards introduced. An inspection of the wide arch at present existing will show that its masonry is not all of a piece; in fact there can be no doubt that, when the two chapels were thrown into one, the arches opening into them were thrown into one also. The corbel-shaft and the spring of the arch were left on each side, while the central pier was removed, and the two low narrow pointed arches, well proportioned to their slender and delicate decorative supports, were converted into one wide round one, in extreme disproportion thereto. The old masonry was probably used up as far as possible, and any new work carefully adapted to it, as no details of the Decorated æra are introduced.

These changes are, to my mind, singularly interesting, both from their own nature, and from their striking analogy with those at St. David's and Brecon. They are also remarkable as being the only important alteration which, as far as we can judge, ever took place in the church of Llanthony. The east window was doubtless inserted at the same time, to harmonize with these changes in an adjacent part of the building.

NORTH TRANSEPT.—Of the north transept little remains beyond mere fragments; still enough is left to show that the transept itself was, in all essential points, identical with its southern fellow. It had, apparently, the same arrangement of windows to the north, the same system of vaulting-shafts, and the same doorway leading from the north aisle of the nave. And though of the chapels to the east of this transept the remains are fragmentary indeed, yet, as far as any traces are left, they appear to have followed the same arrangement, and to have been subjected to the same changes as those to the south. On the north side of the presbytery externally there is an original pilaster (A on ground-plan) against which is built up what now appears to be a buttress, just to the west of which is a vaulting-corbel in the angle. This buttress, from its situation and from the appearance of its masonry, I conceive to have only assumed that form



during some of the repairs undertaken of late years with the view of preserving the church; it must originally have been part of the east wall of the chapel. Now, as this wall is built up against an original pilaster, it follows that the chapels in this position must have been lengthened since their original erection. Again, the vaulting-corbel is of the original Transitional date, but is placed on a level with the higher and later range in the southern chapel. We may therefore fairly conclude that it has been used up again just like those on the other side, and consequently that both sets of chapels underwent precisely the same changes at the same time.

This completes our survey of the church; we will now extend our researches to the other buildings of the monastery.

#### § II.—THE CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS.

Llanthony has had, like Tintern at the other end of the county, the great good fortune to retain large portions of its conventual buildings, and those, moreover, nearly contemporary with the church. Their examination however is a good deal impeded by their employment for domestic and agricultural purposes, from which the church itself is almost entirely free. They stand on the south side of the church, a position somewhat more usual than the north, though the rule is by no means so nearly universal as has been represented; witness, to go no farther off, Tintern, Usk, Leominster, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester. They stood round a quadrangle, of which the nave of the church formed the north side, and which of course contained the cloister. Large portions of the east and west sides remain, but of the south side hardly any architectural features are preserved.

CHAPTER-HOUSE, &c.—Of the buildings on the east side the Chapter-House was the principal, and, though it is now in a sad state of ruin and degradation, enough remains to make out its date and general arrangement. As was often the case, a vaulted passage lies between it and the south transept, which, whatever were its other

objects, has the effect of keeping the chapter-house so far apart from the church, that while the two may group harmoniously together, they need not disturb one another's architectural arrangements. This small intermediate building is, in the present case, one of the most exquisite portions of the whole fabric, and is in by far the best preservation of any. It extended east and west as far as the transept, but was so low that the windows of the transept could rise above it, and stand free, without being at all blocked by the chapter-house. A tall doorway opens into the cloister-court; its shafts, which are clustered and banded, have capitals floriated in the same style as some at St. David's, an ornament which we have not seen in the church; but the whole is united under a single large octagonal, or rather lozenge-shaped, abacus, like those in the nave of Berkeley.<sup>5</sup> The vault consists of two quadripartite bays, with moulded ribs, rising from single corbel-shafts with cushion capitals under octagonal abaci, like many in the church.

The chapter-house itself runs considerably east of this intermediate building. Its form is a parallelogram, like those at Bristol and Oxford; but, unlike them, it terminates to the east in a three-sided apse. It is at present in a state of great dilapidation, and is employed as a pen or shed of some kind. Its west wall is almost wholly broken down, which is much to be regretted, as one is curious to know whether it had anything analogous to the great doorway with a window on each side, so conspicuous at Bristol, at Boxgrove, and in the Shropshire abbeys of Haughmond, Buildwas, and Wenlock. A vestibule, like that of Bristol, it certainly had not, but opened at once to the cloister. It consists of three bays besides the apse. The style is palpably more advanced than that of the church, being confirmed Early English. Yet it is so completely broken down in most parts, that one can hardly say more of it than that it is vaulted—or designed to be so—from banded shafts, and that the

<sup>5</sup> *Ecclesiologist*, 1854, p. 76.

windows, which were most probably triplets, had also detached shafts in their jambs.

In a line with the chapter-house to the south, are the remains of a very fine and lofty doorway, apparently contemporary with the latter, as its abaci are continued from the string running along its west wall. From this then we may perhaps form some idea of what the entrance to the chapter-house itself must have been. It is confirmed Early English; the shafts are banded, the abaci round, but the foliage of the floriated capitals is of the St. David's type. Only the northern jamb of the doorway, and a very small portion of the other, is standing, and the building into which it leads is the merest ruin. Some parts, at least, of it are of later date, and have been added to the chapter-house without any regard either to its windows, which were completely blocked, or to its apsidal form, which must have been greatly obliterated at the south-east angle, where the later wall is continued in a line with the eastern face of the apse. This building was of two stories, with square fire-places in both, and with small square-headed windows.

On the south side nothing remains but broken walls, with fragments of vaults at one point, near the south-west corner. These ran externally to the cloister, apparently in a southern direction, towards the parish church. It would be very desirable to have the whole of these buildings thoroughly cleared out, and excavations made where necessary, according to the precedent so successfully set at Leominster.

**PRIOR'S HOUSE.**—At the south-west corner of the quadrangle lay the Prior's house, which, with the adjoining tower of the church, now forms the inn. This building is attached to the west front, forming part of the same range; it was evidently built at the same time, the masonry of the two being continuous. The house, from west to east, occupies the length of the tower and of one bay of the nave; its height has been diminished, but, from the roof-line, we can see that the wall was originally a little higher than the lowest stage of the west front, while

the roof, of very steep pitch, had its apex just below the point where the towers now terminate; that is, it reaches to the original height of the clerestory wall. At a little distance southwards another building projects to the west, which seems to contain ancient portions, but they are so mixed up with common cottage-work that it is difficult to make anything out.

The architecture of the Prior's house is of much the same character as the front of which it forms a part. A large doorway to the west, a very elegant specimen, retains the round arch, with its inner order trefoiled and the spandrils of the cusps occupied with foliage. This opens into a vaulted passage leading eastward into the cloister. It consists of three bays of very plain vaulting, without transverse arches, the vault being pointed, but the cells round; they rise from corbels in the form of a perfectly plain double square abacus. The passage opens into the quadrangle by a plain segmental-headed doorway. The architectural features of the upper story of the house have been nearly destroyed by the lowering of the walls, but traces of a couplet of lancets are distinctly visible.

CLOISTER.—Of the cloister itself, which must have gone round part at least of the inner face of the quadrangle, not a vestige remains. We can see however, by the roof-lines and corbels which it has left against the south transept and the adjoining buildings, that it never possessed, or even was designed to possess, the finish of a stone vault. Possibly the whole structure was of timber.

GATEWAY.—The great gate of the Priory stands at a considerable distance to the south-west of the other buildings, and faces north and south. It has undergone some strange metamorphoses, in order to convert it into its present state of a barn. The great archway is built up, and the two ends converted into gables, while the buildings with which it was connected on each side are wholly destroyed, proclaiming their existence only by detached fragments of wall.

The gateway is Decorated; the great external arch is

slightly segmental; above it is a large niche between two small trefoil-headed windows.

§ III.—THE PARISH CHURCH.

A little to the south of the Priory, just outside the cloister, but within the general precinct, lies the small parish church of Llanthony. Its existence has caused some error and confusion. A sage whom I met on the spot pronounced it to have been built after the Dissolution out of fragments of the Priory. Mr. Roberts regards it as the first church of the two anchorites, built in 1108, "unless it were built in after ages in conformity with the general style of the monastic church." He adds that there could not, "in that wilderness, be any occasion for a parochial church to be built in the twelfth century in close neighbourhood with the conventual church." Whether there was occasion or not, there it is, according to the usual practice in such cases. The existence of the monastery involved that of a certain lay population of servants and retainers, and their presence involved the existence of a parish and a parish church. A small church is almost invariably found "in close neighbourhood with the conventual church;" as may be seen at Malmesbury, Abingdon, Maxstoke, and, so long as modern improvers vouchsafe to spare it, in the magnificent juxta-position of St. Peter's and St. Margaret's at Westminster. That the presence of rivers and mountains involves no exception to this rule, is shown by the precisely analogous case of Tintern, where the curious observer may discover a small parish church, by no means devoid of interesting details, placed upon an eminence slightly above the Abbey. The exceptional case is when a portion of the conventual church itself formed the parish church, as at Leominster, Waltham, &c., an arrangement on which, and on the effects of which, I have already often enlarged. It may be worth noticing that this last was the case in the town monasteries of Monmouthshire, at Monmouth, Chepstow, Usk, and Abergavenny, while in the rural ones of Tintern

and Llanthony we find the distinct parish church. Had it been otherwise in these last instances, instead of those stately ruins in their nearly complete state, we should have found some corner of the conventual church, pewed, whitewashed, and ceiled, still retained for divine service, while the rest would probably have been far more effectually destroyed than at present. Such an alternative would be hardly an eligible one; Tintern and Llanthony would surely not exchange conditions with Monmouth or Chepstow or Abergavenny.

The little church in question is evidently contemporary with the Priory. It consists of a nave and chancel only, with a north porch, and a wooden bell-cot at the west end. As an example of style it may rank among the most interesting of the smaller buildings of Monmouthshire, its character being so completely identical with that of its magnificent neighbour. The two tall round-headed windows which light its east end proclaim an unmistakable affinity with those in the south transept front of the Priory; the three on the north side of the nave differ only in their shorter proportions. There are two similar ones in the south wall of the chancel, but its northern side is entirely without light. The only great constructive arch, the chancel arch, is pointed, according to the precedent set by the Priory, but it presents the singularity of being, though of the usual dimensions, treated like a doorway, with a rear-arch on the east side.

A modern building, one however which possibly contains ancient portions, adjoins the church at the west end, and one which certainly does so stands at a little distance to the south. The church must have been quite encircled by the remoter buildings of the monastery.

#### § IV.—ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY.

The architectural history, in the ordinary sense, of Llanthony Priory lies in a nutshell. Very few churches of the same importance are so regular in their design, or exhibit so few changes of a later date. A church, built gradually from the eastward during the last years of the twelfth or

the first years of the thirteenth century, has had its subordinate chapels recast during the fourteenth. This is literally all that I have to recount, a widely different matter from tracing out the numerous, complicated, and anomalous remodellings of St. David's or Llandaff, or even the less perplexing changes which have given a new form to Leominster and Brecon.

But the question assumes another character, when we remember, that, as I hinted at the commencement of this paper, a date, which *must* be erroneous, has been assigned to the building, has obtained general credence, and has been supported by arguments far more plausible than errors of this kind commonly adduce in their defence.

The history of Llanthony is well known. The Priory, founded early in the twelfth century, was in a manner forsaken before that century had half run its course. In 1136 Llanthony near Gloucester was founded, and henceforward that became the principal house, the original establishment sinking pretty much to the level of a cell. All this is matter of history, and is worked out with much care, and with many interesting details, in Mr. Roberts' paper. But Mr. Roberts goes on to infer that the church first built must necessarily be the church now standing. Nor is this quite the vulgar error which identifies every existing building with that which first occupied its site, which, for instance, believes Rochester Cathedral, Perpendicular west window and all, to have been built A.D. 600. Mr. Roberts of course supports his case by the supposed antecedent improbability that anything could have been built at Llanthony the first after the foundation of Llanthony the second. He thus gives his judgment:—

“Llanthony was built between 1108 and 1136, but much nearer the former date than the latter; for it was abandoned for Gloucester at the period last mentioned. We know it flourished in all its glory under Robert de Betun, and we may fairly, all circumstances considered, fix the date of its completion not later than the year 1115. The date of the cathedral of Llandaff is A.D. 1120. Sir R. C. Hoare observes:—‘On a careful examination and comparison of this cathedral (Llandaff) with the abbey of Llanthony, in Monmouthshire, which was built about the same

time, (and though richer in its ornaments, bears a great resemblance to Llandaff as to its general architecture,) we have evident proofs that the Saxon and Gothic orders, or the round and pointed arches, were adopted indiscriminately to doors and windows in the same buildings, about the beginning of the twelfth century.' There is no doubt Llanthony is one of the first, if not the very first instance in this country, of the transition state of Norman into Early English."<sup>6</sup>

Now this would be all very well, if Llanthony were the only church in the world, or if no dated history had been preserved of any other. But many other churches exist, and of many of them the dates are certainly known, and, from a combined examination of buildings and documents, a succession of distinguished men have worked out a science of architectural chronology, by which it is easy, when a recorded date is wanting, to discover an approximate one within at least a decade or two of years. No one nine years ago ought to have believed that "the date of the cathedral of Llandaff' is 1120," or that "Llanthony is one of the first, if not the very first instance in this country, of the transition state of Norman into Early English."

The fact is that Llanthony, as we have seen, exhibits that transition in a very advanced state, developing in the west front into nearly confirmed Lancet work. Now the first stage of the Transition is that in which the main constructive arches are pointed, while the whole system of ornamentation remains Romanesque, and the smaller arches are still round.<sup>8</sup> This stage is seen in Malmesbury Abbey, probably the earliest building in England which has any claim to be called Transitional. But Malmesbury was commenced about 1135, and the existing part, the nave, would probably be at least twenty or

<sup>6</sup> *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846, p. 238.

<sup>7</sup> Of course, as I have shown in my work on that church, Llandaff Cathedral was begun in 1120, and portions of the structure then commenced still remain; but Mr. Roberts evidently means the cathedral as a whole, including the part resembling Llanthony, which must be a century later.

<sup>8</sup> *History of Architecture*, p. 323.



thirty years later.<sup>9</sup> Now a glimpse will show that Llanthony is far advanced beyond Malmesbury. Malmesbury is still thoroughly Norman in everything except that its pier-arches are obtusely pointed; Llanthony is Norman in nothing except that it retains the cushion capital in its decorative shafts and the round arch in some of its smaller apertures. Malmesbury retains the massive round pier which distinguishes the English variety of Norman; it has a huge triforium, and both arcade and triforium retain the strict Norman style of ornamentation. At Llanthony, the side elevations are thoroughly Gothic in feeling, and even go far to forestall the late Gothic of the West of England. Tall slender piers, with continuous imposts, with the chamfer and the slender bowtell predominating in their mouldings, with the triforium and clerestory thrown into one narrow lofty stage, really carry us a good way on the course which leads on, through St. Cuthberht's at Wells, to Bristol Cathedral and St. Mary Redcliffe.<sup>1</sup> There is such an absence of detail of every kind that an absence of specially Norman detail is necessarily involved; but at least the long, narrow, shaftless windows, the elaborately clustered shafts, the octagonal, and, here and there, even the round, abacus, all betoken not the "very first instance" of Transition, but one of the very latest, before the last lingering traces of Romanesque were lost in the fully developed Lancet or Early English style.

Llanthony, as I have observed, belongs to the same general class of churches as St. David's and Llandaff, and evidently comes between the two in date. When I say that Llanthony is clearly more advanced than the nave of St. David's, I do not mean only, or even chiefly, because the latter retains the round form in its principal arches, while those at Llanthony are pointed. That the architect of St. David's was quite familiar with the use of the pointed arch, is shown by the western pair of piers

<sup>9</sup> *Ecclesiologist*, 1852, p. 155.

<sup>1</sup> See *Somersetshire Proceedings*, 1852.

and by the contemplated vaulting; the use of the round form was a mere matter of taste or caprice. But at St. David's the whole system of decoration, though far advanced beyond Malmesbury, is still to a great extent Norman; a genuine Romanesque feeling pervades the whole. Now we know the date of Peter de Leiâ's church at St. David's; it was commenced in 1180;<sup>2</sup> it was finished not many years before 1220. Llanthony must, in all reason, be placed after the first of those dates.

Llandaff, as I have implied, must be later than Llanthony. Its style is Early English in its first estate, worked clear of Romanesque elements, yet not carried out in its fullest and freest developments. I have given it elsewhere<sup>3</sup> the conjectural date of 1220, which I see no reason to alter. But more, I feel convinced that these three churches were built, in the order I have mentioned, by architects, each of whom had diligently studied the works of his immediate predecessor. Llanthony took some hints from St. David's, and Llandaff looks very like an improvement upon Llanthony. The architect of Llanthony imitated the St. David's triforium, but in a design whose proportion must have entirely destroyed its characteristic effect. He of Llandaff retained the proportions of Llanthony, but swept away the triforium, which was no longer needed, and made a mere passage under his clerestory windows. He observed also the Llanthony piers, which had rather overshot their mark, and, while retaining their general notion of a mass with attached shafts, he produced a far more graceful and elaborate design. Llanthony designed a graceful form of chapel which was never carried out, Llandaff brought it to perfection in her chapter-house. St. David's placed the choir in its old position beneath the tower; Llanthony found it convenient to take in also a bay of the nave; Llandaff caught at the idea, so adapted to her circumstances, and threw her whole choir into the con-

<sup>2</sup> History and Antiquities of St. David's, p. 140.

<sup>3</sup> Llandaff Cathedral, p. 64.

structive nave. That Llanthony comes after St. David's, and before Llandaff, can be doubted by no reasonable person who compares the three. Instead therefore of 1115, I should give 1200 as a probable approximation to the date of the existing church.

But how then do I deal with all Mr. Roberts' history, with the desolation of Llanthony, and the impossibility of anything being built there after 1136? I answer that we should require documentary evidence of the very strongest kind to upset the *à priori* evidence in favour of a date not very far from that given above, as what is required is in fact to overthrow the whole science of architectural chronology as now firmly established. But documentary evidence there is none, absolutely none. The minute history of Llanthony, as given by Mr. Roberts, ends with the year 1178; after that, till the time of Edward IV., he can only tell us vaguely that it "fell into contempt and ruin." Yet it continued to exist down to the Dissolution, and was only annexed to the Gloucester Llanthony by Edward IV. There is therefore no evidence whatever against the rebuilding which architectural science makes absolutely certain, except a vague notion that such buildings could not have been erected in a subordinate house. Why not? Leominster, a church of the same class as Llanthony, was a cell to Reading. If any one answer that Leominster, though a cell, was much better endowed than Llanthony, at all events Brecon was hardly richer than Llanthony in its most impoverished state, and occupied a similar subordinate relation to the abbey of Battle. Yet Brecon Priory Church is as large as Llanthony, and, though inferior as a work of art, surpasses it in the splendour of individual portions. Great Malvern, not altogether a despicable building, was a cell to Westminster; Steyning in Sussex was a cell to Fécamp, yet there remains there a fragment of the church, mutilated and disfigured indeed, but enough to show that, when in its perfection, it must, in size and enrichment, have put Leominster, Brecon, and Llanthony to the blush.

Again, a change must have taken place in the relations

between the first and the second Llanthony which Mr. Roberts does not mention. During the twelfth century we find them, with a single Prior and a single set of monks, dwelling in one or the other according to circumstances. The deed of Edward IV., which, after all, hardly seems to have taken effect, sets them before us as distinct houses, with separate Priors, separate monks, and separate property. How did this happen? I do not know, but a separation must have taken place sometime, and I cannot help connecting it with the evident rebuilding of the church. The old church would be neglected while the brethren were flitting to and fro between the Severn and Honddŷ; it would be rebuilt when the relations of the two foundations were finally settled, and when the Monmouthshire Llanthony became a distinct, if a subordinate, establishment.

Internal evidence then asserts a rebuilding of Llanthony about the year 1200; documentary evidence does not contradict it. It is clear that the work was done gradually, the west front being the last part of the church finished, and some of the domestic buildings being later still. Those to the south of the chapter-house must be far advanced in the thirteenth century.

But, when once completed, the church must have remained untouched, saving the east window and the remodelling of the chapel east of the south transept. These must date from the fourteenth century, and, comparing them with the wonderfully similar changes at St. David's, I cannot help asking—"Is not the hand of Gower in all this?"

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

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## LIST OF EARLY BRITISH REMAINS IN WALES.

## No. IV.

## CAERNARVONSHIRE, BETWEEN THE CONWY AND THE SEIONT.

## I.—CAMPS AND CASTLES.

*Castell*,—A farm so called, at the foot of the hill above Gloddaeth on the north side, bordering on Morfa Rhianedd, one mile and a half south-east from Llandudno.

*Castell Tremlyd*,—A farm so called, on the west side of the Morfa Rhianedd, one mile north-north-west from Diganwy.

*Pen y ddinas*,—A camp, immediately above the modern town of Llandudno, on the rocks.

*Castell caer Seion*,—British fortified station, on the hill above Conway, one mile to the west of the town. This has been described and illustrated in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. First Series.

*Dinas*,—A fortified post, on the mountain north of the pass of Sychnant, half a mile east of Dwygyfylchi.

*Dinas*,—A large and strongly fortified post, on the summit of Penmaen Mawr. This has been described in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. First Series.

*Gaerbach*,—On the mountains, three quarters of a mile south-west from Llangelynin Old Church.

*Castell*,—A mound, on the west bank of the Conwy river, at the ford of Tal-y-Cafn, one mile and a half north-north-east of caer rhun.

*Pen-y-Gaer*,—A strongly fortified post, on the mountain above Llanbedr, one mile west-south-west of the church. This has been described by Pennant in his *Tour in Wales*.

*Pen y castell*,—The name of an eminence, one mile and a half to the westward of the post just named.

*Dinas*,—A fortified post, on an eminence formed by a spur of Penmaen Mawr, over a ravine one mile and a half south-east from Llanfair-fechan.

*Maes-y-Gaer*,—Fortified post, on the hill one mile east-by-south from Aber.

*Mound*,—In the village of Aber, of uncertain date,

but probably belonging, as assigned by tradition, to the mediæval castle that once stood in that place.

*Pen-y-Gaer*,—A small eminence, above the town of Glan Ogwen, or Bethesda, one mile and a quarter south-south-east of Llanllechid Church.

*Fortified post*,—On the summit of Carnedd Llewelyn. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, iv. First Series.)

*Camp*,—One mile west-by-south from Aber, near the coach road, on the south side. It is not certain whether the Roman road passed close by this or not. The camp has the appearance of an inclosure for cattle.

*Camp*,—Above Garth Point, at Bangor, to the north-west.

*Camp*,—On the hill above Bangor, to the south-east.

*Camp*,—Near Pentir, one mile and a half east-by-north.

*Parc Arthur*,—A fortified post, near Pentir, half a mile to the north-east.

*Castell*,—Near a farm called Rhydiau, two miles south-west of Pentir.

*Dinas Dinorwig*,—Strongly fortified post, half a mile south of Llanddeiniolen Church.

*Camp*,—Close to Tan y Coed and Cae Howel, on the road from Llanddeiniolen to Llanberis.

*Dinas Mawr*,—A fortified eminence, close to the above.

*Dinas*,—Near Felin-heli, on the south side of the Menai Strait, a small fortified hill overlooking the ferry where the Romans passed over into Mona, and where Edward I. attempted to pass over upon a bridge of boats.

## II.—TUMULI OR CARNEDDAU, AND BEDDAU.

*Tumulus*,—Near Llandrillo yn Rhos, on the marsh by the sea-shore, three quarters of a mile north-west of the church.

*Carn*,—On Cefn Llechan, one mile and a quarter north-west of Llangelynnin Old Church.

*Carneddau*.—Six carneddau on the skirt of Penmaen Mawr, near the stone circle and ancient road. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. First Series.)

*Carneddau*,—Two at Bwlch y ddeufaen. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. First Series.)

*Carneddau*,—Two on the mountain ridge above Bwlch y ddeufaen, one mile to the south-west.

*Carneddau*,—Six, containing cistfeini or tombs, on the line of the Roman or British Road between Bwlch y ddeufaen and Aber. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. First Series.)

*Carnedd*,—On the summit of the Bwlch, or Pass, by the path from Cwm Eigiau, over Carnedd Llewelyn towards the Ogwen, made from time immemorial by passers by casting stones on it. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, iv. First Series.)

*Carnedd or Beacon*,—A little below Carnedd Llewelyn, serving as a Beacon-post, or post of observation; containing several cyttiau. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, iv. First Series.)

*Carn*,—Above the cascade of Aber, half a mile south-west.

*Carn*,—Above the cascade of Aber, one mile and a quarter west-south-west.

*Carnedd or Beacon*,—On the summit of Carnedd Ddafydd. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, iv. First Series.)

*Carnedd or Post of Observation*,—A quarter of a mile below the summit of Carnedd Ddafydd to the west-south-west; containing several cyttiau. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, iv. First Series.)

*Carn*,—Between the summit of Carnedd Ddafydd and Carnedd Llewelyn.

*Tumulus*,—On the farm of Wig-bach, three quarters of a mile west-by-south from Aber, near the old coach road; formerly planted with trees, which however are now cut down. It is not decided whether the Roman road did not pass close to this tumulus.

*Carnau*,—Three, one mile south-east above Llanllechid Church, on the mountain, viz., two on one side, and one on the other, of the great natural depression in the mountain popularly called Ffos-y-Rhufeiniad.

*Rhiw-Goch*,—A tumulus, one mile north-west of Llanllechid Church, near the ancient house of Cochwillan.

(*Glyder Fawr*,—On the summit of this mountain the rocks have assumed a position which makes it doubtful

whether they have been so placed by the hand of nature or by that of man. As they have not yet been examined with sufficient care, it is thought right to advert to them thus briefly, leaving them unclassified till some future period.)

### III.—ERECT STONES AND MEINI HIRION.

*Meini Hirion*,—Two, viz., one erect, the other thrown down, at the summit of the pass of Bwlch y ddeufaen. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. First Series.)

### IV.—CROMLECHAU.

*Cromlech*,—In the meadows, in the line of a hedge, below the Rhaiadr Porthlwyd, two miles from Caerhun, on the road to Llanrwst, and very near the road-side. There are numerous large stones and rocks all about this spot, thrown down from the cliffs above by natural causes, which may mislead the observer.

(*Cromlech*,—A large rock, in the pass of Llanberis; so called apparently from the mere circumstance of its having rolled down from the mountain above, and been arrested in its descent by others. The cavity beneath has been used as an habitation in the memory of man.)

### V.—EARLY BUILDINGS AND CYTTIAU.

*Capel Trillo*,—Near Llandrillo yn Rhos, on the sea-shore, half a mile north-east of the church.

*Gogarth*,—Remains of buildings of unknown date, partly early, partly mediæval, on the shore, at the south side of the promontory of Llandudno, or Great Orme's Head.

*Bwlch-y-ddeufaen*,—Early building or enclosure at the summit of the Pass; described in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. First Series.

*Early Building*,—On the mountain side, two miles and a half from Aber, on the road passing by Bwlch y ddeufaen to Caerhun, described and illustrated in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. First Series.

*Traces of Early Buildings or Early Farm-steads*,—



Are to be observed in the valley towards the waterfall, about two miles south-east of Aber.

*Bedd Taliesin*, (or more correctly *Bod Taliesin*,)—Traces of banks and early buildings, at the northern end of Llyn Geirionydd, half a mile west of the church of Llanrhwyn, near Llanrwst.

*Traces of Early Buildings*,—Near the south end of Llyn Geirionydd, close to the farm of Tyn y bryn, on the slope of a small eminence.

## VI.—CIRCLES.

*Circle*,—On the ridge of Penmaen Mawr, one mile south-east from the summit; described and illustrated in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. First Series.

## VII.—ANCIENT ROADS.

*Road*,—Crossing over the eastern side of Penmaen Mawr, and passing by the circle of stones, towards Sychnant.

*Road*,—Through Sychnant. There is every reason to suppose this to have been one of the early British trackways, though now obliterated by the modern road.

*Road*,—Leading from Conway, along the mountain side, up to Caer Seion.

*Road*,—Leading from Cwm Eigiau, over Carnedd Llewelyn, towards the Ogwen, by Coetmor.

*Road*,—Over Bwlch y ddeufaen, from Caerhun to Aber. This has been described in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. First Series, as Roman, but it is most probably coincident with an ancient British trackway.

Summary for Caernarvonshire, between the Conwy and Seiont:—

1. Camps and Castles, . . . . .	25
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3. Erect Stones and Meini Hirion, . . . . .	2
4. Cromlechau, . . . . .	1
5. Early Buildings and Cyttiau, . . . . .	7
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H. L. J.

## THE SEPULCHRAL STONE OF EMLYN.

THE inscription which I am now enabled, by the persevering care of our Association, when they visited it in September, 1854, to present to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, is one which has already received a considerable degree of attention, owing to the different readings which have been proposed for it by various antiquaries.

The stone in question formerly stood on the summit of Bryn-y-Beddau, near Ruthin, upon a barrow known popularly as Bedd Emlyn, by the side of another stone still remaining there. Several druidical and other stones having from time to time been carried off, Lord Bagot, about forty-two years ago, removed it for safety to Pool Park, where it still remains. Considerable diversity of opinion having arisen as to the precise reading of the inscription, Mr. Barnwell and Mr. H. Longueville Jones have, since the visit of the Association, made me a gutta percha cast of it, which shows that up to the present time the precise letters of the inscription have never been correctly read. It enables us to clear up doubts concerning it, and to determine that the opinion that it was a Roman altar, consecrated to Jove, is entirely groundless, and that the reading which asserted it to mark the grave of a British prince is the true one.

In Gibson's *Camden* a description is given of the stone in question, in which the inscription is read,—

ÆMILINI  
TOVISAC

the second line being there considered as an ancient mode of spelling the word Tywysog, or prince, *i.e.*, the grave-stone of Prince Æmilinus. But Mr. Rowland Williams objected to this reading, on the ground that Æmiliani, and not Æmilini, would have been the true form.—(*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1854, p. 240.) Other antiquaries have also considered that the first letter did not represent an Æ. And Mr. Basil Jones thought that the

old orthography of the word in the second line would have been Tegvesavc, or something like it. On the other hand, the late Dr. Markham, the learned Archbishop of York, read the inscription,—

ÆMILINI  
JOVI SAC[RAVIT]

But such a formula has never yet been found to occur on any of the ancient Roman altars discovered in this country, and the inscription itself entirely disproves this reading.

The materials now before me enable me to state that the inscription is unquestionably,—

AIMILINI  
TOVISACI

With the exception of the first two letters in the upper line, and the first and last letters in the lower line, there has never been any diversity of opinion as to the reading, the letters being excellent Roman capitals, about two inches in height. The first letter in the upper line is certainly intended for a capital A of a very ancient form, being entirely destitute of a cross bar. The examples of the letter A with this peculiarity constitute the sixth series of this letter in the great lapidary and metallic alphabet of the Benedictine authors of the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*; ii. pl. xx. p. 315, note 2. Their tenth section of this sixth series, “donne à ses A la figure d’ $\lambda$  renversé ou de *lambda* qui prend toutes sortes de formes. *La plupart de ces A remontent au tems de la république ou du moins de l’empire romain; quoique d’ailleurs cette façon d’A sans traverse soit parvenue jusqu’au gothique.*” The second letter of the upper line is certainly an I, the first of the lower line a T, and the last two in the lower line CI. We have thus a name formed of two words, both terminating in the genitive case, in the manner which is so common in the early inscriptions in Wales; and we should be thence led to translate them as “the grave,” or “the body, of Aimilinus Toviaacus,” were it not that profound Welsh scholars have considered the second word as titular; and hence, the late Mr. Aneurin Owen, one of the most eminent Welsh scholars and archæologists, con-

THE SEPULCHRAL STONE OF EMLYN.



Inscription on the Bedd Emlyn Stone, Ruthin.



sidered this stone to be the memorial of a Welsh prince or leader, Emlyn; and we are informed that he found the name in a curious MS. romance, in Jesus College, Oxford, more than 400 years old, entitled the "Friendships of Emlyn and Amyct." The tradition also of the death of the Black Giant of Maes Cadarn, or Bryn-y-Beddau, the exact site of this stone, would seem to give much colour to the tradition. The objection of Mr. Rowland Williams against the spelling of the name is, it is true, increased by the fact that the word is spelt Aimilini, instead of Æmiliani, or even Æmilini; but I apprehend we must not be over critical in this respect. The tradition of the place seems constantly to have been in favour of this being the grave of a prince or nobleman named Emlyn; and it certainly seems to me more natural to suppose that this name was not derived from the circumstance of a stone occurring on the spot, with an inscription allowing such a reading, but that its origin was founded in the tradition of the place itself, in connexion with the warrior commemorated by the inscription.

I am not competent to determine the precise meaning of the word contained in the second line; but, if it be not a proper name, it must be considered as a circumstance of the greatest rarity that a titular name, supposing it to mean prince, should have a genitive termination like the name itself.

Guided not only by the inscription itself, and by the form of the letters, but also by the assertion of the Benedictines given above, I think there can be no doubt that this Emlyn inscription is a very early one, and that it dates from the fifth or sixth century. The Roman capitals, without any intermixture of uncials or minuscules, so usual in Welsh inscriptions of the eighth or ninth centuries, prove its nearness to the Roman period; while its formula and style equally prove it to be subsequent to the departure of the Romans from our island.

J. O. W.

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## PENCOYD CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

PENCOYD, or, more correctly, Pencoed, Castle, is in the parish of Llanmartin, Monmouthshire, and occupies the summit of a hill, the sides of which are still, to a considerable extent, clothed with wood, whence the name.

As in the case of most other buildings of its class, neither the era of its construction, nor the name of its founder, are certainly known. The earliest mention of it in the records is in the reign of Henry III., when a Sir Richard de la More was the owner, and in 1270 was presented as being entitled to housebote and heybote to his house at Pencoed, in the forest of Wentwood, by charter. The first of this family of whom I have found any account was a Sir Robert de More, or De la More, who witnessed a charter of William Marshall the younger, in 1223, and was probably the first subinfeudist, as the lordship of Caerleon, in which this place is locally situate, was in the possession of its native Welsh lords till within a very few years of this date, having been acquired by the Marshalls about the year 1217. To Sir Robert de la More, therefore, we may with every probability attribute the erection of this castle,—at least of the earlier portion of it,—for the habitable part was most probably, from the style of architecture, the work of one of the Morgans in the reign of Henry VII., or that of his successor. The castle and estate continued in the possession of the family of De la More about a century, when it passed, by some means which are unknown, to that of Kemys. Sir Walter de Kemys was its lord in 1306 and 1337. He was succeeded in his other estates, and, I suppose, here, by his brother Meuric. Nothing is certainly known of the subsequent descent till the reign of Henry VII., when it belonged to Sir Thomas Morgan, eldest son of Morgan ap Jenkin ap Philip of Langston, a branch of the family of Morgan of Tredegar. How he acquired it is unknown, but the descent from him is clearly proved from the records. The grandson of this Sir Thomas Morgan left

three sons, William, Henry and George, and a daughter, Joan. William was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, at Bristol, in 1574, but died without issue in 1584. Anne, the only daughter of his brother Henry, succeeded as heir-at-law, and married, first, Sir Walter Montague, and, secondly, Sir John Morgan, descended from a younger son of the first Sir Thomas of this place; having no issue by either husband, upon her decease it became the property of her cousin, Sir Edward Morgan, eldest son of her uncle, George. This gentleman was knighted by Charles I. at the commencement of the civil war; but from the circumstance that in 1646 the castle was garrisoned by the parliamentary forces, it may be supposed that he espoused that party, without however making himself very conspicuous, as I have not seen his name mentioned in any document of the period which has fallen under my observation. He died without issue in 1648. His brother Christopher, who succeeded him, also died without issue, and the estate passed to George Gwyn, Esq., son of David Gwyn, by Joan, daughter of George Morgan, who held it in 1663; his son, Sir Rowland Gwyn, sold it in 1701 to John Jeffreys, Esq., by whose son it was again sold, in 1749, to Admiral Matthews. Thomas Matthews, the grandson of the admiral, conveyed to Sir Mark Wood, Bart., from whom it was purchased by the late Sir Robert Salusbury, Bart., who again sold to Thomas Perry, Esq., and it now belongs to that gentleman's relative and devisee, William Perry Herrick, Esq.

T. WAKEMAN.



## PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

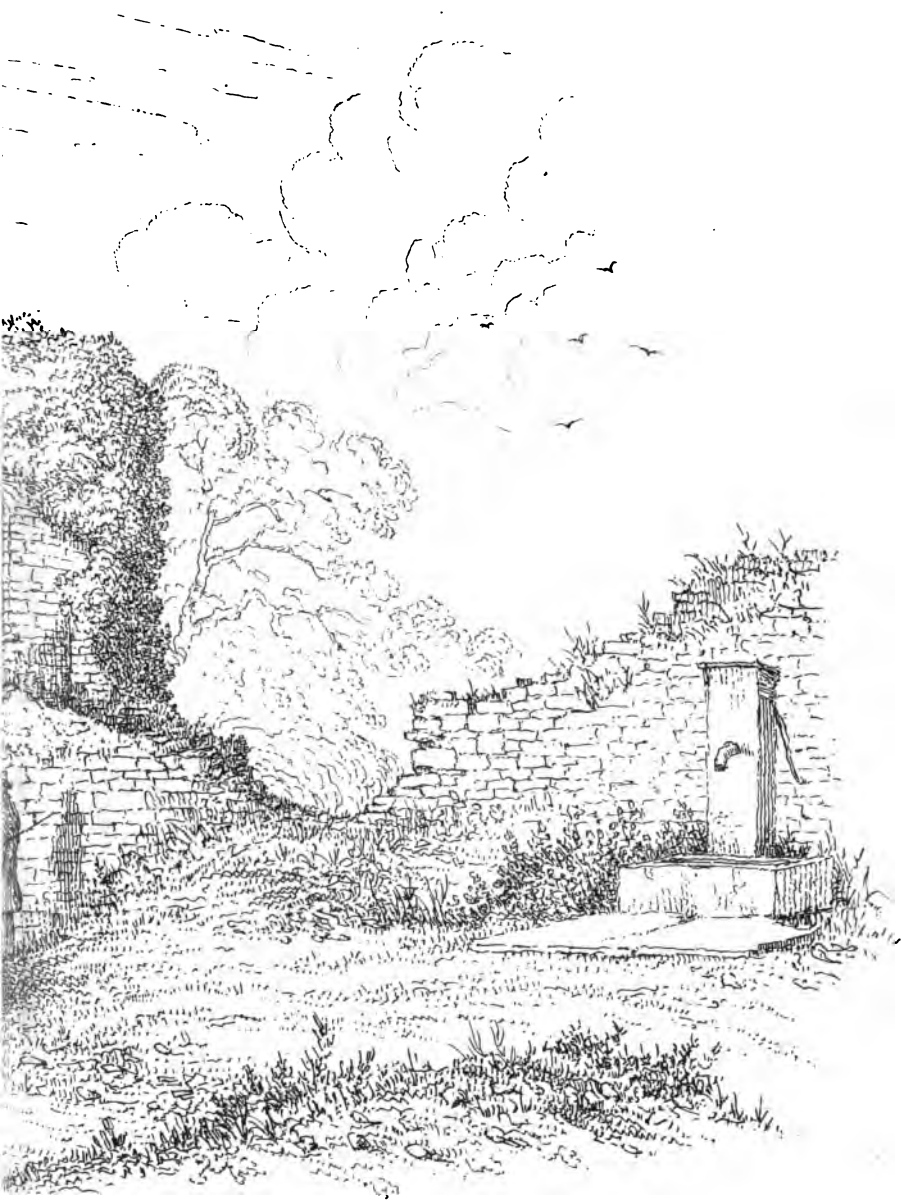
THE three meini-hirion at Trellech, or Trillech, in this county, standing close to the old turnpike road from Monmouth to Chepstow, could not fail to attract the notice of every passing traveller; they have accordingly been described and figured in various publications. They have been considered by most people as druidical, as such remains generally are, but by others as memorials of a victory obtained over the Welsh by the Saxon Earl Harold, a short time before the Norman conquest. The only authority for the latter opinion being a sundial set up near the church-yard, by Lady Maud Probert, in the reign of Charles II., upon one side of the pedestal of which the three stones are represented with the inscription "*Hic fuit Victor Haraldus*;" in another compartment, a large tumulus in the village with "*O quot hic sepulti.*" To refute this it is only necessary to observe that the place is mentioned under the name of Trillech, in a grant recorded in the *Liber Landavensis*, in the seventh century, ages before the time of Earl Harold; which, moreover, proves that these stones were then in existence, and no more in number than there are at present. The tumulus, which is moated, and about 450 feet in circumference at the base, with traces of other intrenchments, had nothing to do with the stones except the accidental one of being in the vicinity. It is the site of a castle mentioned in the records in the reign of Edward I. as then belonging to the Clares. The mound in all probability was surmounted by the keep.

The three stones stand in a line running nearly east and west; the largest is on the west, and is about 15 feet above the ground; at the distance of 21 feet stands the middle one, 10 feet high; and 15 feet from the last, is the third, about eight feet high. The two first incline considerably from the perpendicular, but whether from design or accident, it is impossible to say. Some have fancied they could discover traces of a circle on the op-





SOUTH WEST TOWER



OF PENCOED CASTLE







WEST FRONT OF



PENCOED CASTLE





posite side of the road, but I must confess the appearances seem to me too equivocal to warrant any such a conjecture, and the name, as written in the seventh century, Tri-llech, not Trellech, justifies the inference that there were no more than three at that period. Before the inclosure there was another maen-hir standing on the common, about a mile and a half north of the village, on a mound surrounded by a slight fosse; this has been broken up to mend the roads, although hundreds of tons, more readily available for such purpose, encumbered the ground all around it. The druidical origin of these monuments has been assumed, without any further inquiry or examination of the neighbourhood, so as to ascertain the existence of any other remains, or local names, tending to support this hypothesis. In this instance there are both, although hitherto unnoticed. In the first place, I may observe that a very large portion of the district, comprising Trillech, and several of the adjoining parishes, down to a comparatively late period, was a dense forest, chiefly oak, called The Forest, or Chase of Wyewood; and at the remote era of the erection of the stones in question, there can be little doubt that the whole was covered with wood. The Druids affected such situations, and held the oak in religious veneration; the locality therefore is precisely that in which traces of their works might be expected; moreover, they may have been influenced in their choice of this particular spot, in some measure, by the existence of a mineral spring, formerly in great repute, in the immediate vicinity. About a mile south of the meinihirion, there is a small intrenchment occupying the summit of a knoll called Cae'r Hugau—the inclosure of the Gowns. I know not what gownsmen can be alluded to, unless they were the Druids, who were distinguished from the laity by their peculiar robes. This may have been the residence of those attached to the temple, if it may be so termed, at Trillech, or the place of assembly—Gorseddau,—or both. Still further in the same direction stands the little church of Trellech's Grange, a comparatively modern appellation, originating from the parish having been a grange belong-



SOUTH WEST TOWER

this supposition. One in Llanddewi Rhydderch is called Hendre Hefeid; another in Llangwm is identified by the description as the Villa Conuc of the *Liber Landavensis*. For the most part, the original names are lost, and they are only known as Y Gaer, the camp, or Y Castell. One of these little fortified posts, in Bedwellty, is called Castell tal y Rhiw, which Coxe, imperfectly catching the sound, from the rapid pronunciation of his guide, and not understanding its meaning, converted into Castell Italorum, and set down as a Roman work. It is more probable that it was the residence of some chieftain of the district, of much later date.

Tumuli and carneddau abound in the mountains; I am not aware that any of them have ever been opened. Four of the former are in the parish of Machen; one, three quarters of a mile north-east from the church, is called Towyn y Panteg. Another, a mile north of the church, on the brow of the mountain, is called Twyn y Certhi, and was probably, as its name imports, simply a beacon; the other two are upon Mynydd Bach, a quarter of a mile apart, and I am not aware that they have any particular names. On the opposite side of the vale of the Sirhowy is another, near the church of Mynyddislwyn, called Twyn Tudwr. Two others are in Llanover, a short distance apart, called Disgwilfau. Twyn Gwynlliw stood very near the church of St. Wollos; the extension of the town of Newport in that direction has, I believe, occasioned its removal. The carneddau have, generally speaking, no particular name, and I suspect many of them are natural formations.

T. WAKEMAN.

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## THE ITINERARIES OF RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER.

*Part of Iter I.**From VIRIOCONIUM to SEGONTIUM.*

VIRIOCONIO.....	
BANCHORIO.....	xxvi M.P.
DEVA COLONIA .....	x „
	Fines Flaviæ et Secundæ.
VARIS .....	xxx M.P.
CONOVIO.....	xx „
SEGONTIO .....	xxiv „

*Iter II.**A SEGONTIO VIRIOCONIUM usque, M.P. LXXIII. sic:*

HERIRI MONTE.....	xxv M.P.
MEDIOLANO .....	xxv „
RUTUNIO .....	xii „
VIRIOCONIO .....	xi „

*Iter XI.**Ab AQUIS, per VIAM JULIAM, MENAPIAM usque, sic:*

AD ABONAM .....	vi M.P.
AD SABRINAM.....	vi „
	Unde trajectu intras in Britanniam Secundam et stationem.
TRAJECTUM.....	iii M.P.
VENTA SILURUM .....	viii „
ISCA COLONIA .....	ix „
	Unde fuit Aaron martyr.
TIBIA AMNE .....	viii M.P.
BOVIO .....	xx „
NIDO.....	xv „
LEUCARO.....	xv „
AD VIGESSIMUM .....	xx „
AD MENAPIAM .....	xix „

*Ab hac urbe per M.P. xxx*

Navigas in Hyberniam

*Iter XIII.**Ab ISCA URICONIUM usque, sic:*

BULTRO .....	viii M.P.
GOBANNIO.....	xii „
MAGNA .....	xxiii „
BRANAGENIO.....	xxiii „
URICONIO .....	xxvii „



PENCOED CASTLE



	Longitude.		Latitude	
Mouth of river Tobius.....	15	30	54	30
Mouth of river Ratostathybius .....	16	30	54	30
Estuary Sabriana.....	17	20	54	30

South from these and the Brigantes, but the most western, are situated the Ordovices, among whom are the following towns:—

Mediolanum.....	16	45	56	40
Brannogenium .....	16	00	56	15

More to the east than these are the Cornavii, and their towns:—

Devana.....	18	30	55	00
LEGIO VICESIMA VICTRIX.....				
Viroconium .....	16	45	55	45

Again, south from the countries before mentioned, but in the most western part, are the Dimetæ, among whom are these towns:—

Luentium .....	15	45	55	10
Maridunum .....	15	30	55	40

More easterly than these are the Silures, whose town is,—

Bullæum.....	16	20	55	00
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Next them are the Dobuni, and the town,—

Corinium .....	18	00	54	10
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Isca .....	17	30	52	45
LEGIO SECUNDA AUG .....				

Good service would be rendered to the survey of Roman Wales if any gentleman would take the trouble to look over the papers of the *Archæologia* mentioned in the following list, and would present us, in a compendious form, with the results they establish,—the facts they positively prove. Much time and labour might be saved thereby to those who are now engaged in the survey.

PAPERS IN THE "ARCHÆOLOGIA" ON ROMANO-BRITISH  
ANTIQUITIES CONNECTED WITH WALES.

Vol. Page.

- I. 294.—An account of some Roman Remains and other Antiquities, in and near the town of Brecknock : by John Strange.

Vol. Page.

- II. 1.—Observations on the Julia, and on the Roman Stations, Forts and Camps, in the counties of Monmouth, Brecknock, Caermarthen and Glamorgan: by the Rev. William Harris.
- IV. 1.—A further account of some Roman and other Remains, in and near the county of Brecknock, in South Wales: by John Strange.
- V. 33.—Account of some Roman Remains and other Antiquities, in Monmouthshire: by John Strange.
- VI. 6.—Remarks on the Rev. William Harris's observations on the Roman Antiquities in Monmouthshire and the neighbouring counties of Wales; with an account of some curious Remains of Antiquity in Glamorganshire: by John Strange.
- VII. 205.—Description of a Roman Hypocaust, discovered near Brecknock: by Charles Hay.
- VII. 410.—Discovery of a Roman Pavement at Caerwent.
- VIII. 441.—Notice of Roman Coins, and other Remains, discovered at Brecknock.
- XII. 414.—Notice of a Bronze Stylus, found in the river Towey.
- XIV. 275.—Bronze Vessels, discovered in Flintshire.
- XVI. 127.—Account of Roman Antiquities, discovered at Caerhun, in Caernarvonshire: by Samuel Lysons.
- XVII. 168.—Account of some Roman Remains, near Llan-drindod: by the Rev. Thomas Price.
- XXVIII. 451.—Account of a Brass Vessel, found near Pulford, Cheshire: by Edward Hawkins.

We shall be glad to receive from Members of the Association, further references to any other papers bearing upon Roman Wales, which are to be found only in voluminous works, or in books not likely to be known to the majority of our readers, or in such as are scarce or difficult of access.

H. L. J.

## HISTORY OF RADNORSHIRE.

BY THE LATE REV. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, M.A.

No. II.

*(Continued from page 57.)**Section 2.—Its Name and Etymology.*

The signification of the name, as well British as English, which designates this district, is enveloped in such obscurity as hitherto to baffle the ingenuity and elude the researches of modern antiquaries. At a period so remote from its original imposition, the reader will be content with such information as a subject so necessarily obscure and difficult will admit, and will judiciously exercise his discretion with respect to the preference, which the various conjectures that have been formed upon it deserve. In doing this, he will previously reflect that this is the only county in the Principality to which the British word *Maes* is prefixed, and that there must have existed some reason for this peculiarity.

The late Mr. Theophilus Jones, who is universally acknowledged to have been deeply skilled in British history and antiquities, was of opinion that this county received its name, *Maesyfedd*, from a chieftain called *Hyfaidd*.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Jones' usual acuteness appears in the mind of the author to have failed him in this particular. For, surely, a district occupied by the *Silures*, and traversed by Roman legions, must have possessed a name many centuries prior to the existence of a chieftain, whose father, *Caradoc Fraich-frás*, was the contemporary only of the renowned Arthur. Besides, if Mr. Jones' conjecture be correct, this county would have been denominated *Sir Hyvaidd*, and not *Sir Faesyfed*; as *Brecknockshire*, if his statement be received, is called *Sir Frycheiniog*, from *Brychyn*, its chieftain. But there exist strong grounds for doubting the justness of Mr. Jones' derivation, even of

<sup>1</sup> History of Breconshire, i. p. 69.





the appellative *Brycheiniog*, as a reference to the appendix will evince. This opportunity is favourable for expressing an unqualified disapprobation of the too general practice of deducing the British appellations of large and extensive districts from the names of their respective chieftains,—a mode of interpretation which has given rise to innumerable fictions, and peopled countries with persons who never had existence. When an author finds himself at a loss to develop the etymon of the name of a district or country, he indolently supplies his inability, or his ignorance, by the introduction of some imaginary and fabulous hero, on whom is conferred an appellation corresponding in sound: thus, *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, unable to explain the signification of the name *Britain*, falsely imputes its origin to *Brutus*, a Trojan, the supposed discoverer and colonizer of the island. To ascribe the British names of places to chieftains is a practice pregnant of a thousand errors, and has occasioned inextricable confusion in history. Among the ancient Britons a reversed order universally and unexceptionably prevailed; and to the territory the chieftain was beholden for his name, and not the territory to the chieftain. The Welsh, indeed, as they degenerated from the virtues, so were they less tenacious of the customs, of their ancestors, adopted the presumptuous practice of their arrogant invaders, who, in order to establish a property in the lands, the possession of which they had violently wrested from the natives, called them after their own names. Thus *Ewias Harold*, *Ewias Lacy*, and *Tre-faldwin*, were imitated by *Powis Fadoc*, *Powis Wenwynyn*, and *Tir-raulph*. Different was the mode observed by the ancient Britons; their names of places are exceedingly significative, appropriate and impressive; they describe some peculiar and distinguishing feature of the situation, which is, at the same time, pleasing to the eye and soothing to the mind; and it is rather by paying due attention to these characteristics, than by having recourse to the creation of imaginary persons, that the true etymology of the ancient names of places and districts in Britain is to be obtained.

Let this rule be applied to the derivation of *Maesyfed*, or *Maes y Fed*; for on the mode of its orthography depends its signification. That there existed a chieftain of the name of *Hyfaidd*, who resided at *Maesyfed*, is an authenticated point of history. But probability preponderates in favour of the presumption that he received his name from the place, rather than the place from him. If the former manner of writing the name, viz., *Maesyfed*, be preferred, it becomes susceptible of a twofold etymology. First, *Maesyfed* signifies a "field that drinks or absorbs wet or moisture." This interpretation corresponds with the quality of the soil that characterizes the district which lies a little below the town of New Radnor, where the river Somergill is completely absorbed for a considerable space, and emerges from its subterraneous course, and reappears, on encountering, at the distance of about a mile or more, a different and more tenacious soil. Secondly, the word *Maesyfed* implies "a moist or damp field." This signification accords with the nature of the soil of the middle, or interior, parts of this county, which principally consisting of clay, is retentive of wet or moisture.

If the latter mode of spelling the name be adopted, it is necessary to attend to a striking peculiarity in the British language, which requires the Æolic digamma *F* to be pronounced as the consonant *V*, and substitutes the letter *V* in the place of *B*, as *Ved* instead of *Bed*. Now *Bed* is a contraction of *Bedw*, consequently, *Maes-y-Fed*, or *Maes-y-Fedw*, or *Bedw*, signifies a field of birch, a species of tree with which the district of Old Radnor, and indeed the whole county, even to this day, abounds, and of which it had anciently large and extensive forests. This tree was holden in great estimation by three most respectable personages, viz., the British Druids, Bards, and Ladies. The latter expressed their acceptance of a lover's addresses and vows by presenting him with a garland composed of the twigs and leaves of this delicate tree. On the contrary, a wreath of hazel modestly typified the rejection of his suit. Nor was this elegant and beautiful tree less

propitious to the inspiration of poetry, than of love. For thus Dafydd ab Gwillim, the Ovid of Wales, describes himself:—

“Bodlon wyw ’ir ganiadaeth  
Bedwlwyn o’r coed mwyn ai maeth.”

’Mid groves of birch, well pleased I sing  
The tuneful verse the muses bring.

And it is a well known fact that the British Druids formed the letters of their alphabet in resemblance of its buds and sprays. So many, and so varied, were the inducements which our Radnorian ancestors had for planting and cultivating the waving birch. Accordingly, in no part of Great Britain doth this delicate tree so frequently occur as in this county. About two miles west of the church of Old Radnor, is a grove of wood, called *Cae-bedw*, and near the church of Llanvihangel Nantmelan, another of the same name,—a circumstance that affords no small confirmation of the etymology now offered, which appears further entitled to respect from the consideration of analogy. *Maes-y-fedw* is by this derivation assimilated with neighbouring places, such as *Pengwern*, *Treffawydd*, and *Celyn*, the ancient names of *Shrewsbury*, *Hereford*, and *Clun*, which were so denominated from the particular species of trees which once grew in the immediate vicinage of each, respectively; the first signifying the “Ridge of Alders,” the second, the “Town of Beech-trees,” and the third, “Holly.”

The Saxon, or English, name of this county is Radnor. Many and frequent have been the attempts to assign to this appellation a rational and appropriate etymology. All have hitherto proved uncertain and dissatisfactory. The first reflection that occurs, is the great difference of its two names; *Radnor* bearing no assimilation with *Maesfed*, or *Maes-y-fed*. Our inability to ascertain the true meaning of the former is the more vexatious from the circumstance of its comparatively recent imposition; for Domesday Book is the first authentic document in which the name *Radenore* is recorded. Leaving the



senseless derivation proposed by Camden, (who makes the word Radnor to spring from Rhayader, and the equally unappropriate signification, viz., "Red Hills," for there are none of that description in the county, on the contrary, the hills contiguous to the town of Radnor have their summits clothed with verdure,) to the oblivion in which they deserve to be ingulphed, the author submits, with diffidence, a new and unnoticed conjecture. *Rade* is the Saxon word for road, and *Nore*, in the same language, signifies narrow. Hence the appellation *Radenore*, when applied to the town, means the town in the narrow road, or pass, or defile; when used to designate the county, it signifies the county of narrow roads, passes, or defiles. This etymology of the word Radnor has, at least, the merit of being characteristic of the county to which it is applied. For this county, more especially on its English frontier, abounds more in defiles than any other county in the Principality of Wales.

Still the name Radnor is susceptible of another, and very different signification, deduced from the rank and condition of the people by whom this part of the district was inhabited. In the Saxon and Norman languages, certain freeholders of lands, *liberi tenentes*, were denominated *Radehenistri*, who ploughed and harrowed, or reaped and mowed, at the manor of the lord. There were also certain men called *Rad-knights*, who held their lands by serving their lords on horseback. Now Radnor may be an abbreviation or corruption of one or other of these two words, and Radnor men, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, may have holden their lands, of that king, by the conditions here specified. This mode of tenure was also called Socage, the servile part of which was commuted by paying a small rent to the lord of the soil.

## CHAPTER II.

THE ORIGIN OF ITS PRIMITIVE INHABITANTS; THEIR CHARACTER, RELIGION, GOVERNMENT, POPULATION, &c.; THE NAMES OF THE ANCIENT DIVISIONS OF THE DISTRICT; ITS ANTIQUITIES; ITS TOMMENAU, CARNAU, AND CROMLECHAU; ITS FORTIFICATIONS AND ENCAMPMENTS; ITS ROMAN PROVINCE, STATIONS, AND ROADS; ITS SAXON AND NORMAN VESTIGES; OFFA'S DYKE; ITS CASTLES AND MILITARY WEAPONS; ITS RELIGIOUS EDIFICES, ABBEYS, CELLS AND CHURCHES.

*Section 1.—The Origin of its Primitive Inhabitants.*

The primitive inhabitants of this district were called, in the British language, *Essylwyr*, and by the Romans, *Silures*. They were a tribe of the *Britanni*, or *Britons*, and identified with them in their origin, and in their other characteristics. The question then that offers itself is, whence did the ancient Britons migrate into Britain? The generality of English antiquaries espouse the conjecture of *Tacitus*, the Roman historian, who supposes that they came hither from Gaul, and, like him, rest their argument on the contiguity of the two countries, Gaul and Britain. But if contiguity of situation be admitted as an argument for determining the sources of the population of countries, why is the obvious and popular notion of *Ireland* having been peopled from Britain, discarded from the creed of every sensible and judicious antiquary? The conjecture that the original colony of *Britain* migrated from *Gaul* or *Spain*, seems to be founded on the erroneous notion that all ancient migrations were effected on land alone, and that the continent, having been first filled, emptied its superfluity upon the bare islands. We are warranted, as well by the authority of the Roman historian, as by an appeal to universally received matter of fact, that the reverse was the general mode of peopling the regions of the earth; "*Nec terra olim,*" says he, "*sed classibus advehebantur, qui mutare sedes quærebant.*" "Emigrants removed by sea, not by land." And it is well ascertained that many parts of the

continent of *Asia*, and of *Europe*, received their primitive colonization from the contiguous and adjacent islands.

And the reason is obvious. Islands acquired civilization and refinement much earlier than continents. They presented fewer obstacles to improvement, and are less subject to the domination of foreign invaders, and to those violent and retrograde revolutions which impede and retard the progress of national melioration. Commerce and navigation are objects to which islanders are necessarily attached; and navigation and commerce promote and assist the arts of civilization and improvement. Accordingly, in every age of the world, the inhabitants of islands have excelled the people of the continent in the spirit of liberty, in the science of legislation, and in the cultivation of the fine arts. Such was *Crete*; its inhabitants had obtained a considerable degree of civilization and refinement, when the people of *Greece* remained in a state of profound ignorance and barbarity. And such was the case with Britain in the time of *Julius Caesar*. This ambitious invader attests its superiority, and affirms "that the druidical institution originated in Britain, and passed from thence into Gaul; so that whosoever aspired to be complete adepts in this mystical science, were wont to resort to *Britain*." This decisive testimony justifies the inference that those historians and antiquaries, who assert that *Britain* was indebted for her institutions to the neighbouring continent, have misrepresented this subject. The reverse was the fact. The neighbouring continent received its institutions, and the improvement of them, from *Britain*. This obligation the Gallic Druids always had the grace to acknowledge. It was reserved to English writers alone to assert the contrary.

The attempt of a modern "Inquirer into the origin of the inhabitants of the British Islands," to identify the *Britanni* of *Britain* with the *Britones* of *Gaul*, and thereby to prove that the first settlers of the former country came from the latter, seems to be one of those stratagems, with which the framers of hypothetical assumptions endeavour to support their airy speculations. For no such people

as the latter existed in Gaul at the period alluded to. In justice to this correspondent of the Antiquarian Society of London, it is to be added, that the error appears not to have been wilfully committed, but to have been occasioned by a corrupted text of Pliny, which escaped the "Inquirer's" observation. The true reading is *Brixones*, not *Britones*. This instance of inadvertence and misquotation, however involuntary, suggests a lesson of caution against drawing premature conclusions from unsubstantiated premises.

The reason why modern writers are so generally inclined to ascribe a Gallic origin to the first population of Britain seems to have resulted from the accidental circumstance of the Romans having transferred some of the names of the petty states of Gaul into this island, and imposed Gallic appellations on British tribes; whence, it has been hastily concluded, that those people of Britain, who bore Gallic names, were descended from those Gallic tribes which were designated by those names; and, consequently, that the original population of Britain arrived from Gaul. To omit the illogical process of this deduction, from particulars to universals, let it suffice to observe that, of all historical blunders, this is the grossest. It has induced modern historians to ascribe the population of countries to people who never beheld those countries with their eyes. The question is, not what names the ignorant Romans chose arbitrarily, and often without appropriate meaning, to affix, but how Britons were designated by Britons. This identity of Roman names doth not necessarily imply the identity of the two people; nor were the *Senones* of Britain derived from the *Senones* of Gaul.

Upon the whole, the argument of *Tacitus*, derived from contiguity of situation, and a supposed similarity of feature, may as well be adduced to prove that the population of *Gaul* and *Spain* was received from *Britain*, as that this island was colonized from those countries. The studious care with which the Britons have preserved genealogical descents, would certainly have operated in a case of this

national and important concern ; and the remembrance of a Gallic, or of an Iberian, extraction some document, or tradition, would assuredly have perpetuated. But, as nothing of either is known to have existed, or to have been transmitted, there is every reason to justify the rejection of an hypothesis which, as it was deemed by its first framer to be conjectural, remains to this day unsupported and unconfirmed by his followers.

But, though no national testimony can be adduced to support the supposition of a Gallic origin, yet there doth exist at this day, through the whole of the Principality of Wales, an historical tradition, handed down from time immemorial, asserting that the discoverers and first colonizers of Britain were emigrants from *Asia*. Let us see what kind of evidence may be adduced in support of this tradition.

In proof of an Asiatic colonization of Britain, we have,—1. Presumptions. 2. Arguments. The striking resemblance of names, opinions and practices, that subsisted among the ancient inhabitants of these two distant countries, affords presumptions ; and the testimony of British Bards and of the Triades, furnishes arguments.

1. From the circumstance of a striking resemblance between the two people, we derive presumptions in favour of the tradition, which ascribes the first population of Britain to a tribe of emigrants from Asia. In their plan of education, which committed nothing to writing, but to the memory alone, and dispensed instruction through the medium of oral poetry,—in their literary and philosophical attainments, for what the Magi were in Persia, the same were the Druids in Britain,—in their forms of government, which were sacerdotal, and founded on the influence of opinion,—in their religious practices, for, with both people, the sun and fire were emblems of the Deity,—in the construction of their sepulchral tumuli, or tommenau, or barrows,—in their use of military chariots,—in the names of distinguished leaders, viz., *Husheng* and *Phridun*, in Asia, and *Huysgwn* and *Prydain*, in Britain,—

and in various other subordinate particulars,—may be discerned in the people of *Asia Minor*, and in the earliest inhabitants of *Britain*, a surprising coincidence and similarity, which it is difficult to account for by the intervention of any casual or fortuitous contingencies. So exact an identity of thinking and of acting, by two people so far removed from each other, in the same epoch of time, cannot be satisfactorily explained, but on the supposition of the latter people having been connected with the former, and deriving their origin and their institutions from them.

Hitherto we have adduced only presumptions in favour of an Asiatic colonization of Britain. We will now state our arguments, as furnished by the testimony of British Bards and the Triades.

2. The aggregate amount of the information derived from these authoritative sources is this:—"That the original colony which migrated to Britain was conducted hither by a leader named *Huysgwn*,"—identified with *Husheng*, an appellation extremely familiar, and common to celebrated natives of *Asia*;—"that the first settlers of Britain came hither after a long and devious voyage by sea,"—which account agrees with the character of a voyage from the coasts of Asia, but militates against the commonly received but erroneous notion of a short run from the shores of *Gaul*;—"that they came from the Summer-country,"—that is, from Asia;—"that they anciently inhabited *Dyffro-banu*,"—a word undoubtedly substituted by the negligence of a transcriber in the place of *Dyffryn-banu*, or *Dyffryn-albanu*, that is, the deep vales or glens of *Albania*, a country situated between the Euxine and Caspian Seas;—"that they were natives of a country in *Asia*;"—and, lastly, "that they came to *Britain* from a city called *Gaf-is*,"—that is, the lower *Káf*, or the lower *Caucasus*, a mountain stretching between the Caspian and Euxine Seas. Cities, towns, and even people, were anciently denominated from the neighbouring mountains, rivers, &c. *Caucasus* being

both originally, and at the present time, pronounced *Káf*, and being divided into higher and lower, is certainly identified with *Gáf-is*, that is, the lower *Caucasus*, the British language having the power to convert the initial letter *K* into *G*.

Here then is a climax of evidence, consisting of strong presumptions and conclusive arguments, mutually supporting and corroborating each other, and confirming the credibility of an existing tradition, which ascribes to the original colonizers of *Britain* an *Asiatic* origin and extraction. The only difficulty attending its reception, that remains to be removed, arises from the consideration of the distance which separates the two countries, and the hazard which must have attended such an enterprize in times of comparative inexperience of nautical affairs. The force of this objection will be considerably diminished, if not entirely removed, by recollecting that the art of navigation had made a wonderful progress in the early ages of the world,—that sea-voyages of considerable length and difficulty had been performed in a period equally remote,—that the Atlantic Ocean had been navigated by Phœnician ships seventeen centuries anterior to the Christian æra,—that the merchants of *Asia* trafficked in British tin as early as the days of *Moses*,—that the maritime skill and experience by which the first settlers of Britain were distinguished, whom *Thaliessin* calls “warlike adventurers on the sea,” rendered them qualified for the enterprize,—that the population of *Britain* could not have been effected at so early a period as it may be proved it was, had the emigrants journeyed by land,—and, lastly, that their voyage to Britain was not performed at one run, but had its several resting-places, such as *Tan-is*, in lower *Egypt*; *Algiers*, in *Africa*; *Gadir*, in *Spain*; *Lisbon*, in *Portugal*, &c. When these ascertained particulars are duly weighed and considered, not only the reluctance to submit to the attested antiquity of our island will be relaxed, but also the alleged difficulty of navigating vessels from the coasts of *Asia* to the shores

of *Britain*, in so remote a period as is contended for, will appear much abated and diminished.

Whilst time hath drawn its oblivious veil over the four proud empires of the world, and almost effaced the remembrance of them from the countries, in which they once triumphantly flourished, there exist at present in this island a people, whom neither the revolution of almost 3000 years, nor the most destructive invasions, nor bloody wars, nor repeated massacres, have been able to extinguish; still continuing to speak the same language, and to retain many of the customs which distinguished their Asiatic progenitors;—a spectacle worthy of the contemplation of the philosopher and antiquary, as unexampled in the page of history as it is unparalleled by any nation now subsisting,—that only excepted, whose preservation constitutes a peculiar object of the regard of Divine Providence, and is made subservient to the accomplishment of His wise and majestic decrees.

*(To be continued.)*

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## Correspondence.

## BADGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—I should be glad if you would allow me to call the attention of members of our Association towards determining with accuracy the armorial bearings and other devices of the Princes of Wales, and of royal families connected with the Principality. I have reason to believe that the subject is attended with some degree of difficulty, and I remember hearing as much from the lips of our lamented friend the late Sir S. R. Meyrick.

We use on the title-page of our Journal a coat of arms which is commonly said to be the same as that used by the unfortunate Prince Llewelyn; but I understand from Sir S. R. Meyrick that there is no very certain authority for this. Some of the members of our body, who are learned in heraldry, might profitably work out this subject, and I think that a collection of all the royal shields of Wales would form most suitable illustrations for the pages of our Journal.

I am anxious however at present to obtain information as to the origin of the practice of giving an erroneous representation of the badge of the feathers, as now borne by the Princes of Wales. The common device, as is well known, is now ordinarily given as three ostrich feathers springing from within a circlet or prince's coronet, with the badge ICH DIEN. This device is more or less caricatured according to the fancy of the sign-painter or engraver who has occasion to use it; and the motto itself has been ludicrously altered into "Eich Dyn," in order to suit it to the popular myth of the birth and presentation of Edward II.

The earliest *authority* that I know of upon this point is the tomb of Edward the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral,—the very man who won the motto at the point of his sword.

Round that magnificent monument runs a series of sixteen shields of brass, each alternate shield bearing the arms of England. The other alternate shields have each the following armorial bearings, viz.:—*Sable*, 3 feathers *or*, labelled, the tops curving over to the sinister side; over the shield, and resting on it, a small label bearing the words ICH DIENE; whilst over the shield of England is a similar label with the word HOUMONT. The crest of the prince's helm is a lion statant crowned with a circlet of five fleurs de lys labelled of 3 round the neck, or bearing a file of 3 points.

We observe that the feathers are used here, not as a crest, but as an armorial bearing or badge; and, from the emblazoning of that bear-

ing, we should be induced from analogy to assign to it a continental origin.

The inscription running round the edge of the slab bearing the recumbent effigy is as follows:—

Cy gyst le noble Prince Monss Edward aisnez fils du tres noble Roy Edward Tiers jadis Prince d' Aquitaine et de Gales Duc de Cornwaille et Count de Cestre qi morust en la feste de la Trinite gestoit le viii jour de Juyn lan de grace Mil trois cens septante sisine L'alme de qi Dieu eit merci. Amen.

May I be allowed to inquire why, if the arms of Wales could be determined, they should not be borne on the royal shield of England, the same as those of Scotland and Ireland?—I remain, &c.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

### GEORGE OWEN.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—I have seen from time to time several extracts in your pages from the papers of GEORGE OWEN. As his name is not to be found in any of our Cambrian biographies, I shall feel obliged if any of your readers will inform me who he was, what did he write, and where his manuscripts are deposited.—I remain, &c.,

TEGONWY.

### STATISTICS OF THE WELSH LANGUAGE.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—I venture to suggest a mode in which our active members on the Marches might occupy themselves with great advantage to the Society and its objects. I mean the construction of a Linguistic Map of Wales. Let any gentleman tolerably familiar with the border counties of the Principality, or again with Pembrokeshire, ascertain roughly the line of demarcation between the two languages. Let him write to the clergyman of each parish through which the line appears to run, and ascertain from him whether it is sharply marked, or whether it leaves a fringe. In the former case, whether it follows the course of natural boundaries, as rivers and watersheds, or artificial boundaries, such as Wat's and Offa's Dykes,—or lastly, whether it is purely arbitrary. Or, supposing it to leave a fringe, what are the limits of the fringe,—and whether it is marked by an indiscriminate mixture of the two languages, or by the bilingual character of the whole population. Further let him ascertain whether the line of demarcation is fixed or fluctuating, and whether either language has advanced or receded within the memory of man, or within historical memory. The disuse of the Welsh language in the churches may be

taken in evidence of this point.<sup>1</sup> Are there districts in which the use of the Welsh language is confined to elderly people? Are there any, as it is sometimes asserted, in which it has absolutely gained ground? Lastly it would be interesting to determine, whether there are places in which the language is isolated, being surrounded by an English-speaking population.<sup>2</sup>—I remain, &c.,

W. BASIL JONES.

### Archæological Notes and Queries.

**Note 1.**—**MAES Y BRENNIN.**—There is a field bearing this name on the left hand of the road leading from Aberystwyth to Machynlleth, between the sixth and seventh milestones from the former place. It is said to derive its name from having been the site of an encampment of the Earl of Richmond (Henry VII.) on his route from Milford to Bosworth.

**N. 2.**—**TOWYN.**—About thirty years ago, and perhaps still more recently, it was the custom on Sundays, at Towyn, in Merioneth, when the congregation (which was a large one) came out of church, for the crier of the place to mount a horse-block, near the church-yard, and to give public notice of all fairs, sales, or other public matters that were to occur in the village during the ensuing week. This custom bears some analogy to one of mediæval times which existed in France. There, in certain churches, used to be placed near the great doorway, an upright iron standard, with long spikes pro-

<sup>1</sup> Thus, a sermon was preached in the Cornish language in the parish church of Menheniot, near Plymouth, *temp.* Jac. I. E. Lhuyd, writing in 1707, says that its use, even there only partial, was confined to about a dozen of the western parishes. We thus obtain data to determine the rapidity of its decline.

<sup>2</sup> A year or two since, in passing through the village of Llanover, in Monmouthshire, I was much interested to find that the ancient use of the Welsh hat, although unknown for many miles round, was invariably preserved among the women. I cite this as an illustration of my meaning when I speak of the possible isolation of the Welsh language in particular districts.

[There may be causes for the existence of the Welsh hat at Llanover not suspected by our correspondent. At the present time (1855) the use of the high-peaked hat, and, indeed, of hats generally, is fast becoming obsolete in the six northern counties of Wales; and in some districts the head-gear of the women differs in nothing from that used in England. (See *Query* 14.)—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

jecting from it, something in the fashion of a modern hat-stand; and on these spikes used to be stuck written notices of public events, whether past or future. The public read them as they went into, or came out from, service.

ED. ARCH. CAMB.

N. 3.—*Cindularum* (see *Query 3*) is the genitive case of *cindulæ*, or, more correctly, *scindulæ*, wooden shingles for roofing. T. W.

Modern shingles are of very common use in Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire. Are we to infer that slates were *not* used in Conway Castle?

H. L. J.

N. 4.—The memory of several resting-places of Henry VII., along the western side, or coast line, of Cardiganshire, is still preserved in that district; and it is not improbable that a notice of one of the more important houses, where he once stayed, near Llanarth, may hereafter appear in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. There is a tradition in that county that the future King of England left *other* traces of his progress through that district, and that his blood still circulates in the veins of more than one family now living there.

H. L. J.

*Query 14.*—When did the custom of wearing high-peaked hats by women, originate in Wales? Did it arise in the times of the Puritans? or, as has been supposed, about fifty years ago? We find, in the plates of the first edition of *Pennant*, women represented with small low-crowned (*Jim-Crow*) hats, but nothing resembling the peaked hat.

ED. ARCH. CAMB.

Q. 15.—Are there any leases or other documents extant to prove the letting of stone quarries, for building, in mediæval times, the position of which in Wales can now be ascertained?

A BUILDER.

Q. 16.—Are there any authenticated instances of the use of the *yew tree*, or any other species of the pine tribe, in Welsh churches, previous to the year 1700?

A BUILDER.

Q. 17.—What is the earliest date of slates having been used in Wales for roofing purposes? Are there any instances of it in the *original* construction of our castles and churches?

A BUILDER.

## *Miscellaneous Notices.*

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### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

At the last meeting of the recent session the following communications were read:—

- 1.—Notices of Ancient Gaelic Poems and Historical Fragments in a MS. volume of the early part of the sixteenth century, called "The Dean of Lismore's Book," in the Advocates' Library: by the Rev. Thomas M'Lauchlan, Edinburgh.

This volume appears to have been principally compiled by James M'Gregor, Dean of Lismore; and as the last date of an obituary contained in it is 1542, it is believed that the Dean died about this time. The collection is one of much interest, on account of its age, its orthography, and the nature of its contents. It may be held to be the oldest specimen which we possess of written Scottish Gaelic, and it has preserved to us many specimens from composers who existed a couple of centuries before the time of the Dean. The orthography of the volume, so far as Scotland is concerned, is believed to be unique—as it is on the principle of phonetic writing—the orthography following the orthoepy. The poetry in the volume extends to about 11,000 lines, in compositions varying in length from half-a-dozen lines to a hundred, and are the productions of about sixty-six different authors. Portions of these of about 800 lines are in the Ossianic style and measure, and refer to events in the Fingalian history. The names of M'Pherson's heroes appear in these fragments, but a peculiarity regarding the latter is the frequent introduction of St. Patrick, between whom and Ossian frequent dialogues occur. Mr. M'Lauchlan has treated in some detail the question of resemblance and identity of these poems with the Ossian of M'Pherson. Besides the Ossianic poetry, the volume contains a large selection of the compositions of later bards—some Scotch, some Irish. The names of a few of these are Duncan Campbell the Good Knight, Duncan O'Daly, Teague O'Huggin, Murdoch Albanach, bard to Clanranald, and Red Finlay the Bard. Several of the pieces are composed by persons known in history, although not as poets. Four of them are by the Knight of Glenurchy, who fell at Flodden; three by the Earl of Argyll; and three by Isabella, Countess of Argyll, who afterwards became Countess of Cassilis. Some of these last are very difficult to read, and of those which can be made out, the larger number are exceedingly indecent. Mr. M'Lauchlan concluded an interesting paper by expressing a hope that more attention would be turned to the examination of the remains of our Celtic literature than has hitherto been done; and referred to a volume of ancient Irish poetry, recently issued by the Ossianic Society,

which seemed in part to consist of an aggregation of fragments in "The Dean of Lismore's Book," which are here ascribed to various authors.

- 2.—Notice of the Ancient Die of a Scotch Coin, found near Pittencreeff, recently presented to the Museum : by W. H. Scott, M.D.
- 3.—Remarks on some Clay Dagobas, bearing Sanscrit Stamps, obtained in Ceylon : by A. Oswald Brodie, Esq.
- 4.—Description of Antiquities in Orkney, recently examined ; with illustrative drawings : by George Petrie, Esq., Kirkwall.

This paper contained most interesting results of various excavations recently made by Mr. Petrie (partly in company with Mr. Farrer, M.P. for Durham) in various parts of Orkney. The first object noticed was a large burg, or round tower, in the island of Burray, in which many little cells and concealed passages in the thickness of the wall have been laid open by the excavations set on foot by these gentlemen. The second discovery was made from digging into some large tumuli near the "standing stones" of Stennis—one of them an elliptical barrow, 112 feet long, and 66 feet broad at its base. In one, which is known as the "Plumcake Barrow," a cist was found, containing an urn of unusual size, chiselled out of mica slate, which is now in the Society's Museum. It contained a quantity of calcined bones. Mr. Petrie recently examined the "Pict's House," on the holm of Papa-Westray, opened by Lieutenant Thomas, R.N., in 1849, and described in the *Archæologia*, xxxiv. Certain indistinct cuttings on stones, there referred to, have now been washed out, and show many curious carved figures, resembling those in the celebrated underground chamber at New Grange, in Ireland. A barrow at the holm of Papa-Westray was opened by Mr. Petrie, in September last, and appears to have been a family tomb, as it contained remains of several human skeletons, besides bones of the ox, deer, sheep, &c. This valuable paper was illustrated by sketches made by Mr. Petrie.

Among the articles exhibited were certain antiquities from the collection of Mr. Alexander Watt, Kintore ; an antique bodkin, found under the flooring, at Holyrood, by Dr. Stark ; and an ancient bronze sword, dug up in a moss on the estate of Forse, in Caithness, by C. Lawson, jun., Esq., Edinburgh. Various donations to the Museum and Library were reported ; among the former of which were a portrait of King James VI.,—supposed to be by Cornelius Jansen,—from Alexander White, Esq., Leith ; bones and other remains, from a barrow on the holm of Papa-Westray, by George Petrie, Esq., Kirkwall ; a fragment of coloured glass, from a window in Melrose Abbey, found there in 1742, from Messrs. Cross and Carruthers, Edinburgh ; and three flint arrow-heads, found in the township of Macnab, Canada West, from the Chief of Macnab.

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**"LA NORMANDIE SOUTERRAINE.** By the Abbé Cochet, Inspector of Historical Monuments in the department of the Seine Inférieure."—This is the title of an important work on the Roman and Frankish cemeteries and interments which are to be found in Normandy. It is the result of ten years' diligent research, carried on at the expense of the Council General of the Seine Inférieure, and will give us a complete account of that most interesting branch of antiquities as developed in Normandy. Its form will be a compendious octavo, and its price only 5s.; it will contain sixteen plates. Subscribers' name are receivable at Mr. J. H. Parker's, Oxford and London. We have put down our name for this book at once. So far so good. Now let us endeavour to realize this kind of thing for our own country, and conceive the astonishment of our antiquaries if they were to meet with the following advertisement:—"Subterranean Siluria, by the Rev. A. B., Inspector of Historical Monuments for the Counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan; the result of ten years' researches carried on at the expense of the Grand Juries of the above counties"!! Why it would be better to have a revolution than come to such a dreadful condition of county expenditure! True: but in Normandy they are doing all this *after three revolutions!*

**ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.** By the Rev. Bryan Faussett.—We are truly glad to find that the MS. account written by Mr. Bryan Faussett, of his discoveries among more than 700 Kentish Anglo-Saxon tumuli, is going to be published. It is to be edited by Mr. C. Roach Smith, and will be copiously illustrated by Mr. Fairholt. The whole we have no doubt owes its birth to the generosity of Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, who, when the trustees of the British Museum had the folly to decline buying this magnificent collection, became its purchaser. The work is to be published by subscription at two guineas; but we hope that something like an abridgment of it may hereafter be given to the world, so as to make it a *popular* book,—that is to say, one that can be purchased by *thousands*, instead of *scores*, of readers.

**A NEW HISTORY OF KENT** is about to be published by Mr. A. J. Dunkin, one of the most indefatigable antiquaries connected with that county. Hasted's *History of Kent* is now become scarce and dear; and there is ample room for a new work, which may include the results of modern archæological science, and may give an account of recent discoveries made in that interesting county. Mr. Dunkin's prospectus is in itself a valuable and lengthy archæological paper, which, had we room, we should be very glad to transfer to our pages.

**MOLD CHURCH RESTORATIONS.**—Some excellent work is going on in Mold Church, the good influence of which, we hope, will be felt at Wrexham, Gresford, Ruthin, Conway, and other important churches in North Wales. A small chancel has been added to the east end of

the central arch, where preparations for making one had evidently existed in the design of the ancient building, though never carried into effect; and the interior is now in process of fitting up with open oak seats, after the removal of the whole of the pews. The work is under the direction of Mr. Scott, of London, and is going on most satisfactorily. The bench ends, of elaborate design and thoroughly good workmanship, have been carved at Leicester. The wood work is all in the best oak, and the effect of the whole is such as to gratify even those who do not understand the nature of operations of this description. It is much to be wished that the monumental slabs affixed to some of the piers of the nave may be removed to the walls of the church, and that a monument (by Rysbrach?) which blocks up a rich niche at the south-east end, may be so placed as not to spoil the harmony that will otherwise prevail throughout the rich interior. Much stained glass will be required for the windows, but, in so wealthy a neighbourhood, this will no doubt be forthcoming in progress of time. These improvements, we understand, have originated with the promoters of a design to raise some memorial commemorative of their regard for the late vicar, the very Rev. C. Clough, now Dean of St. Asaph; and the funds, £2000, raised for that purpose, have been applied to their present excellent purpose, because the restoration of the church was one of the objects which the Dean had long entertained the hope of effecting, had he remained in charge of the parish. We believe that the upper portion of the tower is going to be restored as soon as the interior of the church is completed.

**BUILTH, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.**—A late brass (1585) in this church should be added to the list of those in the Principality.  
Inscription,—

HERE LIETH JOHN LLOID OF T . . . YSQUER TO THE BODYE  
& SERUAIN TO O<sup>r</sup> SOFVERAIGNE QUEENE ELIZABETHE  
W<sup>h</sup> SERUED HER MA<sup>tis</sup> FATHER BOTH AT MUTRET & . . . .



## Reviews.

## JOURNAL OF THE ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SOCIETY OF CHESTER. Part III. 1854.

We are indebted to the Chester Society for a copy of their Transactions, which reach down, as thus recorded, to the end of 1852; but though this volume has very recently made its appearance, we hope that it will be followed by others, and that the matter contained in them will be equally interesting. It cannot, however, but be a subject of regret to find a volume of scientific proceedings illustrated in so very inadequate a manner,—better, indeed, would it be to have no illustrations whatever, than to insert such as we now find. With two exceptions,—an *etching of St. Nicholas's Church, Chester*, and another of the *Entrance to a Roman Bath*, in the same city,—there are no original illustrations in this volume which can be of any service to the antiquarian or architectural reader. The sum of twenty pounds spent upon engravings, and forty more upon letter-press, would suffice for the production of a volume more generally attractive, and more useful in a scientific point of view.

It is a good sign, however, to find a provincial city bringing out *any* work of this kind; because it is an evidence of a spirit of research existing there, and it proves that a love for the good cause of archæology dwells in the midst of the many valuable monuments of all kinds which that old city contains.

In this volume we find papers on the cathedral, on several churches, on ancient charters, and a remarkably interesting account of wooden churches, by the Rev. W. H. Massie, &c., &c.

One of the papers that has proved the most interesting to us, is an Account of the Records preserved at Chester, up to 1852, by Mr. Black, of the Record Office, London. It appears from this that there are some highly important records among them connected with Wales; and it will be very desirable for our own Association to examine and to publish them if necessary, whether they remain at Chester, or, as seems probable, are transferred to London.

“The principal rolls the Lecturer referred to were—

“1. Plea Roll of Chester, so old as 44th Henry III.; the most ancient and entire record yet found in the muniments of the Castle; in excellent condition, consisting of twelve membranes closely written, and full of curious and instructive matter. This ought to have been in the Prothonotary's office, and is probably the ‘one roll of Henry III.’ mentioned in his report of 1840 as not to be found. There were also some rolls of claims and proceedings in quo warranto of great value, properly belonging to the same office.

“2. A Register of Writs; an ancient and valuable MS., written in the time of Richard II. and Henry IV., found in a sad state, tossing about without cover. He had it cleansed, bound, and lettered; but afterwards found eight loose leaves belonging to it, which ought to be inserted. It contains also a calendar.

“3. Recognizance Rolls, Ministers' Accounts, Receivers' Accounts, Court Rolls of divers manors, Rentals, Chamberlain's Cravings, Memoranda of Expenses in the Exchequer of Chester, Arrear Rolls, &c.

"The records of the Exchequer as Chancery of the Palatinate, he found scattered about in all parts of the office, and had only time to sort them in a general way.

"The Inquisitions *post mortem* were found in much the same state, extending from Edward III. to Charles I. He attributed this to the careless way in which they had been taken down for examination in causes, and not properly returned to their places.

"The judicial records of the Exchequer, as a court of equity, were of great extent, though he could find at present none earlier than Elizabeth.

"There were also a great number of ancient deeds, belonging to diverse families, from the reign of Henry III. to modern times, relative to lands and tenements in the city and county of Chester, and elsewhere, which seem to have been produced in suits and left uncalled for.

There were rolls relating to Wales, other than the parts of Flint and Denbigh, though not many, yet highly interesting:—a roll of Ministers' Accounts of Caernarvon, 9-10 Hen. IV., another of Anglesey of the same date, also an establishment for the Castles of North Wales, showing the extent and expenses of their garrisons, apparently of the same age, in Norman French. A charge for gunpowder as early as 1404 occurred.

"In his former lecture, when speaking of the records in Mr. Lloyd's charge, *i.e.* the *common law* records, Mr. Black stated that the public archives of this county contain the evidences of its history for at least five centuries and a half. He had read some specimens of the contents of these records—not only showing their ordinary contents, but also exhibiting some most curious and striking illustrations of ancient manners and customs, and obsolete forms of law. For instance, he adduced a plea roll of 34th Edward I., in which the appeal of murder is fully illustrated, and the '*peine forte et dure*,' by the case of one of the Grosvenor family, of extreme interest. The next entries on the roll contain another curious scene in the same tragedy, in form of a presentment of the murder of Henry le Grovenur, committed by Richard, son of Robert de Pulford.

"In one entry on the rolls of the city, 17th Edward I., the Abbot of Chester was accused of setting up a new court among his tenants, without the Northgate of Chester, 'to the nuisance of the Lord the King's Court of the city of Chester.' The presentment of this was made by the twelve (probably the standing inquest of the city). In another place, the official of the Archdeacon of Chester is presented, for extorting money from persons impleaded before them and for proving wills. In another, the Rector of Holy Trinity is accused of stealing herrings to the value of one shilling; and other persons for catching salmon fry (*salmonculos*), or for being known thieves. Among other complaints against city officers, it was recorded that Richard of Shrewsbury, Sergeant of the West(?)gate, took fishes from ships which came up to that gate, proving that ships had been able to come up to the Watergate in the time of Edward I.—(But query? was this really the Westgate? and not the Shippgate? Examine the roll, though the fact itself is probably true.)

"From a plea roll of the year 1656, Mr. Black read the proceedings at the trial of three witches, who were found guilty and executed at Boughton, at the autumnal session of that year. This record was in English, as all other records of the Commonwealth were; before 6th George II. all judicial proceedings at common law, and most other records, were in Latin. An entry was found by the Rev. Wm. Maassie of the above case in the registers of St. Mary's:—'This year three witches were hanged, and buried in the churchyard between the Porch and the Castle Ditch.'

"In the Exchequer Court, the chief officer was 'the Chamberlain;' there was also 'the Baron,' who acted as master and registrar; and the Seal-keeper had the custody of the seal and of the records. There were—1st, the financial; 2dly, the judicial: under the former are the Remembrance Rolls, containing grants of lands, offices and liberties, and all instruments issued under the seal of the Palatinate from Edward II. to Charles II.; also the Chamberlain's accounts from Edward III. to Henry VIII., recording all the receipts and expenditure of the Palatinate, alms and annuities to religious houses, expenses of the Castle and garrison of Chester, Flint, Rhuddlan; in short, almost the whole public history of the Palatinate. There are also Court Rolls of like antiquity, and no less than 1,985 Escheator's inquisitions,

which are, for this county, of the same nature and value as those among the records of the Chancery at Westminster and those of the Duchy of Lancaster are for the rest of England. Among other curious records, he exhibited a return from the Sheriff of Anglesey to the Court of Chester, under the authority of Henry V., when Prince of Wales—a file of rolls of the date of Richard II., which had been unopened from that time till now, and which are most important to genealogists and illustrators of family history—a bill in Chancery, with the answer thereto, addressed to Robert, Earl of Leicester, the celebrated favourite of Queen Elizabeth—some warrants for the arrest of heretics and contumacious persons, of the dates of 1668 and 1672—and a legal document bearing the signature of the notorious Judge Jeffries, in the reign of James the Second. There was also a beautiful copy of the Charter of Henry VII. to the citizens of Chester, prohibiting among other things the destruction of the fishery and the cutting of ditches or emptying of sewers into the river, under heavy penalties.

“Mr. Black had again searched for the old ‘Domesday of Chester,’ which belonged to this Exchequer, and was deemed to be of high authority in the reign of Henry III. By a record at Westminster of that age it is called ‘a roll;’ but a document of the year 1287, produced by Mr. Black, argued that it was ‘a book,’ in which entries continued at that time to be made, though it might still possibly consist only of such documents bound up together as were now found scattered here and there. He himself, however, considered it to have been similar to the black books or red books of the Exchequer at Westminster and Dublin. Sir William Dugdale said that it had been embezzled; but his own idea was that it had perished in the same way as many others, from damp, and such like causes. Some old records of the Palatinate had certainly been cut up to make covers for books; and the destruction of this important Cheshire Domesday would have been the more easy, supposing it had consisted of a number of consecutive and single documents strung together at one corner.”

“In regard to the condition of the records, Mr. Black mentioned one chief cause of the great accumulation of dust, viz., that the ventilation from the Shire-hall and Courts of Assize was by an opening into the Record Room, and thence through other openings into the air,—a mischief easily corrigible by the addition of a tube. The way to the leads also was through these chambers. If this were cured, there would be ample room in this part of the Castle, by occupying the fire-proof repositories over the portico, for all the records of North Wales, in addition to those of Chester and Flint, now deposited here.”

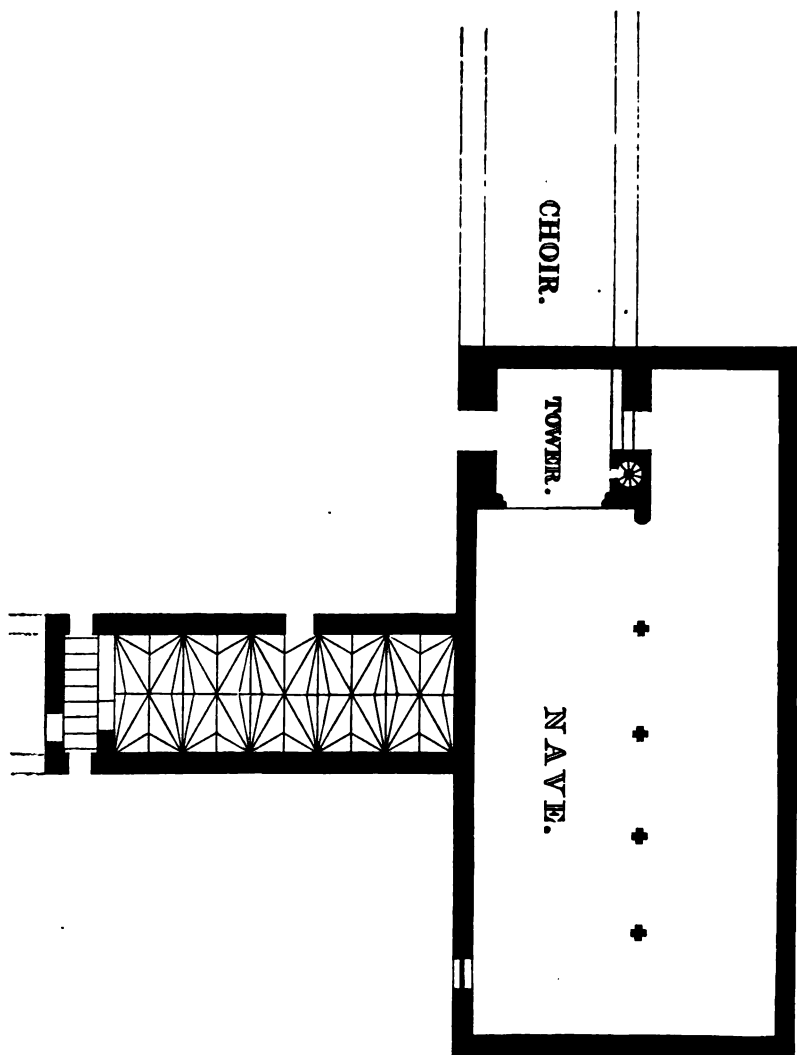
Evidently there is something here to make Welsh antiquaries on the alert; and we will undertake, ourselves, not to lose sight of the documents thus incidentally brought to our notice.

At page 319, we are informed that “the Records of North Wales are now partly at Caernarvon, partly at Ruthin, partly at Pool.”

We wonder whether this can be correct; if so, it would be rendering a most essential service to the Association if some member would furnish us with catalogues. The Chancery Records of Flint, Denbigh and Montgomery are stated by Mr. Black to be in the Rolls Office. Surely they must be worth examining and reporting upon.

<sup>1</sup> “Mr. Ormerod has recently published his own researches on the subject of the Cheshire Domesday, and kindly presented a copy to the Society; and for further particulars on various other points, see Mr. Black’s first lecture at the Congress of the Association. He therein states that there are no documents, except one small fragment, of 28th Henry III., now to be found, earlier than the time when the Palatinate was annexed to the Crown by Henry III. But the separate judicature and courts still continued till abolished, with that of other Palatinates, by statute William IV., chap. 70, in 1830.”





Ground-Plan of Ruthin Church and College.



HIC IACITITV L  
ERBONANZO BITH

Inscribed Stone at Downing, Whitford.


# Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. III.—JULY, 1855.

## EARLY INSCRIBED STONES IN WALES.

IN Gough's *Camden* we find under the head of the parish of Caerwys, Flintshire, a notice of an early inscribed stone, of which a *fac-simile* is given, and which is read, HIC IACIT MULIER BO . . . . OBIIT. Now the blank in the latter part of the inscription, followed by the word "obiit," which is so uncommon, (indeed, I may say, unknown elsewhere in these early inscriptions,) made me anxious to learn something more definite respecting the stone, which, I understood, had been moved to the grounds at Downing, in the neighbouring parish of Whitford. By the kindness of one of our members, I am now in possession of a rubbing from this stone, which, with the assistance of the *camera lucida* has supplied the accompanying engraving, and has enabled me to give the true reading of the inscription, which it is surprizing that Gough and his correspondents should have missed. There is no question that the proper reading is—

HIC IACIT MVLI  
ERBONA NOBILI(S)

In Gough's figure the fifth letter of the upper line is formed into two V's united , the tips crossing, and the angle of the lower letter reaching to the bottom of the line, making it appear like a conjoined A and U; the T is made to want the right hand side of the top bar, which



is, however, quite conspicuous in my rubbing, and no traces are represented of the NA N in the middle of the second line, although portions of each of these letters are quite distinct. The M in the upper line is of a form common in the earliest of our national manuscripts, though rare in lapidary inscriptions. (The reader may consult an article on the early forms of this letter in one of my former papers in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.) The I at the end of the upper line, following the L, is extended below the line, as was very often the case in our early manuscripts, and some few instances of the same peculiarity are to be met with in early Welsh inscriptions; and there appears to be the same irregularity in the last two letters of the lower line, probably intended to indicate a monogrammatic conjunction of LIS, there being no other separate indication of the terminal S. With these peculiarities, the rest of the inscription consists of rude Roman capitals. As now deciphered, the inscription is one of the most touchingly simple memorials of the dead which I have ever met with,—

HERE LIES A GOOD AND NOBLE WOMAN.

Simple as are many of the inscriptions in the early Christian catacombs of Rome, none of them exceed the one before us in this respect.

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Nearly connected, at least by locality, with the stone bearing the "Aimilinv's" inscription, noticed in the last Number, is a rude stone chair, called Cadair Brenhines, which used to stand about a mile south-west from the former, on the same moor, near a circular embankment, and on a small eminence, and which, even now, has been placed by its side, within Pool Park, in front of Lord Bagot's mansion. It had been taken away by a tenant and used as a horse-block; and when Lord Bagot had it removed to his park for safety, the tenant, with great simplicity, went and fetched from the moor another "old stone" as he termed it, to serve as a substitute. This second stone has all the appearance of a stone chair, the

same as the former, and it still stands by the side of the door at Cefn-du farm.

This is evidently one of those rough memorials of the past which has its existence on the furthest verge of the regions of tradition; and the word Brenhines, "The Queen," conveys the information by which our conjectures have hitherto been aided. On the same range of moorland, and at a spot visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association, in September, 1854, is an oblong embankment, on a lofty spot, commanding a widely spread view. This is called Llys Brenhines, "The Queen's Palace;" and, very possibly, the same tradition applies to the rock chair as well as to this inclosure, though the name of the Royal Personage remains concealed.

No traces of tools have been observed on this chair. It is of the schistose rock of the country, and is faithfully represented in the accompanying wood cut.



Cadair Brenhines, Ruthin.

It is very like the coronation chair of the O'Neils of Castlereagh, now preserved at Rathcarrick, county Sligo, (*Dublin Penny Journal*, i. 208,) and which originally stood on the hill of the O'Neils of Castlereagh, near Belfast. It is made of common whinstone, the seat lower than that of an ordinary chair, (a solid block,) and the back higher and narrower. Such chairs, or sometimes mere large stones, on which the impression of two feet

was sculptured, were placed on some elevated spot in every lordship or territory, and an allusion to them, as well as to the mode of electing the chiefs and tanists, occurs in the poet Spenser's curious *View of the State of Ireland*, from which it appears that the chief, having been elected by the tribe, was placed upon a stone always reserved to that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. Another stone chair in which the O'Neils of Tyrone, the chief branch of the family were inaugurated, is marked on some of the old Irish maps as "the stone where they make the O'Neils."

The memory of this ceremony is preserved in the stone coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, respecting the origin of which so much discussion has taken place. A similar chair, known as "The Druid's Judgment-seat," stands near the road leading from Killiney to Bray, by Shanklin (*Dublin Penny Magazine*, ii. 256).

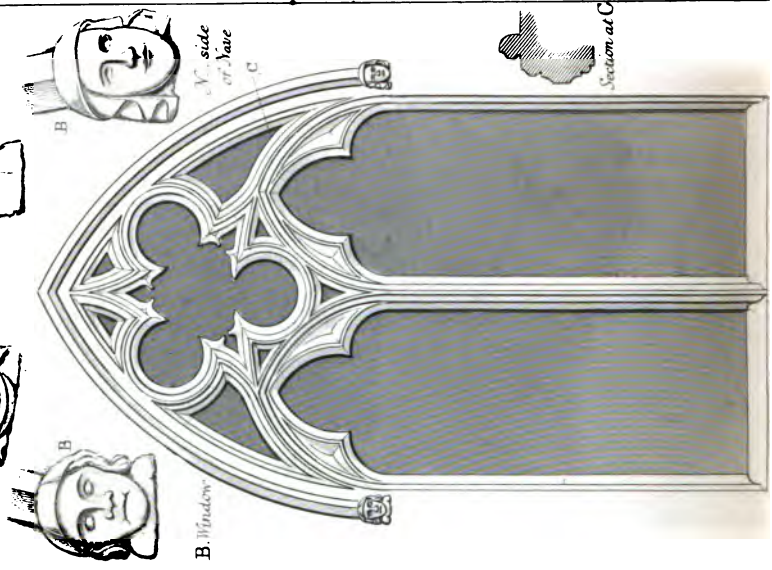
In Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, p. 531, we find the following observations on "Saint's Chairs:"—

"On the shore below the cave of St. Molio, a circular well is pointed out as St. Molio's bath, and a large block of sandstone, cut perfectly flat on the top, and surrounded with a series of artificial recesses, or seats, bears the name of the Saint's chair. Such relics are by no means rare in Scotland. They appear to have been singularly characteristic of Celtic hagiology. The bath of St. Cuthbert was once a favourite resort in Strathsay; that of St. Woloc exists in Strathdeveron; and that of St. Fillan remains in the Strath of Perthshire, which still bears his name. St. Kentigern had once also his 'bath,' 'bed,' and 'chair' near the Molendinar Burn. The stone chair of St. Marnan is still at Aberchirdar; that of St. Fillan was recently preserved at the mill of Killin; while another of these singular Celtic relics, placed at a commanding point, near Achtereachan, Glencoe, where a bend of the glen enables it to command both views, bears the name of Cathair Malvina, or the Chair of Malvina, one of Ossian's heroines."

The reader may perhaps also recollect the picturesque "Chaise de Gargantua," on a commanding point of rock over the Seine, near Rouen, not far from the interesting ruins of St. Georges at Bocheville.

J. O. WESTWOOD.



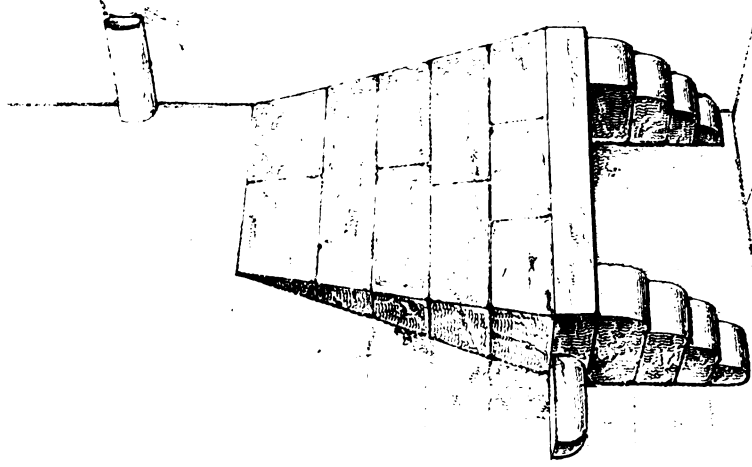


N. side of Nave

B. Window



Heads ending Dripstone of Chancel.



Fireplace in Baltry

## MONA MEDIÆVA.

## No. XVII.

## BEAUMARIS.

THIS town stands within the parish of Llandegfan, of which it forms a chapelry, and owes its origin to Edward I., who caused the town to be built at the same time that he erected its noble castle. It was intended to form a commercial emporium for this part of Wales, and it long enjoyed a notable degree of prosperity. To this, its situation, at the north-east extremity of the Menai Strait, with a wide and safe channel, and the protection of the English monarch, fully entitled it.

The parish church of St. Mary was erected at the time the town was built, or soon after; and, like the town, or like, indeed, all the architectural and engineering operations of that day, was planned with great regularity and harmony of design. It remains nearly the same in the general plan as at first, only a new chancel was built in the sixteenth century, and two porches have since been erected over doorways. The interior, it is true, is sadly disfigured and blocked up by modern bad taste and worse judgment; but, on the whole, the architectural portions are very little disfigured, and this church may be considered as offering a good model of a parochial edifice of the end of the thirteenth, or commencement of the fourteenth, century.

The church consists of a nave, with north and south aisles; a tower at the western end; and a chancel, without aisles, at the eastern. All the lower portions of the building, except the chancel, the two modern porches, a modern vestry, and some reparations in the upper stage of the tower, are of about the same date as the castle, for it was probably built during the years 1295-1305.

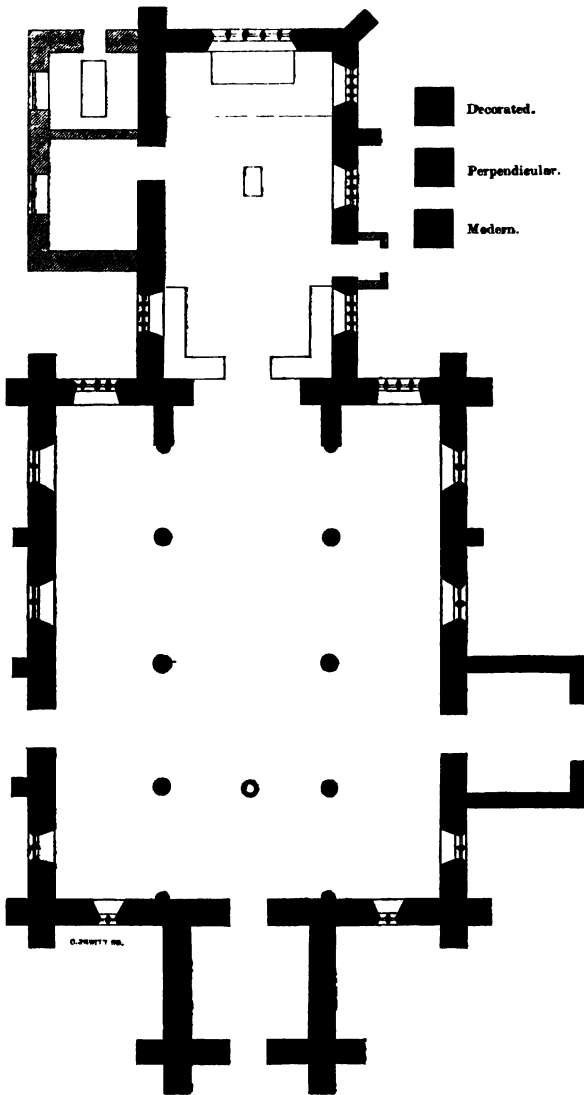
The nave, which is 66 feet long, by 51 feet wide, internally, including the aisles, consists of four bays; the

piers of the arches are hexagonal; the arches are of two orders, under drip-stones ending in heads, with discontinuous imposts. These piers, with their arches, are, in general character, of a later period than the castle; but the mouldings are of that period; and if they were erected later, the architect apparently followed the lines of an earlier date. Over each pier occurs a circular window, quatrefoiled; and these form what may be called a clere-story. The roof is flat, and of a later period, probably of the same date as that of the chancel. In the aisles, north and south, are three side windows, of two lights, the tracery of which is observed in the parish church of Llanbeblig, at Caernarvon, and nowhere else in Wales, but the original of which may be found in one of the great southern windows at Canterbury, where it forms an admirable and a striking feature. (*See plate.*) The eastern windows of each aisle are perpendicular insertions of four lights each. Beneath that in the northern aisle, was, as is said, the chapel of St. Nicholas; and beneath that in the southern, the chapel of the Blessed Virgin. The chancel arch is of two orders, with a drip of good Early Decorated character. The heads terminating this drip are of such good design and execution, with so much character about them, that they have been engraved in the accompanying plate.

All the area of the nave and aisles is obstructed and disfigured with an unsightly assemblage of pews and galleries, spoiling the architectural effect of what is, in reality, a beautiful composition, and taking away from the means of accommodation, which they were erroneously supposed to promote. It is to be hoped that good sense and correct taste will ultimately free the interior of the nave from all these modern incumbrances, and restore it to its pristine beauty.

The pavement is composed of funeral slabs, but no monument of mediæval date has yet been perceived among them; though the removal of the pews may possibly bring some to light.

# MONA MEDIÆVA.



Ground-Plan of Beaumaris Church.





The tower is of three stages; and in the middle one occurs a small fireplace of excellent, but simple, design, which will be found engraved in the annexed plate. The upper stage requires taking down, and rebuilding in its original style, that of the nave.

The chancel has a large and Late Perpendicular window, of five lights, with subdivided continuous tracery in the head, and originally had three windows, each of three lights, on the north and south sides. It is fitted with stalls of the fifteenth century, said by local tradition to have been brought hither from the Friary of Llanfaes, at the time of the Dissolution; but there is no certain authority for this supposition. The Miserere seats contain a valuable series of figures in rustic habiliments, and some with implements, of the period. The bench ends and poppy heads are much mutilated; and the whole of the stall work (there are no canopies) is evidently not in its original position, being thrust down too much under the chancel arch, towards the nave.

In the centre of the chancel formerly stood an altar-tomb, of white alabaster, with recumbent figures of a knight and lady, said to have been brought from Llanfaes. It was become so much injured by the bad conduct of persons frequenting the church, through the carelessness of the parochial authorities, that it was thought best to remove it to the vestry, where it is now comparatively safe from further degradation. It is of the fifteenth century, the earlier portion, and of admirable execution; but no armorial bearings nor inscriptions remain, to show in memory of whom it was erected, except what appears to be a lion's head as the crest of the knight's helm, so much mutilated as to be hardly recognizable. Imbedded in the wall, on the south side of the altar, is an incised slab, once, perhaps, forming a table-tomb, commemorating five knights and gentlemen of the sixteenth century, who were connected with the government of the Lords-Deputy of Ireland; and in the northern wall, is imbedded a small brass, commemorative of the earliest member of

the Bulkeley family, who established himself, and rose to eminence, in Anglesey. Several other tombs and slabs of late date are affixed to the chancel walls, or placed within it; among them, one for the late Baron Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, and another, a kneeling figure, of the size of life, to commemorate the late Lady Bulkeley, first wife of the present head of the family.

The chancel is in a very bad state of repair, and requires to be almost entirely rebuilt; for the original work does not seem to have been good; whereas the nave, which is two centuries earlier, is sound in all the parts of its masonry; but then it was most probably erected by the skilled builders who constructed the castle.

H. L. J.

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**TREAGO, AND THE TUMULUS AT ST. WEONARD'S.**



*Treago, from the East, as it appeared before the alterations.*

## TREAGO, AND THE LARGE TUMULUS AT ST. WEONARD'S.

ON the old coach road from Hereford to Monmouth, rather more than ten miles from the former place, and about seven from the latter, stands the little village of St. Weonard's, a saint who is, I believe, unknown to the calendar, though we gather from Leland that he was a hermit, who had sought retirement in this spot, and that he was figured in the painted glass which then adorned the window of the church. In a document, preserved in the *Liber Landavensis*, relating to the territory of Ergyng, or Archenfield, in which St. Weonard's is situated, it is called Llan-sant-Gwainerth, St. Gwainerth's Church. The village is situated on the top of a hill, amid a rich and varied country, and the tower of the church is a bold object, from whatever side we approach it. To the south-west, another hill of about the same elevation, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile, incloses a valley, which is partly occupied by the park and mansion of Treago, the seat of Peter Rickards Mynors, Esq.

Treago, which stands on the lower part of the slope of the hill opposite that which is crowned by St. Weonard's, is a house of great antiquity, probably of the thirteenth century, and presents an example of the old fortified mansion, resembling no other, with which I am acquainted, in this country. It forms a square, with a small tower or tourelle at each corner. The south and north sides of the house are fifty-four feet between the tourelles, and the east and west fifty-three feet and a half. The southern tower was larger and loftier than the others, and its wall was extremely massive. It had a stone staircase, in a sort of narrow buttress tower. The upper part of this tower was taken down a century ago, by Charles Morgan, Esq., who married the widow of Robert Minors, Esq., and came to reside at Treago, and who built in its place a rather unsightly addition, in the shape of a large circular smoking room, which now serves as a bedroom. The

upper part of this staircase was formed of solid logs of wood, and part of it still remains. The ground-floor of this corner of the building appears to have been occupied by the offices connected with the kitchen, the remains of which are still very interesting. The site of the oven is marked outwardly by a bulge in the wall, between the staircase turret and the present entrance to the house, which seems to have been originally a door communicating from these domestic offices with the outward court. The old hall formed the northern side of the house, now turned into a kitchen, and was open to the roof, which is of very early character, and still perfect, though a bedroom has been inserted between it and the hall. Its timbers and arches bear a close resemblance to those in Westminster Hall. The old kitchen, with its two enormous fire-places, is now divided into two rooms. It adjoined and opened into the inner court, and communicated through the court with the old hall. Each of the corner tourelles had eyelet holes; and there were on the outside of the house two rows of small windows, each about one foot wide, by a foot and a half high, with strong cross-bars of iron. There was one three-light window, high up in the south-east face of the building; and the eastern tower, which perhaps contained the ladies' "chamber," had also three windows of stone, one of three lights and two of two lights, which were, like the others, strongly barred. The western and northern tourelles had three rows of eyelets, with projecting stones internally, as though to support persons who might discharge arrows, or other small missiles, at the assailants, in case of an assault. This side of the house, commanded by the slope of the hill, was, of course, more exposed than the others.

The entrance porch, in the middle of the north-east side, is supposed to have been added about the time of Henry VIII.; it is built against, and not let into, the old wall of the house, and a door with a new Tudor arch was made in the wall as an entrance into the old hall, which communicated with the internal court. The dimensions of this court were 25 feet, 5 inches, by 25 feet, 9 inches.

There were four doors from this internal court into the house, all very small and low, not more than two feet wide, with angular heads, resembling the diagram in the margin. It is worthy of remark that this form of door is found at Goodrich Castle, and perhaps it may be traced on other buildings in this part of the border. It may be remarked, also, that there are three different masons' marks, found severally repeated on all the facing stones of the building, the surface of which has not been destroyed,—a key, a plane, and a square,—which would seem to imply that there were three master-masons employed in its erection. It would be interesting to ascertain whether these marks are found in other buildings in this part of the country. There were two rows of windows, of larger dimensions than the external windows, and curiously carved in oak, looking into the interior court, from the rooms above and below. This court contained a good and deep well, sunk through the rock on which the house is built, which still supplies a pump. In the interior of the house there are remains of secret rooms and hiding places, which, in the unsettled times in which such fortified edifices were built, were necessary for concealing property of value and persons, during short periods of unexpected and unavoidable occupation by an enemy. The rooms were low and small, and naturally rather dark. The principal fire-places were very large, about twelve feet wide, within a round arch, with a strong pointed one above. The external walls of the house are very massive, that on the south-east side being still seven feet thick; nevertheless it stood within an inclosure, or external court, surrounded by strong massive walls, which were taken down about seventy years ago, and there are reasons for believing that it was further protected on the east by a wet moat.



Such was Treago but a few years ago, when it had undergone very little change from its original appearance. It had then been partly occupied for many years as a farmhouse, and was surrounded with the ordinary buildings of a farm-yard. About ten years ago Mr. Mynors deter-



mined on leaving his seat at Evancoyd, in Radnorshire, to reside here, and the house of Treago, the place of his birth, underwent the necessary repairs and alterations to fit it for a modern residence, which, unfortunately for its archæological character, were unavoidably great. The interior court was necessarily sacrificed, and all that remains is a small yard. Externally, the alterations were less considerable, consisting chiefly in the insertion of substantial windows with stone mullions, and the general outline of the building has not been changed. The old entrance on the south-east side of the house has been formed into a modern principal entrance, and a handsome terrace has been raised on this side, to form an appropriate approach to it. Fortunately, the outward appearance of the house, before these alterations were made, has been preserved in a drawing by Mrs. Mynors, from which I am permitted to give the first of the accompanying cuts. The second cut represents the same portion of the house as it appears at present.

Treago has experienced a fortune of which few houses in this country, of anything like similar antiquity, can boast, that of having remained continuously in the possession of the same family since it was built. According to that document, of worse than doubtful authenticity, the Roll of Battle Abbey, the head of the English family of Mynors was a Norman, who came over with the Conqueror, and fought at Hastings. The name, however, expressed in Latin by *De Mineriis*, is rather suspicious, when we consider its proximity to the Forest of Dean, for *mineria*, *minerium*, and *minera*, were the mediæval Latin words for a mine. Treago appears to have been the original seat of the family of Mynors, though it, or branches of it, had possessions, at an early period, at Burghill, in Herefordshire, and at Westbury, in Gloucestershire; and also, at a more recent period, at Duffield, in Derbyshire, this latter by grant from Henry VIII. The earliest deeds now at Treago refer to the lands at Burghill and Westbury. We find in one deed Henry de Miners granting certain lands in Burghill to Roger fitz

**TREAGO, AND THE TUMULUS AT ST. WEONARD'S.**



Treago, from the East, in its present condition.



Eilaf, the brother of Roger, Dean of Stratton. In another deed, Henry de Stratton restores these lands to William de Myners. We learn from a third deed of confirmation by Isabella de Longchamp, that William de Mynors was the grandson of Henry de Miners, Richard de Miners, son of the former, and father of the latter, having intervened. As Richard de Miners passed over to his son William, in the year 1226, the lands he had received in Burghill from his father, Henry de Miners, we have thus three generations of the family, which must have commenced as early as the middle of the twelfth century.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The four of these ancient deeds which follow are interesting on several accounts. We see in them, at this early period, the growing jealousy in the lords of the soil of the grasping temper of the monastic orders:—

## (1.)

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Henricus de Mineriis dedi et concessi Rogero filio Eilaf', fratri Roberti decani de Stratone, pro homagio suo et servitio, decem et octo acras terre in manerio meo de Burghulle, et quoddam mesuagi . . . . in eodem manerio, quod Willelmus de la Lamese aliquando tenuit, tenendum de me et he . . . s meis, sibi et heredibus suis, libere et quiete et honorifice, reddendo inde mihi et heredibus meis, ille et heredes sui, annuatim unum bisantum ad festum sancti Michaelis, pro omni servitio et exactione quod ad me vel heredibus meis pertineat vel pertinere possit, salvo tamen servitio regali. Et si forte contigerit quod predictus Rogerus de legitima uxore sua sine herede obierit, statuere quemcumque voluerit heredem, excepto in religionem. Has vero prenominate acras, cum mesuagio et pertinentiis suis, ego predictus Henricus et heredes mei contra omnes homines et feminas predicto Rogero vel cuicumque assignaverit warantizabimus. Pro hac autem donatione et concessu et warantiatione dedit mihi predictus Rogerus quinque marcas argenti. Et quia vol . . . . . ratum . . . convulsum permaneat, presenti scripto et sigilli mei attestatione confirmo. His t . . . . . Thom' de Maudem, Reg' de Tulintune, Henr' filio Rog. (?), Henr' filio Wim'. Rob' vicario, Will' de Heliun, Ric' de Mineriis, et multis aliis.

## (2.)

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus de Stretone relaxavi et quietum clamavi, pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis meis imperpetuum, Willelmo de Myners et heredibus suis vel assignatis suis totum jus meum et clamium quod habui vel aliquo jure habere potui, in uno mesuagio et in decem et octo acris terre cum omnibus suis utrique pertinentiis in manerio de Borhulle, pro quindecim marcas quas mihi numeraverit pre manibus. Quod mesuagium et quas acras Henricus de Myners dedit et incartavit Rogero filio Eliaph fratri

Whether these were Mynors of Treago is not quite clear, though I am rather inclined to think that they were so,—at a later period we know that the Burghill estates were in a branch of the family. Not long after the date of

Roberti decani de Stretone, habend' et tenend' sibi et heredibus suis vel assignatis suis, libere, integre, bene, et in pace, quibuscunque et quandocunque dictum messuagium et dictas acras cum suis pertinentiis dare, vendere, legare, vel assignare voluerit, preterquam domui religionis, secundum tenorem carte quam Henricus de Myners confecit predicto Rogero filio Eliaph. Et quia volo quod hec mea relaxatio et quieta clamatio predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel assignatis suis rata et stabilis imperpetuum permaneat, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, domino Gilberto Talehot, Willelmo Torel, Nicholao de Wormel', Roberto de Brunehope, Nicholao de Hulle, Henrico Wymund, Gilberto de Broy, et aliis.

(3.)

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Isabella de Longocampo inspexi et audiui cartam quam Ricardus de Myneriis filius Henrici de Myneriis fecit Willelmo filio suo de duabus virgatis terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Burhhulle et in Westbur', in hiis verbis: Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Myneriis, filius Henrici de Myner', dedi et concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Willelmo filio meo, pro servitio suo, duas virgatas terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quas Henricus de Myneriis, pater meus, dedit michi pro servitio meo, videlicet unam virgatam terre quam Arnaldus de la Mora et Willelmus de la Lamputte aliquando tenuerunt in manerio de Burhulle, et aliam virgatam terre quam Eynulf' Kyng et Ricardus Longus tenuerunt in manerio de Westburi, tenendas et habendas sibi et heredibus suis, vel suis assignatis, in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete ab omni servitio, reddendo inde annuatim heredibus Henrici de Myneriis quedam paria calcarium deauratorum ad pascham, sicut ego facere consuevi, pro omni servitio, exactione, et demanda, que de terra exeunt vel exire possunt. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Ric' de Westbur', Willelmo de Abbenhale, Rad' de Reddlee, Willelmo de Helion et Willelmo filio suo, Rad' Thorel, Waltero de Wormesle, Waltero Koldecoc, Henrico filio Wimund'. Actum fuit anno gratie m°. cc°. xx° vi°. Et ego Isabele concessi et confirmavi totas predictas duas virgatas terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis, habend' et tenend' eidem Willelmo de Myneriis et heredibus suis, vel suis assignatis, de heredibus predicti Henrici de Myneriis vel assignatorum suorum, sine omnibus calumpniis, clamiis, vexationibus, et impedimentis, mei et heredum meorum, imperpetuum. Quod ego Isabela, in propria viduitate mea et in libera potestate mea, recepi homagium dicti Willelmi de Myneriis, quod quid volo, ut hec mea concessio et confirmatio rata et stabilis permaneat, hoc presens scriptum sigilli mei impressione

the transaction between Richard de Mynors and his son William de Mynors, though sufficient to have allowed a son or a grandson of the latter to come into the estates and influence of the family, John de Miners, of Treago, was appointed by Edward II. keeper of the castle of St. Briavel and of the Forest of Dean. From this John, the family of Mynors, of Treago, is traced in direct descent from father to son, to Robert Mynors, Esq., who died in 1765, without direct heir. The estates and representation of the family then passed to Peter Rickards, Esq., who was the descendant of Robert Mynors, Esq., of Treago (b. 1616, d. 1672), by his daughter Theodosia, and who assumed the name of Mynors. The present representative of the family is his son. As might be supposed of a family of wealth and influence, seated so long in one place, that of Mynors became in the course of ages allied with nearly all the great border families, and its quarterings are unusually numerous. Among these the most illustrious was that of Baskerville, of which the present possessor of Treago is now the representative.

The church of St. Weonard's is a rather late building,

confirmavi. Hiis testibus, Ric' de Westbur', Willelmo de Abbenhale, Rad' de Redlee, Willelmo de Helion, et Willelmo filio suo, Rad' Thorel, Waltero de Wormesl', Waltero Koldecoc, Henr' filio Wymund', et multis aliis.

(4.)

A touz yceux que cest lettre verrount ou orrount. Elisabeth de Pennebrugge, dame de Burghulle, salutz en Dieu. Sachez moy avoire doné et graunté à Johan de Bradewardyn la garde et les plites de totes les teres et tenementz que sount apelés warres tenementz oue les apurtenaunces, les quels tenementz sount en ma meyn par resoun del nounage de Thomas filz et heyr à Roger le Myners, à avoyre et tenyre les avaunditz teres et tenementz oue les appurtenaunces à dite Johan de Bradewardyn ou à ses atourneys taunqe l'avaundit Thomas seit de pleyne age, rendaut à moy et à mes heys, ou à mes atourneys, les rentes et les services que sur les dites teres et tenementz sount dues, duraunt le terme susdit. Et jeo l'avaundit Elisabeth et mes heys totes l'avaundites teres et tenementz oue lour apurtenaunces à dit Johan et ses heys, ou à ces atournés, duraunt le terme susdite encountre toutes gentz garantyroms. En tesmoynment de quele chose à cest presentez j'ay mys moun seal. Doné à Burghulle, le premere jour de Fevere du rr. Edward tierce puy le conquest trentisme seoptime.



for its diameter at the base is, as near as I could roughly measure and calculate it, about a hundred and thirty feet, and its elevation from the ground about, or somewhat more than, twenty. The summit forms a circular platform, of about seventy-six feet in diameter, levelled in such a manner that my first impression was that the tumulus had been truncated. The edge of this circular platform is planted round with large fir and other trees, among which is a decayed yew tree, of very considerable antiquity, and a tall poplar stood exactly in the centre. I am informed that, until recently, the platform on the mound was the usual scene of village fêtes, that it was the spot chosen especially for morris-dancing, a custom which prevailed very extensively in Herefordshire, and that the poplar in the middle was used as the village maypole. Nor could a spot have been chosen more attractive for such purposes; for, placed itself on a bold isolated eminence, the height of the mound gives to its summit a commanding prospect of a most extraordinary kind, extending in a vast panorama round the whole circuit of the horizon. Beginning with the west, we have first the bold mountain of the Graig, in Monmouthshire; after which follow in succession the hills of Garway and Orcop, that of Bagwy-Lydiatt, and the one known as the Saddlebow; to the north, the wooded summit of Aconbury intercepts our view towards Hereford; while further eastward rise the hills of Marcle and Stoke Edith, and behind them, in greater elevation, the distant Malverns; then, in a still more easterly direction, come Mayhill, in Gloucestershire, Penyard and the heights of the Forest of Dean, among which the village of Ruardean, and other well-known spots, are distinctly visible; these are followed, as we turn to the south, by the hills on the Wye, among which we trace Goodrich, Coppet-hill, the Downards, &c.; and finally, the nearer hill of Llanclowdy, cuts off our prospect in the direction of Monmouth.

The purposes of these mounds have been the subject of different opinions, though the careful antiquary never doubted their being sepulchral monuments. Mr. Mynors



had resolved, a few years ago, to open the mound at Treago, and decide this question, and it was finally arranged that I should pay a visit to Treago, in the Easter week of the present year, to assist in carrying this design into effect. Curiously enough, the popular belief of the neighbourhood is generally in favour of the sepulchral character of these mounds, and at St. Weonard's it had been the tradition of some that the hermit himself was buried there, and of others that some great chieftain had been interred in this "tump," and that he lies in a coffin of solid gold. This latter was the most difficult to deal with, for it led to the apprehension that when we approached the centre, the eagerness of the country people to secure the treasure, might lead to the wanton destruction of the deposit, during the night, and before we should have time to examine it.

The mound appears not to have been raised originally on perfectly level ground, as those who elevated it seem to have taken advantage of the natural rock which crops out on the south-west side, and was made to serve as a support. The earth of which it is composed is the dry sandy soil of the neighbourhood. The south-eastern side of the mound was the most open to approach, and, as it offered less incumbrance from trees, and greater facility of disposing of the earth to be carried out, it was determined to begin the excavation there. Accordingly, on the morning of Tuesday, the 10th of April, the men began their work at this spot, with a cutting from eight to nine feet wide. My first notion was to run a tunnel towards the centre, but it soon appeared that the men were not accustomed to this kind of work, and it was found that we should get on more rapidly by continuing the cutting, although rather deep, and this was done in the direction marked *a a* in the above plan. The manner in which this cutting was carried on, and the general outward appearance of the mound, are shown in the accompanying sketch. At about six feet above the level of the base of the tumulus, there was an evident difference in the character of the soil, and the appear-

**TREAGO, AND THE TUMULUS AT ST. WEONARD'S.**



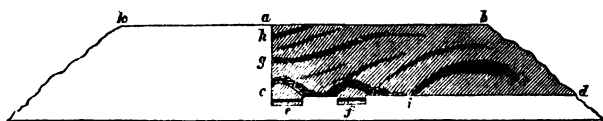
Opening of the Tumulus at St. Weonard's.



ances were strongly in favour of the belief that this was the original surface of the ground, which must in that case have been very uneven. Acting on this belief, we took this as the level of our cutting, which was exactly fourteen feet deep from the top of the mound. On Thursday afternoon, when the workmen had arrived within about fifteen feet from the centre of the mound, they came upon what appeared to be the base of a heap of large flat stones (the sandstone of the spot, which breaks up into this form), rudely built up one over the other, and so completely free of earth within, that we could thrust our arms in between them. My first impression was that we had come upon a cairn, occupying the interior of the tumulus, and I thought it advisable to clear away the earth from above, before removing the stones. This operation occupied the whole of the day on Friday. We found that, instead of being the base of a large cairn, the stones formed a small mound, and then sunk again, but we found also a layer of these large stones along the level of our cutting, until, near the centre, they began to rise again, and evidently reached a somewhat greater elevation than before. It was now thought advisable to carry the cutting to a little distance beyond the centre, and the poplar tree was sacrificed. It was not till Saturday night that this operation was nearly completed, leaving uncovered a great part of the heap of stones in the centre, which presented the appearance of the exterior of a rude vault. On Monday, the 16th, the stones in the centre were cleared away, and within them appeared a mass of much finer mould than that of the rest of the mound. This mould also was cleared away to the level of the cutting, but as yet no indications of a sepulchral interment presented themselves, although the workmen were still of opinion that we were on the original hard surface of the ground. But of the accuracy of this opinion I now became very doubtful, and on the following morning I directed the men to sink a pit on the spot which had been covered by the vault of stones. They had not proceeded far before they came to a mass

of ashes, mixed with pieces of charcoal and fragments of burnt human bones, which was found to be about a foot and a half thick, and was apparently about nine or ten feet in diameter. A piece of the thigh bone, part of the bone of the pelvis, and a fragment of the shoulder blade, were picked up here; and it appeared evident that the whole of the ashes of the funeral pile had been placed on the ground at this spot, and that a small mound of fine earth had been raised over them, upon which had been built a rude roof or vault of large rough stones. No traces of urns, or of any other manufactured article, were met with. Having been thus successful in discovering the central deposit, our attention was now turned to the first mound of stones, and it was determined to clear those away, and dig below our level there also; and the result was the discovery of another interment of ashes, also mixed with human bones in a half burnt state. This last operation was performed on the morning of Wednesday, the 18th of April; after which the excavations were for the present discontinued.

The accompanying diagram, giving a section of the mound in the direction of our cutting (which is shown in



the shaded part), will give the best notion of the position of the two deposits at *e* and *f*, which represent the two pits dug through the ashes (represented by the black lines), to a small depth below. One of the most interesting circumstances connected with the cutting itself was that of the regular discolorations visible on the surface, arising of course from the employment of different kinds of material, and displaying in a most remarkable manner the mode in which the mound was raised. These are carefully figured on the accompanying section. As I have already stated, the mass of the mound consists of a uniform light-coloured

sand ; but from the point (*i*) near where we first fell in with the stones, a narrow arched stripe occurs of a much darker mould, as represented in the cut. Beyond this two or three other bands of a similar description, but thinner, and of lighter coloured soil, and therefore less strongly marked, follow each other, until, at *g*, we come upon a narrow band of small stones, also represented in the cut, and at *h*, near the summit of the mound, there is another bed of similar stones. It is evident, therefore, that when the small mounds roofed with stones had been raised over the deposits of ashes, a circular embankment was next formed round the whole, and from this embankment the workmen filled up the interior inwards towards the centre. When they began filling in, they appear to have fallen in with some darker mould, which has formed the band at *i*, and this dark band probably defines very nearly the outline of the first embankment. The lighter shaded bands show the successive fillings in towards the centre, until at last the workmen made use of a quantity of stones and rubble, taken perhaps from the quarry which furnished the large stones of the interior vaults. This bed of stones forms a kind of basin in the middle of the mound. They then went on filling again with the sand, till the work was nearly finished, when they returned to the stony material again, which appears at *h*. The length of our cutting from *c* to *d* was, as near as I could measure it with accuracy, 64 feet 6 inches, and that of the surface, from *a* to *b*, was 46 feet 5 inches ; as I have stated before, the height of the cutting was 14 feet. The distance from *a* to *h* was 29 feet 7 inches, making therefore the diameter of the platform on the top of the mound, in the direction of our cutting, exactly 76 feet. This I found to be rather the longest diameter, for the circle had not been quite a perfect one, though very nearly so.

The result of this excavation has been so far satisfactory, that it has shown, beyond a doubt, that the mound at St. Weonard's is a sepulchral monument ; but, unfortunately, nothing was met with, calculated to throw any light on the period to which it belongs, so that at present it is left

among that class of works, which, as they are evidently not more modern than the Roman period, and have no decidedly Roman character, have been set down indiscriminately as British. One fragment of pottery turned up, which, I was assured, was found in the heart of the mound, which bears considerable resemblance to the coarse hard-baked earthenware of some of the Roman cinerary urns, but still, as it is just of that character that it is very difficult to decide its antiquity *per se*, I am by no means so convinced that it may not have fallen among the earth from the surface, to venture to form an opinion upon it. It appears certain, however, that Roman coins have been dug up in the adjacent church-yard, which are now in the possession of Mr. Mynors, but having been accidentally mixed among a considerable collection of Roman coins, he is no longer able to identify them, or to ascertain to what emperors they belonged. I am inclined to suspect that this old road from Monmouth to Hereford, which is remarkable for its straightness, and which runs over hills that would now be avoided, was originally a Roman road from *Blestium* to *Magna*; and I shall not be at all surprized to hear some day of the discovery of traces of Roman occupation in the neighbourhood of St. Weonard's. We have reason to be grateful to Mr. Mynors for having undertaken an excavation, which has at least set at rest the question of the sepulchral character of the mound; and we may still hope that further researches may bring to light an urn, or some other object, which will throw light upon its date. As we have already found two deposits (the central one was perhaps the principal interment), and it is hardly likely that in the first cutting we should have fallen exactly upon the only secondary interment in the mound, it is possible that discoveries of an interesting character still remain to be made.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

May, 1855.

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## LIST OF EARLY BRITISH REMAINS IN WALES.

## No. V.

## CAERNARVONSHIRE, SOUTH OF THE SEIONT.

## I.—CAMPS AND CASTLES.

*Caer Carreg-y-fran*,—Fortified camp, above Cwm y Glo, one mile north-west from the lower end of Llyn Padarn, between Caernarvon and Llanberis.

*Dinas*,—On a spur of Moel Eilio, one mile west-by-south from the Dolbadarn Inn, at the foot of Snowdon.

*Dinas*,—On the spur of the hill, one mile south-south-west from Castell Dolwyddelan.

*Dinas Emrys*,—Fortified post on a rock, near the south-west end of Llyn y Ddinas (so called from it), two miles north-east from Beddgelert, on the road to Capel Curig. This has been described by Pennant.

*Castell*,—On a spur of Snowdon, half way between Llyn y Ddinas and Llyn Gwynant.

*Dinas*,—A fortified eminence (traces hardly perceptible), immediately above the village of Beddgelert, to the north.

*Castell Cidwm*,—Fortified post on a spur of Mynydd Mawr, above Llyn Cwellyn; the Roman road passed immediately beneath it. It is mentioned by Pennant, and in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, First Series.

*Pen-y-Gaer*,—Eminence, so called, on the mountain, one mile south-west from Pont Aberglaslyn.

*Dinas Dinorthyn*,—Three miles from Caernarvon, close by the road side towards the west.

*Gad-lys*,—Small fortified eminence, four miles south from Caernarvon, about a quarter of a mile east from the turnpike road to Clynnog.

*Yr hen castell*,—Small fortified mound, four and a half miles south from Caernarvon, just where the road crosses the river Carrog.

*Dinas-prif*,—Oblong camp half way between Llandwrog and Llanwnda.

*Cae-fridd*,—Small fortified mound, five miles south



from Caernarvon, near the river Carrog. Described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, First Series.

*Dinas Dinlle*,—Strongly fortified camp on the coast, five miles south-south-west from Caernarvon. Described and engraved in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i. First Series.

*Gaerwen*,—Summit of mountain, so called, two miles east-south-east from Llanwnda, near Rhos Tryfan.

*Craig-y-ddinas*,—Fortified eminence, one and a half miles west-by-south from Llanllyfni.

*Caer-Engan*,—Fortified post, half a mile north-east from Llanllyfni.

*Castell*,—Fortified eminence, on the mountain side, three quarters of a mile north-by-east from Dolbenmaen.

*Tre'r Ceiri*,—Great fortified post, on the south-east peak of the Eifl mountain, above Llanelhaiarn. Visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association, in 1848.

*Castell*,—On the mountain, to the north of Nant Gwrtheyrn, five miles south-west from Clynnog.

*Carreg-y-ddinas*,—Half a mile south-west from Pistyll.

*Castell Gwgan*,—Small camp, nearly obliterated, three miles south from Llanelhaiarn, close by the side of the road to Pwllheli, on the east.

*Castell Mawr*,—Name of a farm, two miles south-east from Pistyll.

*Braich-y-ddinas*,—Three miles and a half north from Llanfihangel-y-pennant.

*Castell y Coed*,—Name of a farm, one mile and a half south-west from Llanarmon.

*Porth Dinlleyn*,—Fortified post, on the promontory westward of this harbour.

*Castell Caeron*,—At the foot of Mynydd y Rhiw, one mile and three-quarters south-east from Bryncroes.

*Castell Odo*,—Fortified post, on the summit of Mynydd Ystum, two miles north-east from Aberdaron.

*Carn Madryn*,—Fortified post, on the summit of the mountain of that name, one mile north-east from Llaniestyn.

*Castell*,—On the hill, a quarter of a mile south-east from Llanengan.

*Castell*,—On the hill above Pen y groes, two miles south-by-east from Llanengan, forming part of Mynydd Cilan.

*Castell*,—On the east side of Mynydd Cilan, above the precipice over the sea.

*Castell*,—On the north side of the harbour of Abersoch.

*Castell-March*,—Name of a farm, one mile and a quarter north-by-east from Abersoch.

*Pen-y-gaer*,—Fortified summit of a hill, half a mile south-east-by-south from Llangian.

*Nant-y-Castell*,—Half a mile west from Llanbedrog.

*Castell*,—Two miles and a quarter south-west from Pwllheli, on the road to Penrhos.

## II.—TUMULI OR CARNEDDAU, AND BEDDAU.

*Carnedd-wen*,—On a spur of Moel Eilio, above the Glyn slate quarries, on Cefndu, one mile and three quarters south-west from Llyn Padarn.

*Tomen*,—A mound in the valley, one furlong south-east from Castell Dolwyddelan.

*Bryn-y-bedd*,—Close to the village of Dolwyddelan, west.

*Carn-y-parc*,—On the hills, one mile and a quarter east-south-east from Penmachno. (It is doubtful whether this be not a natural swelling of the hill.)

*Bryn-y-grug*,—Small tumulus, now a farm of this name, one mile and a quarter south from Penmachno.

*Carnedd*,—A farm so called on the road-side, one mile and a half west-south-west from Castell Dolwyddelan.

*Carn*,—Beacon station, on the summit of Moel Siabod.

*Carn*,—Beacon station, on the summit of Snowdon, now obliterated by the heap of stones raised by the Ordnance Surveyors.

*Carn*,—Beacon station, on the summit of Moel Hebog.

*Carn*,—The name of the mountain south of the eastern exit of the pass of Drwsycoed.

*Bryn y Beddau*,—Name of a farm, one mile and a half south-east from Bontnewydd.

*Carnedd wen*,—The name of a farm, near Waunfawr, three miles and a half south-east from Caernarvon.

*Bedd-gwernan*,—Remains, a quarter of a mile to the northward from Llandwrog Church.

*Bedd Twrog*,—On Mynydd-y-cilgwyn, two miles east from Glynllifon Park.

*Carnedd-goch*,—Beacon station, on the summit of a mountain, above Llyn Cwm dilyn, to the east.

*Carn*,—On the top of Llwyd Mawr, one mile south-east from Llyn Cwm dilyn.

*Carnedd*,—On the mountain top, three miles south-by-west from Clynnog-fawr.

*Carn Pentyrch*,—Three quarters of a mile north-west from Llangybi.

*Carn*,—On the summit of Carn Guwch.

*Carn*,—On the mountain, one mile north from Carn Guwch.

*Bedd Gwytheyrn*,—Large mound, in Nant Gwrtheyrn, five miles south-west from Clynnog-fawr.

*Tomen*,—At Dolbenmaen.

*Pen-y-garn*,—Beacon station, one mile and a half north from Dolbenmaen.

*Tomen*,—Near Plas Llecheiddior, two miles west from Dolbenmaen.

*Tomen*,—At Nevin.

*Carn Boduan*,—Beacon station, on the summit of the mountain of that name, one mile and a half south from Nevin.

*Mount*,—A tumulus, one mile and a quarter north-west from Llannor.

*Tomen-fawr*,—Large mound, moated, four miles from Abererch, on the road to Criccieth, near Llanystumdwy. This may have been a small work of defence.

Several hill tops in the southern parts of this county bear the name of Carn, or y Garn, from their conical forms.

### III.—ERECT STONES AND MEINI HIRION.

*Maen du*,—On the west side of Snowdon, near Moel-y-Cynghorion.

*Cerrig-y-lladron*,—By the road-side between Ffestiniog and Ysptyt Evan, in a portion of Caernarvonshire, running into Merionethshire. Traditions attached to natural rocks.

*Meini Hirion*,—On the mountain, four miles north-north-west from Tremadoc.

*Maen-hir*,—In Glynllifon Park, six miles and one furlong south-south-west from Caernarvon, close to the road-side, just within the park wall of Lord Newborough.

*Maen-hir*,—Near the farm of Graianog, three miles south-by-west from Llanllyfni.

*Hirfaen*,—Near Tyddyn y crythor, one mile and three quarters north-west-by-north from Llanystumdwy.

*Meini Hirion*,—Near Penprys, three miles south-east from Nevin.

*Maen-hir*,—Name of a house, three quarters of a mile south-west from Bryncroes.

*Maen-hir*,—One mile from Ederu, south-west.

#### IV.—CROMLECHAU.

*Cromlech*,—On the mountain, four miles north-north-west from Tremadoc.

*Cromlech*,—Near the farm of Pen-y-bryn, eight miles and a half from Caernarvon, on the east side of the road to Clynnog.

*Cromlech*,—Farm so called, a quarter of a mile south-east from the Four Crosses Inn, on the Pwllheli road from Caernarvon.

*Cromlech*,—Three quarters of a mile south-west-by-south from Cefn Amwlch, described and engraved in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, First Series.

*Cromlech*,—One mile and three-quarters north from Abererch, near the road from Pwllheli to Caernarvon, to the east.

*Cromlech*,—Half a mile south-west from Clynnog fawr, described and engraved in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, First Series.

*Cromlech*,—One mile and three quarters south-by-west from Dolbenmaen, near the farm of Ystym cegid bach.

*Cromlech*,—Two miles south-west from Dolbenmaen, near the farm of Cefn-isaf.

#### V.—EARLY BUILDINGS AND CYTTIAU.

*Early Building or Inclosure*,—Near Ysppyty, two miles and a half south-east from Caernarvon.

*Early Buildings and Inclosures*,—On the banks of the Llyfni, one mile west from Llanllyfni.

*Muriau*,—Name of a farm one mile south-by-east from Bryncroes.

*Early Buildings, traces, &c.*,—Near Pen y Groes, two miles south-by-east from Llanengan, on the ascent to Mynydd Cilan.

#### VI.—CIRCLES.

*Circle*,—Traces of a circle on the west side of Snowdon, above Llyn du 'r arddu.

*Circle*,—On the mountain four miles north-north-west from Tremadoc.

#### VII.—EARLY ROADS, TRACKWAYS, SARNAU.

*Ancient Road*,—From Dolwyddelan over the skirt of Moel Siabod, running in a northerly direction towards Capel Curig, and branching off near Glyn, on the Holyhead road, crossing the Llugwy, through the Gwydir Woods to Llanrwst.

*Ancient Road*,—Called the *Sarn Helen*, considered to be the Roman road coming from Tomen y Mur to Caerhun. Probably part of this is a British trackway.

*Ancient Road*,—Through Nant Gwynant, by Llyn y Ddinas, under Dinas Emrys, towards Beddgelert, coincident with the *old* coach and horse road.

*Ancient Road*,—Through Drws y Coed, from Llyn Cwellyn to Llyn Nantlle.

*Ancient Road*,—From Dolwyddelan to Ffestiniog, crossing the river Lledr by Pontsarn ddu, and ascending the mountain, due south up to Bwlch y gerddinen.

*Ancient Road*,—Through the pass of Pont Aberglaslyn, used most probably by both Britons and Romans, being

the only practicable road from the head of the Traeth Mawr towards Caernarvon. This road, which has been traced to the lower end of Llyn Cwellyn as the Roman Road, was most probably one of the most ancient British trackways in this part of Wales. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, First Series.

*Ancient Road*,—Leading from Clynnog-fawr over the north-west pass of the Eifl mountain towards Ynys Enlli, or Bardseye.

It is probable that many other early remains in Caernarvonshire might be discovered if an accurate search were made; and it is much to be desired that gentlemen resident in this district may verify and extend the observations of Pennant and other antiquaries.

Summary for Caernarvonshire, south of the Seiont:—

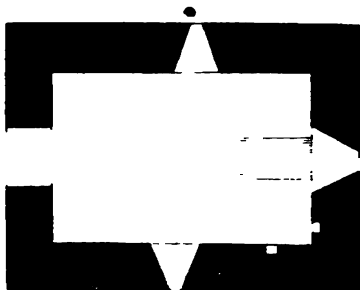
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H. L. J.

## ARVONA MEDIÆVA.

## No. VIII.

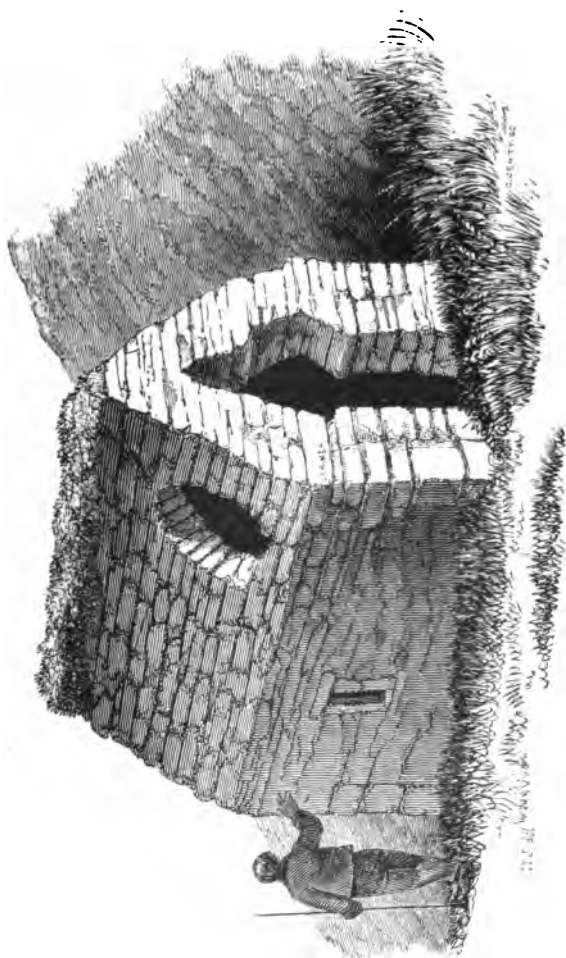
## CAPEL TRILLO.



Plan of Capel Trillo, Caernarvonshire.

ON the north-eastern side of the parish of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, in Caernarvonshire, and on a grassy slope closely touching the shingle beach which forms the sea-shore, is a building called Capel Trillo, so named after the patron saint of the parochial church. It is a very small edifice, being only eleven feet long by seven feet wide internally; it is built over a spring of water, which trickles out from the bank near the south-west corner of the building, is then confined in a small shallow well or bathing-place, and finally trickles out again from under the eastern end, and so escapes through the shingle to the sea. The building is not more than eight feet high to the crown of the vault internally, and it is vaulted over in rough stones; most of them, like those of the walls, being nothing but boulders from the shore, wedged and mortared in so as to form the segment of a circle inside, though on the outside they rise into a low ridge, now much damaged and overgrown with weeds. It is lighted by three small square-headed loops, without any ashlar stone work or ornament of any kind. The doorway is broken through, but it appears to have been arched over—whether in a pointed or in a circular form, it is impos-

ARVONA MEDIEVA.



Capel Trillo, Llandrillo, Caernarvonshire.





sible to conjecture. The eastern loop has been repaired in the head with wood and brick internally ; and by its side, as well as in the southern wall, are two small square holes, probably intended to contain articles of devotion, or of use, for the frequenters of the holy well.

In the neighbourhood a great antiquity is assigned to this buiding, on account of its vaulted stone roof ; but this proves little or nothing. The work resembles that of the stone vaults so common in Pembrokeshire, and it is very probable that the building, as it now stands, is not much earlier than the commencement of the sixteenth century, though it may have replaced one of older date standing on the same foundation.

Stone vaulting is not common in North Wales : the earliest vaults being those of some cyttiau in British stations, which, being still perfect, are too valuable, in the present state of archæological taste, to allow of their localities being specified. In these cyttiau the slaty rocks are wedged in with great strength, but without much order. The next in point of date are those of the towers at Penmon, and on Ynys Seiriol, where they are not vaulted on the wedge principle, but are covered by concentric layers of stone placed horizontally, and lapping over each other till they narrow into the low-pitched apex of the whole. After them come the vaultings of one or two pieces of early castellated work, as at Dolwyddelan and Dolbadarn ; and then the Edwardan castle vaults, all on the scientific wedge principle. The horizontal over-lapping layers of stone for vaulting purposes re-appear in the pigeon-houses attached to many mansions of the sixteenth century, in various nooks and corners of Gwynedd and Mona. The vaulting of Capel Trillo is on the wedge plan, and resembles the work of Dolwyddelan and Dolbadarn ; but there is no evidence to assign so early a date as the thirteenth century to it, though there is nothing against that date being admitted. The absence of ashlar stones, and of any kind of moulding, would be an argument in favour of an early date ; but the occurrence of brick in

one of the windows, and of a wooden lintel, calls in the idea of a more recent erection too forcibly to be resisted.

Buildings like this existed over many holy wells in Wales; though now, unfortunately, only traces of them are commonly to be met with. The amiable piety of former generations led them to ascribe the honour to God, when a spring of more than usual purity and abundance gladdened the neighbourhood; and, in accordance with the habits of thought prevalent in the middle ages, the name of some holy personage was assumed and invoked in aid of the prayers offered by those who frequented the sacred fountain. This particular well of St. Trillo has been in great repute throughout all Rhos from time immemorial. It holds the best water in the parish; and the fishermen come to fill their kegs at it whenever they put to sea. The history of the parish and its traditions have been treated of at full length in the excellent *History of Aberconway*, by the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A. There are few spots more interesting, whether from scenery or from archæological and traditionary circumstances, than the parish of Llandrillo, and the cantref in which it is situated.

H. L. J.

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**CHARTER OF THE CORPORATION OF DENBIGH.**



Seal and Counterseal of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.

ORIGINAL CHARTER PRESERVED AMONGST THE  
RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION  
OF DENBIGH.<sup>1</sup>

[H]ENRI de Lacy, Counte de Nicole, Conestable de Cestre, Seignur de Roos et de Rowynioke, A toux ceux qui cest escrit verrount ou orront, salutz. Sachiez nous avoir done et graunte, et par ceste notre presente chartre conferme, a Williame du Pountfreit deux burgages en la ville de Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et deux curtilages en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et deux bovees de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Adam de Swynemore un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et un bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Astret Canon. A Richard de Sheresworthe un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Williame Pedeleure un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Adam del Banke deux burgages en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et deux curtilages en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et deux bovees de terre od les apurtenances en Lewenny. A Johan de Westmerland un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Thomas de Hultone un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage od les apurtenaunces en Dynebieghe dehors les murs. A meisme celui Thomas un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Lewenny. A Adam de Castelford deux Burgages en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et deux curtilages en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Williame le palefraymon un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Kilfur. A Pieres le fitz Robert le clerke un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Richard de Bernesleghe un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en

<sup>1</sup> In the following document the words contracted in the original are given *in extenso*. In the first word the initial H has been here supplied, a space appearing obviously left for a rubricated or illuminated initial, which may have become effaced by time.

Astret Canon. A Thomas Pye un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Anable de Blakeburne un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Johan de Swynemore un burgage en Dinebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Astret canon. A Wautier le fuitz Eglinc un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Astret Canon. A Johan de Adelingtonne un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Robert fe fitz Thomas du Pountfreit un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe od les apurtenances dehors les murs. A Williame de Stayneburne un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Alisaundre de Donecastre un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Lewenny. A Agneyse la fille Richard de Hickelinge un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Thomas le fuitz Thomas du Pountfreit un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Lewenny. A Johan le fuitz Roger le Qieu un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Henri le Clerke un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenaunces en Lewenny. A Johan de Wilbreley un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Lewenny. A Pieres le Taillour un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Lewenny. A Henri du Wyce un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Astret Canon. A Johan de Symundeston un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Wickewere. A Johan de Mostone un burgage en Dynebieghe

dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Lewenny. A mesme celui Johan un burgage od les apurtenances en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs. A Thomas del Peke un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage od les apurtenances en Dynebieghe dehors les murs. A Willame Baskete un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, od les apurtenances. A Willame le fuitz Griffri un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage od les apurtenances dehors les murs. A Adam de Cathertone un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage od les apurtenances dehors les murs. A Alayn de Brereleghe un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage od les apurtenances en Dynebieghe dehors les murs. A Johan de Rosse un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage od les apurtenances en Dynebieghe dehors les murs. A sire Willame de la Montaigne,<sup>2</sup> persone, deux burgages en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et deux curtilages od les apurtenances en Dynebieghe dehors les murs. A meisme celui sire Willame un burgage od les apurtenances en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs. A Richard de Dokeworthe un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Astret Canon. A Robert de Ecclesale un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Astret Canon. A Raufe del Peke un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage od les apurtenances en Dynebieghe dehors les murs. A Richard Pygote un burgage en Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, et un curtilage en Dynebieghe dehors les murs, et une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Beringe. A Robert de Chirche une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Lewenny, et a les treis fillies Eynnon de Lodelowe une bovee de terre od les apurtenances en Lewenny. A avoir et a tenir a eaux et a lour heirs, et a lour assignez Engleys demorauntz en lavaundite ville de Dynebieghe dedenz les murs, de nous et de noz heirs par les condicions soutzescrites. Cest assavoir que chescun des avaunditz Burgeis, Willame du Pountfreit, Adam de Swynemore, Richard de Sheresworthe, Willame Pedeleure, Adam del Banke, Johan de Westmerlond, Thomas de Hultone, Adam de Castelford, Willame le Palefreimon, Pieres le fitz Robert le Clerke, Richard de Bernesleghe, Thomas Pye, Anable de Blakeburne, Johan de Swynemore, Walter le fitz Egligne, Johan de Adelington, Robert le fuitz Thomas du Pountfreit, Willame de Stayneburne, Alisaundre de Donecastre, Agneyse la fille Richard de Hickelinge, Thomas le fitz Thomas du Pountfreit,

<sup>2</sup> Or Montaigne?



Johan le fuitz Roger le Qieu, Henri le Clerke, Johan de Wilberle, Pieres le Tailleur, Henri del Wyce, Johan de Symundestone, Johan de Mostone, Thomas del Peke, Williame Baskete, Williame le fuitz Griffri, Adam de Cathertone, Alayn de Brereleghe, Johan de Rosse, Sire Williame de la Montaigne, persone, Richard de Dokeworthe, Robert de Ecclesale, Raufe del Peke, et Richard Pygote, et les heirs ou les assignez de chescun de eaux Engleys, troveront un homme defensable en lavaundite ville de Dynebieghe dedenz les murs a la garde et al defens de lavaundite ville de Dynebieghe, pur chescun Burgage et curtilage avauntnomez. Et ceaux qui tienent fors que bovees soulement ferront les services qa bovees apendent. Et rendaunt a nous et a noz heirs par an, chescun des Burgeys avauntnomez et les heirs de chescun de eaux, ou les assignez de chescun de eaux Engleis avaunditz, un dener a Noel en noun de Housgable pur chescun des Burgages et curtilages avaunditz. Hors pris Sire Williame de la Mountaigne person, qui paera a Noel avauntnome, pur les Burgages et curtilages avaunditz, cesze deners, Johan de Mostone a meisme le terme pur un Bur̄gāge qatre deners, Richard de Dokeworth a meisme le terme pur un Burgage et un curtilage dusze deners, Robert de Ecclesale a meisme le terme pur un Bur̄gāge et un curtilage dousze deners, et Raufe del Peke a meisme le terme pur un Burgage et un curtilage deux soudz. Et ensement rendaunt a nous et a noz heyrz chescun de eaux avaunditz qui bovees tienent, et les heirs de chescun de eaux et les assignez Engleis de chescun de eaux avaunditz, pur chescune des bovees avaundites severaument, qaraunte deners par an, Cest assavoir vint deners a la feste de Pentecouste, et vint deners a la feste Seynt Michiel, horspris Richard de Shoresworth, Adam de Kendale, Johan de Westmerlaund, Johan de Adelingtone, Wautier le fitz Egline, Henri le Clerce, Robert de Ecclessale, et Henri del Wyce, les quieux rendront a nous et a noz heirs chescun par sey les deners de housegable avauntnomez par an taunt come il vyvent, et apres lour decesser lour heirs ou lour assignez, et les heirs de lour heyrz, et les heyrz de lour assignez Engleis, chescun par sei rendront a nous et a noz heirs par an, pur chescune bovee avaundite, qaraunte deners a les termes avaunditz, et ja du maynz pur les Burgages et les curtilages les deners de housegable avauntnomez al terme avaundit. Et ensement fait assavoir qe les heirs et les assignez, et les heyrz de lour assignez Engleis de trestoux les Burgeis avauntnomez rendront a nous et a noz heirs le premier an apres la morte lour auncestres, pur les Burgages et pur les curtilages un dener en noun de Reliefe. Et les heirs et les assignez, et les heirs des assignez, de toux ceux qui bovees tienent, rendront a nous et a noz heirs le premier an apres la morte lour auncestres pur chescune bovee qaraunte deners en

noun de Reliefe. Hors pris ceo qe les heirs et les assignez de le avauntdit Sire Williame, et les heyrz de ses assignez, rendront a nous et a noz heirs le primer an apres la morte lour auncestres pur les Burgage et curtilage cesze deners en noun de Reliefe; les heirs et les assignez Johan de Mostone rendront a nous et a noz heirs le primer an apres la morte lour auncestres pur son Burgage quatre deners en noun de Reliefe; les heirs et les assignez Richard de Dokeworthe rendront a nous et a noz heirs le primer an apres la morte lour auncestres pur les Burgage et curtilage dusze deners en noun de Reliefe; es heirs et les assignez Robert de Ecclessale rendront a nous et a noz heirs le primer an apres la morte lour auncestres pur les avauntditz burgage et curtilage dusze deners en noun de Reliefe, et les heirs et les assignez Raufe del Peke rendront a nous et a noz heirs le primer an apres la morte lour auncestres pur son Burgage et son curtilage deux soudz en noun de Reliefe. Et si nul des avauntdites Burgeys ou ses heirs ou ses assignez avauntditz faille ou faillent de garder et defendre par lui ou par homme defensable la dite ville de Dynebieghe sicome est avauntdit, bien lirra a nous et a noz heirs, et a ceaux qui serrount seignurs du chastel de Dynebieghe, chescun Burgage et curtilage et bovee de terre avauntditz en noz mayns [ou] en lour mayns seisir et retenir, par la ou le servise desus dit ne soit pas pleynement fait, issi qe si ceaux qui faillent del avauntdit servise, ou certain homme defensable pur eaux ne veigne ou ne veignent dedenz lan et le jour al dit servise faire, et assietz faire de les arerages del dit servise qarere sount, demeuregent les Burgages curtilages et bovees de terre od les apurtenances a nous et a noz heirs, de faire ent notre volente a toux jours. Et estre ceo nous avoms graunte pur nous et pur noz heyrz qe noz Burgeis avauntditz, et lour heirs et lour assignez avauntditz, eyent housbote, et haybote en le boys qest appele Cardelewenny, cest assavoir du chemin qui va de Denebieghe au pount Griffyn jusques a Elewey, par vewe de noz forestiers. Et estre ceo nous avoms graunte a les avauntditz Burgeis et a lour heirs et a lour assignez avauntditz la commune de pasture a lour propres bestes levauntz et couchauntz en meisme la ville de Dynebieghe, od fraunkē entre et issue en lavauntdit boys, issi qe eaux en temps vuerte communent od les autres fraunks hommes de Lewenny apres bledz et feyns emportez. Et nous voloms et grauntoms pur nous et pur noz heirs qe chescun Burgeis qui tient burgage en lavaundite ville de Dynebieghe dedenz les murs eyt ses porcs fraunks de paunage en lavauntdit boys en temps de paunage, cest assavoir de la feste seynt Michiel usque la feste seint Martin, et si pluis de porcs eyent, paent come les autres du pays fount. Sauve a nous et a noz heirs notre foreste, notre garenne, et totes les choses que a foreste et a

garrenne apendent, et tote manere de oyseaux qui autres oyseaux pernent. Et toux les Burgeis manantz en la ville de Dynebieghe dedenz les murs et lour heirs et lour assignez avaunt ditz moudrout lour bledz et lour brees a noz molins de Dynebieghe et de Astret al vintisme vassel. Et toux les avaunt ditz burgeis et lour heirs et lour assignez avaunt ditz qui naveront propre furne, furniront a notre commun furne dedenz meisme la ville. Estre ceo nous avoms graunte a les avaunt ditz Burgeis, et a lour heirs, et a lour assignez avaunt ditz, qils soyent fraunks de Tolune et de estalage par totes noz terres de Gales et Dengleterre. Et qils eyent les attachementz de lour burgeis dedenz la ville, ensemblement od la garde de la prison dedenz la ville, sauve a nous et a noz heirs les pledz, les amerciementz, les Rauncouns,<sup>3</sup> et le Juyse, et totes les choses qa Juyse apendent. Et nous et noz heirs les avaunt ditz Burgages, curtilages, Bovees de terre od les apurtenaunces, communes, et paunages, et totes les autres fraunchises avaunt dites, a les avaunt ditz Burgeys, Williame, Adam, Richard, Williame, Adam, Johan, Thomas, Adam, Williame, Pieres, Richard, Thomas, Anable, Johan, Wautier, Johan, Robert, Williame, Alisaundre, Agneyse, Thomas, Johan, Henri, Johan, Pieres, Henri, Johan, Johan, Thomas, Williame, Williame, Adam, Alayn, Johan, Sire William, Richard, Robert, Raufe, Richard, Robert, et les treis fillies Eynnon de Lodelowe, et a lour heirs et a lour assignez avaunt ditz, warauntiroms et par lavaunt dite servise defendroms autaunt avaunt come notre seignur le Roy Dengleterre et ses heyrs nous warauntiront noz terres en Gales. En tesmoigne de quieux choses a la partie de cest escrit cyrographie demoraunte vers les ditz Burgeys et lour heirs et lour assignez avaunt ditz avoms fait mettre notre seal, et lautre partie demoraunte vers nous et vers nos heirs, les avaunt ditz Burgeis pur eaux et pur lour heirs unt mys lour seals. A ceaux tesmoignes, Monsire Johan de Grey, Sire Johan Dargenteyn, Sire Robert de Shirlaund, Chivalers, Sire Williame de Nony, Thomas de Fissheburne, Sire Williame la persone de Dynebieghe, Robert de Bynecestre, Williame de Caldecotes, Gron vacch<sup>n</sup>, Griff<sup>r</sup> ap Rees et autres.

[L.S.]

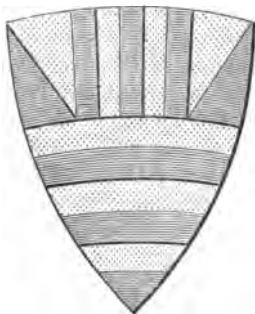
The seal, now much damaged, appended by two laces of silk, one red, the other green, forming a plaited cord of four strands; the impression is on hard white wax. *Obverse*.—The mounted figure of Henry de Lacy, the inscription lost, but from other impressions of his seal it appears to have been,—s' HENRICI DE LACI COMITIS LINCOLNIE ET CONSTABULAR' CESTR'. On the *Reverse* is an impression of the *secretum*, on bright red wax imbedded in the white,—SIGILLVM SECRETI.

<sup>3</sup> In the original the C is written here with the *cedilla*.

## HISTORY OF RADNORSHIRE.

BY THE LATE REV. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, M.A.

No. III.

*(Continued from page 141.)*

Arms of the Borough of New Radnor.

## NOTES TO CHAPTER I.

*Page 55.*

Radnorshire lies between  $52^{\circ} 5'$  and  $52^{\circ} 25'$  north latitude, and  $3^{\circ} 3'$  and  $3^{\circ} 35'$  west longitude. The Ordnance survey made since the time of the Rev. Jonathan Williams enables us to give the following corrected account of the limits of Radnorshire:—The boundary line between the counties of Radnor and Hereford commences at a spot on the left or west side of the river Wye, opposite to the town of Hay in Brecknockshire, and proceeds along the course of that river to the ferry just above Rhydspence; thence by Cwmrhefr or Cwm'r afar, Crowther's Pool and Caeau to the Red Lane; by Michaelchurch, Wern, Burnt-Bridge, Pentyle, Gwernybwh, Disgwylfa, Huntingdon Castle and Rabbar; then across Gladestry brook and the road to Kington, leaving Glanfelin Hill on the left; thence by Great Rabbar, Hargest Hill, Cwmgwilim, Bwlch and Rhiwbach; then across the Radnor road and skirting Stannar rocks on the right. At Lower Harpton the line crosses Offa's Dyke and the river Somergill, passing between Knill and Byrfâ Bank, which it skirts; thence through Radnor Wood, Rosser's Wood, by a place called the Folly, Corton and Wegnall's Mill, and along the line of the Somergill to Cwm, Broadheath and Rosser's Bridge; ascending the Lug on its left side to Presteign, it crosses that river and proceeds by Boultribrook Mill to Stocking, Old Warren, Reeves' Hill and Cefn, leaving Brampton Brian on the right; then to Hearts-ease, where it crosses the turnpike

road to Knighton, and by the turnpike gate on to the river Teame, which line it keeps to Knighton, where it crosses the river, and insulates a small tract of land, forming the eastern boundary of that borough. The river Teame constitutes the boundary line which divides the county of Radnor from Shropshire to a place called Cefn-Bedw. The line then proceeds onward by Castell Bryn Amlwg, or Castell Cefn Fron, to the junction of Nanrhydyfedw and Nant-Rhyddwr. The former brook divides Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire. Afterwards the line passes by some tumuli and intrenchments to Camnant Bridge, following the course of that brook; thence across Llyndwr Hill to Crugyn Terfyn, dividing the parishes of Llanbadarn Fynydd and Llandinam, to a spring called Ffynnon Trinant; thence it follows the line of the river Tylwch to where the Llanidloes road crosses it; then striking off by Cefn-Aelwyd to a huge stone upon the mountains on which Gwynne the son of Llewelyn was slain, and where a cottage still stands, called Lluest Llewelyn. From Wain Cilgwyn the line extends itself to where Nantfach empties itself into the Wye; thence down the Wye to the mouth of Dernol brook, which it ascends, and, taking a small circuit, arrives at the spring of the brook Talog, which separates the counties of Radnor and Cardigan. Afterwards, down the Talog into the river Elan to Abergwngy, and upwards along the Gwngy brook to Llyngwngy. It then descends, enclosing some disputed ground, to Llynfigen-felin, and thence along Nant-y-figen to the Claerwen, where Cardiganshire ends. Next down the rivers Claerwen, Elan and Wye, which divide Radnorshire from Brecknockshire, to within about a mile of Glasbury Bridge, and passing through the great meadows called the Sconces, it crosses the Brecon turnpike road, passes round Glasbury church-yard, and runs eastwardly. The boundary then turns abruptly to the north, afterwards to the east, and then again to the north. It then runs between two farms called Llwynau bach and Ffordd-fawr, recrossing the Brecon turnpike road, and rejoins the Wye at a bend some distance above Llowes Church, thence down that river to the Hay.

J. J.

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By the statute 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 61, the detached portion of Radnorshire, on the south-east side of the river Wye, has been annexed to Brecknockshire for all purposes; in consequence of which the river Wye is now the boundary of the county of Radnor from its junction with the Elan, near Rhayader, to the town of Hay, and the repairs of Glasbury bridge, which formerly fell on the county of Radnor, are now done at the joint expense of the counties of Radnor and Brecknock. The detached portion of Herefordshire, in the parish of Cascob, has by the same act become part of Radnorshire. W.

The Rev. Walter Davies in his *Report of the Agriculture of Wales*, published in 1811, estimated Radnorshire to contain 86,000 acres of tillage land, 40,000 acres of meadow and pasture, and 200,000 acres of waste; total, 326,000 acres.

## NOTE TO CHAPTER II.

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Hu Gadarn is said to have brought the race of the Cymry to the Island of Britain from the land of Haf, which is called Deffrobani, and they came from the place where Constantinople now is. Prydain the son of Aedd Mawr first established government and laws in the Island of Britain.—*Historical Triads*, 4; *Davies' Celtic Researches*, p. 154.

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*Section 2.—Character, Religion, Government, Population, &c., of the Silures.*

The character which Tacitus, the Roman historian, has transmitted of these people, redounds greatly to their credit. He ranks them among the *validissimas gentes*, the most robust and valiant nations, and represents them as not only inured to hardship and war, but so implacably averse to, and impatient under, a foreign yoke, that they were neither to be won by courtesy, nor restrained by force. Their long and obstinate resistance to the Romans proves them to have been animated by an unconquerable spirit, and ardent love of freedom and independence.

The form of government established among the Silures resembled that which prevailed among the other tribes of Britain; at first hierarchical, and preserving peace and concord, and preventing aggression and outrage, not by the dread of punishment, but by the influence of opinion. At a subsequent period it assumed a monarchical form. For the district or kingdom of Siluria, which comprehended, in addition to what has since been called Radnorshire, the present counties of Hereford, Monmouth Glamorgan and Brecknock, was governed by its own independent regulus, or chieftain, who, in conjunction with the other reguli of the island, was invested with the power of electing, in seasons of public danger, a supreme sovereign, on whom was conferred the title of "Brenhin Prydain oll," or the king of all Britain. To the Druids were committed the superintendence of religious ceremonies, the decision of controversies, and the education of youth. The jurisdiction of the Silures was simple, and

their laws plain and few. Their courts of justice were holden by the Druids, and by the princes or reguli, in the open air, and on an eminence crowned with a cairn, that all might see and hear their judges, and their decisions. One of these courts was erected in the territories of every state, perhaps of every clan, or tribe. The Arch-Druid held a grand assize once in every year, at a fixed time and place. Their court stood upon an even fair spot of ground, piled with stones to a considerable height, and of an elliptical form, opening directly to the west. No laws could be either enacted or repealed, without the consent of King, Nobles and Druids, expressed in a general convention.

Their religion was partly patriarchal, and consisted in the acknowledgment of One infinite, eternal, omnipotent and self-existing Being, whom they denominated *Duw*. The worship of the true God was preserved inviolate by the British Druids, under every adverse circumstance of their country, whatever indulgences, in condescension to the wishes and commands of their proud and intolerant conquerors, might have been conceded to the vulgar. They neither erected temples nor carved images. Their acts of devotion were performed in the face of the sun, being taught to consider that grand luminary, for its great benefits to mankind, as a proper representative of the deity; and were either on the tops of mountains, or on open plains, whereon were erected for the purpose plain and unchiselled stones or altars. On every one of these was kindled a large fire; which, from the beneficial influence of light and heat, in producing and maturing the fruits of the earth, the surrounding votaries were instructed to regard as an emblem of the deity; "for," observed the Druid, "as God fills all space, so does heat pervade all things."

The amount of the population of the district under consideration, during the remote period in which it constituted a part of ancient *Silura*, it is impossible at this day to ascertain. Undoubtedly, it participated in the prolific increase which characterized all the other districts

of the island in ancient times. To this increase the division of the great landed properties, and the equal distribution of inheritances, effected and secured by the law or custom of *gavelkind*, must have greatly contributed; and hence Boadicea was enabled to bring into the field an army of 300,000 fighting men.

*Section 3.—The Ancient Divisions of this District.*

These have been different at different times. Long prior, as well as subsequent, to the Roman invasion of Britain, it constituted a part of the renowned kingdom of *Essyllwg*, a word which signifies an open country abounding in prospects, and was denominated by the Romans *Siluria*. From the time of their departure from Britain to the reign of Athelstan, the Saxon king of England; this district, together with a part of Montgomeryshire, a part of Shropshire, a part of Herefordshire, and a part of Gloucestershire, was included in that territory, which went under the denomination of *Ffer-llys*, corruptly written *Fferregs* and *Ffernex*. *Ffer-llys* is a compound word, signifying a country “copious in grass,” which Virgil would have Latinized by the word “herbosa,” and perhaps Homer would have rendered into his sonorous tongue by the epithet λεχεποιη. This etymology strikingly accords with the character and quality of the soil of that country, which lies between the rivers Wye and Severn, agreeably to the old distich,—

“Blessed is the Eye  
Betwixt the Severn and the Wye.”

And with the more detailed and beautiful description given of it in the Shakspearean language of *Lear*, a British sovereign,—

“With shadowy forests, and with champaigns rich’d,  
With plenteous rivers, and with wide-skirted meads.”

The abundant fruitfulness and enchanting amenity of this extensive district, confirm the propriety and justness of its ancient appellation, *Ffer-llys*, as well as of the derivation now for the first time given of that appellation.



At this time Hereford, the capital town of the territory, was called *Fferley*. This, among other proofs that may be adduced, the following distich evinces, extracted from the monkish hymn, or elegy, sung in the church of Hereford, at the celebration of the funeral of Ethelbert, a Saxon prince, who was assassinated by Offa, king of *Mercia*, when he came invited to treat with him concerning the espousals of his daughter :—

“Corpus tandem est delatum,  
In *Fferleih* tumulatum.”

The princely corpse from thence at length convey'd,  
With funeral pomp in *Fferley's* church was laid.

Hence may be perceived the absurdity of the derivation ascribed to the word *Ffer-llys* by English antiquaries, unacquainted with the British language, viz., the “country of Fern,” because some ignorant copyist erroneously transcribed it *Ffernllys*; and, hence, it may be inferred that the city now called Hereford had not received that name at this period; nor, indeed, was it so denominated until a considerable time after.

In the reign of Roderic the Great, Prince of Wales, about the year 880, the district under consideration belonged to the principality of Powis, or Mathrafal, which formed the third grand division of Wales, conferred by the afore-mentioned prince upon his third and youngest son, Merfyn. By virtue of this partition it consisted of three cantrefs, and ten cwmwds. The cantrefs were,—1. Moelienydd; 2. Elfel; 3. Y Clawdd. Moelienydd comprehended four cwmwds, viz.,—1. Cerri; 2. Swydd y grè; 3. Rhiwyrallt; 4. Glyn yr Eithon. The cantref of Elfel contained three cwmwds, viz.,—1. Uwch mynydd; 2. Is mynydd; 3. Llech Ddyfnog. The cantref of Y Clawdd comprehended three cwmwds, viz.,—1. Dyffryn Tafediad; 2. Swydd Wynogion; 3. Penwyllt.

About the latter end of the reign of Edward the Confessor it is supposed that a certain part of this district first assumed the name of Radenore; the other divisions retained their British or Welsh appellations.

During the reign of the first kings of England of the Norman race, this district was distinguished as forming a part of the Marches of Wales, a word that seems to be derived from *mears*, boundaries. This tract, lying contiguous to Offa's Dyke, became on each side a disputed frontier, varying as the success of war between England and Wales preponderated. It was at different times granted by the kings of the former country to their nobles, who hence acquired the names of Lords Marchers, and who instituted a peculiar species of government.

At the complete and final incorporation and union of Wales with England, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, this district, then distinguished as a part of the Marches of Wales, was formed into a distinct and independent county, comprehending fifty-two parishes, which are arranged in six hundreds, and including one capital borough, four contributory boroughs, and four market-towns.

*Section 4.—Its Tommenau, Carnau, and Cromlechau.*

A tommen, tumulus, or barrow, is a mound of earth thrown up in a conical form. If there was no other evidence of the scientific attainments of the British Druids, the construction of tommenau, or barrows, affords a convincing proof. They are all raised upon an outline struck with geometrical exactness from a centre, and as true as if it was drawn with a large pair of compasses. Many of them reach to the height of about thirty feet; the circumference measures nearly as many yards, and they are deeply ditched and moated round.

It is probable that the tommenau, or barrows, were applied by the Silures, or Britons, to various and different uses. First, and principally, in them were deposited the remains of the illustrious dead, and also of warriors slain in battle in defence of their country. Secondly, they were used as a temporary resort and defence against the sudden inroads of their enemies, the circular form of them enabling the few to repel the many. Hence they are generally situated in the vicinity of a mansion, or

church, or village, and constitute the fortifications of those places. Sometimes they are placed on the tops of high hills, where they are seen at a great distance, probably for this reason,—being thus exposed to the sight of every one, they brought to their remembrance the venerated hero there interred, and stimulated the spectators to revenge his death. Taken collectively, they exhibit a complete system of vigilatory communicating points. Lastly, they are supposed to have been the scenes of some druidical rites, and also used as places of local assemblies.

On the side of the road leading from New Radnor to Walton are three barrows, one of them of a considerable magnitude. In the parish of Llanfihangel-Nant-melan are also three barrows, forming a triangle almost equilateral, the longest side being about a mile. The one barrow is situated above Blaenedw, on the brow of the Forest of Radnor; it is deeply moated round, and also defended by other trenches cut on the side of the hill. From it is seen a most extensive, diversified and picturesque view of the country to the south and west. The name of an adjacent farm-house being Gwern-yr-Arglwydd, that is, the Lord's Orls, affords a presumption that in this tommen was interred the corpse of one of the *reguli*, or chieftains, of the district. One is near the church, adjacent to the turnpike road; and the third about half a mile distant to the east, on the brow of a steep precipice, large, and deeply moated round. The position of these three barrows is such as would fulfil most of the purposes obtained by the establishment of telegraphic posts.

In the parish of Llanddewi-ystrad-ennau, on the bank of the river Ieithon, is a very considerable tommen, or barrow, called Bedd y Grê, that is, the grave of the equerry. But as Bedd is not a Celtic word, its present orthography is susceptible of doubt; and it has been suggested that the original writing was Budd-y-Grè, which signifies the race of victory, thereby denoting that the enemy sustained a repulse in his attack on this barrow and the adjoining camp, which is British.

Agreeably to the plan adopted and executed by Roderic the Great, Prince of Wales, of dividing his kingdom into three principalities, a cwmwd, or habitation, of this district, assumed the name of Swydd-y-grè, that is, the office and jurisdiction of Grè, who is supposed by some to have been a chieftain, slain in combating the invaders and despoilers of his country on the very spot on which the barrow, or tumulus, that bears his name is constructed. The circumstance of the tommen being not of a sepulchral, but of a military, nature, favours either supposition, and, in conjunction with other similar works, proves that the neighbourhood has been the scene of much conflict. The right interpretation, however, seems to be this. Grè is an abbreviation of Greorion. Now Greorion are those tenants of the prince who held lands under him upon the condition of entertaining the keepers of those live stock and cattle which were to be slaughtered for the use and provision of the prince's family, or attendants, whilst he resided in their manor, on his royal progress through his dominions. For which purpose the prince had a manor-house in every cantref. And each manor was obliged to provide for his retinue, as long as he resided in it, and whilst he travelled through it. The manor of Swydd-y-grè was of this sort.

On the common, in the parish of Llandrindod, are several tommenau, or tumuli, five of which are placed at a very small distance from each other, a proof that in ancient times there had been upon this spot a dreadful carnage. These five have been opened, and were found to contain human bones, pieces of half-burnt charcoal, and spear-heads, called celts, &c., covered with a heap of loose stones.

On the right bank of the river Wye, near the town of Rhayader, and in front of the church of Llansaintfread Cwmdauddwr, stands a tommen, or barrow, of very considerable magnitude, deeply ditched or moated round. It has long been supposed that the bones of St. Fraid, who flourished in the seventh century, and to whom the church was dedicated, were deposited in this tumulus.

But on removing some of its materials a few years ago, for the repair of the adjacent road, or for laying a foundation for the contiguous cottages, a silver coin, about the size of a crown-piece, of most exquisite workmanship, and in excellent condition, was found, on which was inscribed in *relievo* the word "Serais." Now Serais is a city in Palestine, which, after sustaining a long and bloody siege, was captured by the army of the Crusaders. Hence it is conjectured that this silver piece was a medal cast in commemoration of this signal victory, and that the person inhumed in this receptacle was not a saintly hermit, who devoted his days and nights to prayer and fasting, but a military hero, whose bravery in fighting against the Saracenic infidels of the Holy Land, and whose interpidity in mounting the breach of the stormed Serais, were remunerated with this medal, but whose name, after diligent inquiry, seems at this distance of time to be irrecoverable. It is not improbable that, as the saint and the hero were engaged in the same cause,—viz., in promoting the Christian faith,—the one by the spiritual, and the other by the temporal, sword, so after their deaths the ashes of both were mingled together in this sacred repository. Close to the bridge of Rhayader is another barrow of much inferior dimensions, having at its top a circular hollow, whence it is supposed the hoary Druid harangued and instructed the surrounding populace, and who, at a small adjoining eminence, called Bryn, or the Tribunal, expounded to them the law. About the half of a mile east of the town of Rhayader is another barrow, in a field called Cefn Ceidio, that is, the Ridge of Ceidio, a saint who lived in the sixth century, and whose bones, it is supposed, lie there inhumed.

The numerous valleys in which the rivers of this county, viz., the Ieithon, Edwy, Teme and Lug, flow, are studded with these artificial mounds of earth, demonstrating at once the strenuous opposition which their respective invaders encountered, and the slaughter that preceded the submission of the natives. Every inch of ground therein seems to have been obstinately disputed.

Nor are these memorials of the courage of the inhabitants confined to the low grounds; they also crown the summits of the hills. On an highly elevated ridge of hills, in the parish of Aberedwy, stand eminently in view three tumuli, or barrows. These are not placed in a straight or direct alignment with each other, but at the angles of an equilateral triangle, each side of which measures about a hundred paces. They are all deeply ditched, or moated round, forming conspicuous objects at a great distance, and commanding a most extensive and diversified prospect. Their number and their position completely overthrow the hastily formed conjecture of those tourists who have erroneously pronounced all such works of the ancient Britons—rude, indeed, if compared to the modern improvements in the art of war, but constructed on truly geometrical and military principles—to be nothing more than beacons, or specula, erected for vigilatory and exploratory purposes only; a sentence that accords as little with a discriminating judgment as it does with the circumstances of the situation of the country, where every hill presents a natural watch tower.

To prevent, therefore, the recurrence of these and the like misconceptions, it may not be amiss briefly to notice the characteristics by which these artificial mounds of earth are distinguished, and by which their original designation and use may be ascertained. Those barrows, then, which, constructed in the simplest manner, form merely a circular protuberance of inferior dimensions, without either a fosse or a rampart, were appropriated to sepulchral purposes, and used as places of interment; whilst such as indicate a more laborious and complete finish, and are surrounded with a high *agger* and a deep ditch, served as military fortifications, and, indeed, seem upon the whole admirably adapted to the operations of a defensive campaign. Of these several uses, however, the appointment was arbitrary; and no tommen, or barrow, was applied to one particular purpose exclusively. The Britons were a people of too free a turn of thinking, and too little controlled in acting, to be enchained to a system,

and they designated the same tumulus to many and various uses,—now as an exploratory speculum, and now as a military post,—but made all of them indiscriminately repositories of the dead. This latter was a political arrangement, and seemed calculated to produce a beneficial effect. For the knowledge that a brave defender of his country's independence was inhumed in such a tumulus, or barrow, served to stimulate the survivors to imitate his valour, to revenge his death upon the enemy, and to preserve his sepulchre from pollution. No duty was of more imperious obligation among the Britons than that of guarding from hostile insult the sleeping *manes* of their respected forefathers.

*Section 5.—Its Fortifications and Encampments.*

Whoever looks at the Silurian encampments of this district with a mind divested of prejudice, and with the discriminating eye of a soldier, will soon have just cause to doubt the accuracy of those writers whose practice upon all occasions is to decry the skill and ingenuity of the ancient inhabitants of this island in general, and to expose the rudeness and imbecility of their fortifications in particular. A very different opinion of the latter, however, has been entertained and expressed by military officers in the British army, of acknowledged merit and eminence in their profession, who, after a strict examination of these works, have not hesitated to declare in strong terms their approbation,—that it is impossible to excel the judgment with which these fortified posts have been selected, and that the smallest change of their respective positions would not prove so well calculated to produce the desired effects of a defensive system, to retard the progress of an invading enemy, and to facilitate and keep open communications with the besieged. They go on further, and add that, by the plan of Caractacus, all his dominions were distributed into spaces comprehended by equilateral triangles, and that fortified encampments were placed at each of the angles—all three within the view of each other, and capable of giving and receiving mutual

succour and support,—and that an invading force, by successfully carrying one of these fortified angles, could make no progress, nor remain secure, in a country previously exhausted of supplies, unless he also carried all the three. If this were the case, if such be the character and disposition of Silurian encampments,—the truth of which may be verified or disproved by actual examination,—it is more easy to account for the long opposition which Caractacus, with an inferior and undisciplined force, was enabled to make against the conquerors of the world, aided by several of his own countrymen, than to justify the unmilitary conjecture whereby some have attempted to confine the operations of nine years to a short line, supposed to have commenced at Malvern, and to terminate, alas! at Coxwall,—a space of ground comprehending little more than thirty-five miles,—a conjecture which, if realized, would have left the resources of his kingdom almost untouched, and rendered his various and triangular positions unserviceable and useless.

Nor is the configuration of each distinct and separate encampment less scientific than is the disposition of the whole judicious. It has been a subject of dispute with military people whether is most eligible, on the principles of a defensive system of operations, a square camp like that of the Romans, or the elliptical camp of the Silures, or Britons. The preference has been awarded to the latter. It requires fewer men for its defence; the eye of the commander embraces the greater part of its circumference; and the point of attack, whether made in front, or in flank, is more speedily succoured, and more easily repelled. Whereas a square camp has four sides to defend; it must present a distinct front on each side; the commander can take a view of only one side at a time; and by a false attack on the flanks, the rear and front are liable to be forced.

That the kingdom of Siluria was anciently distributed into triangular districts studded with camps, is an assertion founded not on testimony alone; the result of a personal examination will likewise evince its truth; nay, the in-



spection of a common map of the territory will suffice. Even this small district of it presents examples of this singular and truly military arrangement of its defensive fortifications. Burfâ Bank, Newcastle, and Cwm, or Wapley, secure its north-eastern frontier, while its south-eastern boundary is guarded by the several camps of Brilley, Huntington, and Leonhales. The Silurian camp of Burfâ, which is within the limits of this county, and Bradnor, a Roman intrenchment, about a mile west of the town of Kington, and on the Welsh side of Offa's Dyke, occupy the opposite sides of a valley watered by a river called Hindwell, and stand as if opposed to each other. Burfâ is situated on the south-eastern extremity of the Vale of Radnor, on the summit of a conical or pyramidal eminence, as the monosyllable *Bur* signifies, and is defended by a triple ditch. The sides of the hill are steep and almost inaccessible. It stands within view of the other two intrenched angles, Newcastle and Cwm, and corresponds in all respects with the camps occupied by Caractacus, the Silurian commander, whose system of defence, as described by Tacitus, consisted partly in fixing the positions of his encampments on the banks of the rivers opposed to the line of march of the Romans. Its form is elliptical, its area contains about three acres, and it commands a very diversified and picturesque view of the adjacent country. Newcastle camp is situated about three miles and a half west of the town of Presteign, almost adjoining the turnpike road leading to the town of New Radnor. It is quite perfect, and is circular in form. Its diameter measures about 220 yards, and its circumference about 660 yards.

At a place called Gaer, in the parish of Llanddewi-ystrad-ennau, is a camp of superior style and strength. This fortification occupies the summit of a high hill impending over the Vale of Ieithon, of an oval form, defended by two parallel intrenchments, and almost inaccessible on the side of the river Ieithon. Various have been the conjectures formed respecting the original occupancy and property of this distinguished military post.

From its elliptical form, many have been induced to adjudge its original construction to the Silures, who generally preferred positions of that particular shape and figure. In this opinion we are inclined to coincide, adding that, from its name, Gaer, and from other circumstances, it appears to have been possessed and occupied by the Romans, if not as a military station, yet as an exploratory position; and that, in a subsequent period, it was garrisoned both by the defenders and invaders of this district, in alternate succession, is a fact not only extremely probable, but altogether certain; as well from the circumstance of this neighbourhood having been the scene of many bloody engagements between the native Welsh and Normans, as from the natural and artificial strength of this post, not to be slighted or overlooked with impunity by either party. On a hill opposite is the large mound, or tommen, of earth, inclosed by a small moat, noticed above.

In the lordship of Stanage, on the declivity of a hill, and near its summit, is a small camp of a circular form, and, consequently, of British construction. Its area has been planted with trees by Charles Rogers, Esq., the proprietor. Its particular designation is unknown. It might have served as a place of retreat to the discomfited Britons flying from Coxwall Knoll, or as an exploratory post. In the same lordship, on the right bank of the river Teme, in a low situation, is a large barrow, or tumulus, deeply moated round, and closely connected on the east side with a level area, resembling in figure a parallelogram, and surrounded with an agger. The original designation of the whole it is by no means difficult to explain. It belonged to the lord, or regulus, of the district. On the elevated mound stood his palace; the apartments of his domestics occupied the area below; and on each side of the valley, which this fortification was intended to protect, were placed the scattered habitations of his vassals, all of whom were within the hearing of the sound of his horn, when danger approached, and the alarm was given.

There are many other Silurian intrenchments in the northern division of the county; especially one in the parish of Bugaildu, called Crug-y-Buddair, that is, the Mount of Ambuscade; contiguous to which is an ancient Silurian fortification, accompanied with considerable remains of building. Immemorial tradition ascribes remote antiquity to this dilapidated relic, and records it to have been the occasional residence of Uthyr Pendragon, the father of the renowned Prince Arthur. Traditionary reports contain some truth, mingled with much falsehood. There is, however, reason to believe that this place belonged, if not to the celebrated hero above named, who was a Silurian, yet to some noted chieftain of the district, of a more recent era, whose name and whose actions are equally forgotten. At the foot of Crug-y-Buddair is a field, still called the "Bloody Field," in which it is said a battle was fought; but neither the year, or the occasion, can now be ascertained.

We pass on to record some of the principal encampments that fortify the line of the river Arrow, on the south-eastern frontier of this district. Here we discern three of considerable magnitude and respectability; the one being dignified with the appellation Gaer, or Caer, the usual designation of military stations. This camp, which is British, occupies the summit of a high and commanding eminence, from which a most beautiful prospect extends to several adjoining counties, both Welsh and English. The inclosed area is a large corn-field, containing about thirty-one acres. It is situated in the parish of Michael-church, and, under the denomination of Upper and Lower Gaer, includes outposts which guard the fords of the river Arrow, the valley of which is here studded with numerous tumuli, or barrows, which denote that this spot has been the scene of much conflict and carnage. At a short distance to the south is a military work of the Britons, denominated Pencastle Camp, and situated in the parish of Llanbedr. This is a camp of considerable magnitude and strength, and calculated to serve the purposes for which it was constructed. The

third camp, forming the west angle of this triangular position, is situated about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of the village of Clâscwm, on a farm called Wern, on a commanding eminence, judiciously selected to guard the defile leading to the village, as also to check the progress of an enemy advancing through the narrow vale, in which flows a rivulet called Clâs, which unites and empties itself into the river Arrow, in the neighbouring parish of Colfâ. It consisted of a double intrenchment, encircling three-fourths of the summit on which the camp is situated. Being partly open to the south and south-west, the natural difficulty of access from those points, and the little apprehension of an enemy approaching from that quarter, rendered the addition of an intrenched work on that side unnecessary. It is called Clâs-gwyr; the dingle leading to the foot of the eminence is denominated Cwm Twarch. No traces of building are at present discernible. These three camps were undoubtedly occupied by the Silures, and used by them as military posts of defence against the Romans invading this territory from the side of Herefordshire.

This part of the county is rendered very interesting by a number of artificial mounds, fortified posts, cromlechau, and other vestiges of antiquity, all which will be described in the historical account of the several parishes in which they are respectively situated. The security of the remaining portion of the district to the south and south-west seems to have been consigned by the Silures to the natural fortification of the Wye and of its precipitous banks, especially on the south side, whilst the river Teme, in conjunction with the positions of Caer-Caradoc and Cnwcllas, which latter was originally a camp, subsequently a castle, protected its north-eastern quarter.

*(To be continued.)*

## CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE next Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at Llandeilo Fawr, Caermarthenshire.

For further information Members are referred to the General Secretaries.

Members intending to be present, or to send in papers, are requested to give early notice of their wishes to the Secretaries.

## Correspondence.

## RUTHIN CHURCH AND COLLEGE.

*To the Editors of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

GENTLEMEN,—I find in my late paper on Ruthin Church and its appurtenances, the title I gave it, “Ruthin Church and *College*,” has been altered into “Ruthin Church and *Hospital*.” I know not how this came about, as I certainly sent off the proof sheets with *College*, and not *Hospital*.

The change, by whomsoever effected, is worse than a crime; it is a blunder. Lord Grey founded at Ruthin a College or Chantry—words often used indiscriminately; of the existing buildings of that *College* I write a description. With the *Hospital* founded on the same site by Dean Goodman, after the suppression of the College, my purely architectural paper has nothing to do. I suppose my unknown censor would not compel me to talk of Ely or Peterborough *Cathedrals*, in dealing with times earlier than Henry I. and VIII. respectively. And the case is the same. My paper was one devoted wholly to the mediæval *College* of Ruthin, not to the Elizabethan *Hospital*, and I called it accordingly.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Trinity College, Oxford,  
June 6, 1855.

[The alteration of the title of the article in question, and of the word “College” in another portion of it, was imprudently made by the Editor, in compliance with the instructions of one of the officers of the Association; and, if Mr. Freeman’s obliging correction had not been received, would have been adverted to in a list of *errata* for the annual volume when completed. Mr. Freeman’s remarks are quite

correct, and we offer him our apologies; the more so because another of his valuable articles has been accidentally mutilated, we do not ourselves know how nor when.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

## CURIOUS DISCOVERIES IN OLD CHURCHES.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—The present rage for demolishing our old churches, and rebuilding them in a style which has so frequently been animadverted upon, bids fair in a few years to leave us no ecclesiastical edifice of any antiquity remaining in the country. An improved taste, however, is beginning to show itself in the architecture of these new fabrics; yet the wholesale and reckless destruction of monuments, inscribed stones, and other objects of archæological interest, still goes on. I strongly recommend the members of the Association, living in the neighbourhood where anything of this sort is occurring, to make accurate drawings of all such objects before it is too late, and to narrowly watch the progress of demolition, so that, should anything worth notice turn up, the particulars may be recorded in the pages of the Journal. I am more particularly led to make these remarks from what has occurred in this county. In 1847, the parish church of Trevethin was demolished; in doing which a coffer, or chest, was discovered, built in the centre of the south wall, about eight feet above the floor. It was divided into two parts, horizontally; each compartment contained human bones; the whole was covered by a large flag-stone. There was nothing upon the outside or inside faces of the wall to lead to the inference that there was any deposit within. The chest was too short for the reception of a body at full length, and the remains of more than one individual were apparent; it is therefore inferred that this was a re-deposit in this building of remains, found, probably, in a similar situation, in an older one; and this seems in a measure confirmed by the figures 1300 having been found upon one of the stones in the middle of the wall near it. If this was intended for a date, it shows that the building had been erected at a subsequent period. In 1852, the old church of Risca, being much too small for the daily-increasing population, was taken down, and was found to have been erected upon the site of a Roman building. In digging the foundations for the chancel of the new church, at about six feet below the surface, a wall was discovered, forming a portion of a circle, of about twelve feet radius; the floor of the apartment which it had inclosed, was formed of Roman tiles, or bricks, marked LEG. II. AUG., resting upon a bed of concrete, about eighteen inches deep; a sur-base formed of flag-stones, the lower edges of which were imbedded in the concrete, was attached to the wall. The walls of the demolished church were composed of dressed stones, Roman bricks, and lumps of the concrete of the ancient sub-floor. What this Roman building could have been, it is not easy to determine. There is no doubt that the mines of lead and iron in the neighbouring moun-

tains were worked by the Romans; two places in the vicinity are still known as Pont y Mister (Pons Magistri), and Forum Mister (Forum Magistri). In the western gable of the church, another discovery was made of deposits similar to that at Trevethin, and, like that, built into the substance of the wall, without any outward indications of their existence. On either side the tower, which was attached to the west end, were found cists; the one on the north contained human bones, very much decayed; that on the south contained the remains of two individuals, and a quantity of beads, twenty or thirty, formed of jet or coal. As at Trevethin, the cists were too small to receive a body at full length, being about four feet long by two wide; the wooden coffers, if there ever had been any, were reduced to powder. They were about four feet above the level of the floor.

Something of the sort has, I believe, been found at St. Wollos' Church, Newport, now being restored, but I have not ascertained the particulars.

Some, among our associates, may perhaps be enabled to inform us whether similar deposits have been found in other parts of the country; and may thus throw light upon the origin of this singular mode of disposing of the remains of our ancestors, and why they were placed so high above the floor.—I remain, &c.,

THOMAS WAKEMAN.

Graig, Monmouth, 11th April, 1855.

P.S.—Since the above was written, I have found in the *Annual Register*, for 1763, a notice, that in taking down the church of St. Nicholas, in Bristol, several bodies were found in the walls.

[We remember being present when the church of Montmartre, above Paris, was repaired, in 1841. The triforium of the nave, on the south side, had been blocked up and plastered over; and it was considered advisable to re-open it. On the workmen proceeding to do so, the triforium gallery was found to be entirely filled with skulls. At the church of Presteign, in Radnorshire, there was, until lately, a sort of receptacle, formed by building a wall between two buttresses on the east side of the tower. This, though not roofed, was filled with bones and skulls, and was called "The Skullery."—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

## ROMAN REMAINS IN WALES.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, No. II. Third Series, Mr. Longueville Jones has extracted, from Mr. Akerman's *Archæological Index*, a list of the papers on Roman Wales, contained in the *Archæologia*, ending with vol. xxviii. I beg leave to mention two papers by myself, which I think you will be glad to add to the series, viz. :—

*Archæologia*, vol. xxix. pp. 5–31. "A Memoir on Antient Remains existing in the district adjacent to the confluence of the Wye

and the Severn, in the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth: namely, the probable line of the Akeman Street; the southern termination of Offa's Dyke; the earthworks of Buttendune; the leaden fonts of Llancaut and Tidenham; and an identification of the Estrighrid of Domesday: by Geo. Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A."

"On British and Roman Remains, illustrating communications with Venta Silurum; Antient Passages of the Bristol Channel, and Antonine's *Iter* XIV.: by Geo. Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A."—I remain, &c.,

GEO. ORMEROD.

Sedbury Park, near Chepstow,  
13th April, 1855.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—As I perceive that there are some remarks on the *Britannic Researches*, p. 94, in No. I. of your present series, by your correspondent, who signs himself "Britanno-Romanus," I accordingly beg to address you these few lines in reply. The stricture there made is in regard to the junction of the so-called northern branch of the Watling Street with the main line, and your correspondent is undoubtedly right in his correction of a point of fact; as it should have been mentioned as commencing from Chester. This avowal may possibly satisfy "Britanno-Romanus," who, from the tone of his remarks, appears to exult in the discovery of a casual error.—I remain, &c.,

BEALE POSTE.

Bydews Place, near Maidstone.

[We really do not perceive any tone of exultation in the remarks of our correspondent, "Britanno-Romanus."—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

GAER GYBI, OR HOLYHEAD.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—I observe a statement in Mr. Beale Poste's *Britannic Researches* concerning Holyhead which may lead to some erroneous ideas, and I am therefore anxious to correct it.

The author, in commenting upon Baxter and his *Etymologies*, censures him for assuming the Corsula of Ravennas to be Corguba, equivalent to the modern Holyhead. This is all very well. Baxter is not improbably wrong. Mr. Beale Poste then proceeds to say:—

"Thus, in the foregoing case, there being, in the said island of Holyhead, an ancient camp, called Caer Gybi, from this circumstance he is inclined to substitute, and wholly unauthorized, instead of Corsula, the reading Corguba; which word he assumes implies in the Gaelic "*Castrum Cohortis*," the fort of the cohort. However, as there is an ancient Welsh church, which stands within the camp, dedicated to St. Kebius, a Welsh Saint of the fifth century, as is shown by two ancient inscriptions on the stones of the walls of the



church, nothing further is required to show his mistake, and to expose his wrong method in this particular. (See the *Gentleman's Magazine*, October, 1789, on this point, where are some observations by Mr. Lewis Morris, on Welsh Derivations.)"

From the above passage it would appear that the author, whether he derived his information from Mr. Lewis Morris, or from any other person, supposes that there is an ancient Welsh church standing within the ancient camp, called *Caer Gybi*, at Holyhead, &c. But the facts of the case are these:—On the summit of Holyhead mountain, two miles and a half from the town and church, is the ancient British fortified post, called *Caer Gybi*. Like other similar posts, it is surrounded with a double wall of loose stones, and contains the remains of several *cyttiau*, or circular stone houses and huts; but church there neither is nor was; for this camp or post was formed, doubtless, anterior to the Christian epoch. In the town of Holyhead, on the east side of Holyhead island, stands the ancient Collegiate and Parochial Church, within the walls of the Roman camp, to which, however, no name has been assigned. This station was very probably held by a cohort, or by some detachment from *SEGONTIVM*. The Collegiate Church is of the fifteenth century, though parts of the tower may be older.

When we refer to Mr. Lewis Morris's words in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as referred to by Mr. Beale Poste, we find the former acquainted with the true state of the case, and not bearing out the sense attributed to him by the latter. He is aware that the church stands within the *castrum*, but does not say that it stood within the *caer*.

*Letter from Mr. Lewis Morris, of Penbryn, Cardiganshire, in the "Gentleman's Magazine," October, 1789.*

"I shall only mention one thing out of Baxter's *Glossary*, who, not content with murdering & dismembering old British words, murders & annihilates our very saints, men noted in the primitive Church of Britain for planting our religion. In the word *Corguba*, because it sounds like *Caer Gybi*, he makes *Caergybi* to be read *Caer Corb*, which, he says, is an old Irish word for a cohort, and derives the very being of a saint of the name of *Cybi*. But neither is his *Corb* nor his *Cuba* to be heard of any where else. *Kebius*, called by the Welsh *Cybi*, was the son of Solomon, Duke of Cornwall; all our ancient MSS. agree in that. He was not only founder of his church, but of several others in Wales; *Llan Gybi* in *Lleyn*, & *Llan Gybi* in *Cardiganshire*, *Llan Gybi* in *Monmouthshire*, which all exist. Are all these to change their names to please the whim of Baxter? *Caer Gybi* was a church so called because within a *castrum* still existing. *Cybi* lived at the time of the dissolution of the Roman Empire in Britain, & was contemporary, & in great friendship, with *St. Seireoel*. What sets the matter beyond all dispute is that there are two ancient inscriptions upon stones in the wall of the church of *Caer Gybi* (*Holyhead*) where *Kebius* is acknowledged the patron-saint. There

was no such scarcity of saints in Wales in those days to put them to the shift of inventing fictitious names for their churches. Fynnon Gybi, Eisteddfa Gybi, in Anglesey, & the ancient tradition & proverb to this day in that island about Seiriol gwyn a Gybi melyn (*filyn*), are also evidences of the strongest kind: so that we are so sure there was once such a man as Cybi, as that Dewi, Tilo, Padarn, Curig, Padrig, &c., were once founders or patrons of those churches which bear their names. When men of as great learning as Camden and Baxter can advance such incoherent stuff, is it a wonder that every smatterer in history thinks himself equal to them, & even that witticisms and puns take place of solid knowledge; and that etymology hath so little credit?"

In p. 1099 of the same volume, a correspondent observes that Morris's conjecture will equally apply to the parish church of Cybi or Cuby in Cornwall.—I remain, &c.,

BRITANNO-ROMANUS.

## EARLY INSCRIBED STONES IN WALES.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—Among the "Notices of several Early Inscribed Stones recently found in various parts of Wales," contributed by Mr. Westwood at p. 4 of the present volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, is engraved an incised stone now at Llanrûg, in Caernarvonshire. I think there can be no difficulty about the three first lines, which read,—IMP. Q. TRO. DECIO—IMP(ERATORI). Q(VINTO). TR(AIAN)O. DECIO. With all due deference to so eminent an authority as Mr. Westwood, I cannot but fancy that the third letter in the fourth line is an A, and not, as he supposes, a reversed V. I have seen many such A's upon inscribed stones in this county (Cumberland). The first stroke of the fourth line may be I, and the last may be part of an L; which, if so, would read,—I. GAL—IULIUS. GAL... In the last line, there would be room in the broken part of the stone for another L; the first letter of the same line looks like an I; the E is very plain; but it is impossible to say what the last character has been. I would therefore propose reading the two last lines,—I. GAL(L)IE(ꝑ). IULIUS. GALLIENVS. The entire inscription would then be,—

IMP	IMPERATORI	To the Emperor
QTRO	QVINTO. TRAJANO	QVINTVS TRAJANVS
DECIO	DECIO;	DECIUS;
IGAI	IVLIVS. GAL-	JULIUS GAL-
IE	LIENVS	LIENUS
	(POSVIT.)	(placed this.)

Decius was slain A.D. 251, after a reign of two years.

I remain, &c.,

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—In the remarks upon “The Sepulchral Stone of Emlyn,” in the last Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, I observe that reference is made to an old Welsh romance, “The Friendships of Emlyn and Amyct.” I have a copy of the original romance now before me, with an English translation by my late grandfather, Dr. O. Pughe. It thus commences:—“In this manner is set forth the friendship of Amlyn and Amic.” You will observe it is here “Amlyn,” and not “Emlyn.”

The following are mentioned in the romance:—

Pepin K. of Fringa	Earl Arthrig at the Court of
Castell Berigan	Charlemayn
Amlyn Earl of Alvern, his son	Earl Harbert, ditto
Amlyn	Ildegart, Queen of Charlemayn
Lucam, a city	Belisant, daughter of K. of France
Pope Constantine	Burgundy
Hildegarde K. of France	Normandy
Germany	Albin Bishop of Asso
France	Finen mountain
Charlemayn K. of France	Desider K. of Lombardy
Paris	Clusas, a fortress
Seine river	Milan
Monastery of St. Germain	St. Eusibius and St. Peter.

It concludes thus quaintly:—

“This took place in the year one thousand one hundred and twenty-three since Jesus Christ became flesh from the virgin womb of the Lady Mary, and the fourth day of the calends of April, in the year of the death of St. Bernard, who was Abbot at Clervos, to the praise and honour of God and the Church the person whose name be it blessed for ever be it true amen. And thus terminates the friendship of Amlyn and Amic.”

I remain, &c.,

WILLIAM OWEN.

Tan y Gyrl, Denbigh,  
April 9, 1855.

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### EARLY BRITISH REMAINS IN WALES.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—In the list of “Early British or Pre-historic Remains” of that portion of Mona which lies east of the Malltraeth, given by Mr. Longueville Jones, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1854, p. 203, he has omitted one camp or castle, which, from its position, must have been rather important. It is situated near the south-west termination of the limestone ridge which runs parallel to the Menai Strait, and is called Rhyddgar, the etymology of which I believe to be Rhudd-Gaer (red fort); perhaps from the colour of the limestone rock here. The

position is well chosen, and commands an extensive view of the bay and county of Caernarvon. Dinas Dinlle cannot be more than four miles distant in a direct line; the stations at SEGONTIUM, and Dinas Dinorwic, are also distinctly visible; so that communication with them by signal would be easy. I have not examined the place very closely; but from what I have observed, it appears that the camp was circular, with a diameter of from a hundred to a hundred and twenty yards. The part of the rampart facing the north-west is the best preserved. A house, together with farm-yard and buildings, stands within the area of the fort. The proprietor, H. Owen, Esq., has told me that several bronze spear-heads were found there some years back. There is in front of the house a curious stone vase, more than two feet high, rounded at the bottom, and becoming gradually wider up to the rim, which is squared on the outside. A similar one was found at SEGONTIUM, and is now in the possession of Dr. Wynne Williams, of Caernarvon. A road from hence communicated with the shore of the strait. The present road from Tal-y-Voel ferry crosses the marsh, not far from Rhyddgar, upon the track of the old Roman causeway, which was called Sarn Goch (red causeway). The names of many farms in the immediate neighbourhood seem to indicate the occurrence of a sanguinary struggle here, at some period or other; unless, indeed, the epithet Coch refers merely to the colour of the stone. Close to the Sarn we have "Yr Erw Goch," (the red acre); "Gelliniog Goch," (the red hazle grove); "Cae Mawr," (the great field, almost always indicating the site of a battle field). In the early part of the year 1853, a heap of human remains was discovered on the shore, between Tal-y-Voel and the present new landing pier. The skeletons were found lying in all directions, some with the legs bent under them, evidently thrown hurriedly into a trench after some engagement. Perhaps these may have been slain in opposing the landing of the Romans. In digging the foundation of Tal Gwynedd, the residence of the late Mr. Rice Hughes, which adjoins the old road, there was found a second brass Roman coin in good preservation; *Obverse*—laureated head of Augustus; legend—IMP. DIVI. F. AVG. *Reverse*—a crocodile chained to a palm tree; legend—COL. NEM (*Colonia Nemausus*). I think another road ran from this station in a north-easterly direction, and joined the road, or *sarn*, which crosses the common, near Bryn Siencyn, in the parish of Llanidan, where traces of it are still to be seen.—I remain, &c.,

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

[We recommend the gentlemen who are conducting the survey necessary for the compilation of the *Cambria Romana*, to make a note of what our correspondent here states concerning old roads near the Menai Strait. We could hope, indeed, that Mr. Wynn Williams would himself extend his researches in his own island of Mona; and would endeavour to throw some light on the Roman communications between SEGONTIUM and Caer Gyi (Holyhead).—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—In vol. i. p. 150, of the *Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England*, edited by Sir Harris Nicholas, is published a letter from the celebrated Henry Percy to the Privy Council. This letter is dated at Caernarvon, 4th May, 2 Hen. IV., and in it he refers to the castles of “Coneway and Rees, which is among the mountains.”

In the list of “Early British Remains” in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, at p. 110 of the present volume, which embraces the locality where I conceive this *castell Rhys* of Hotspur to have stood, I find no mention of it by that appellation. Some years ago, on mentioning the circumstance to Dr. O. O. Roberts, of Bangor, he informed me that he knew the place well, and I think he said it stood in the mountains, between Caer Rhun and Aber.

It would be interesting to identify the prominence occupied by this stronghold; and I presume that, to a person making inquiries on the spot, there could be no difficulty in doing so.—I remain, &c.,

WILLIAM OWEN.

P.S.—To save you the trouble of reference, I enclose a copy of Hotspur’s letter, with a translation.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iii. § 16 b., contemporary MS., and apparently the original. *Ibid.* Dated at Caernarvon, the 4th May, 2 Henry IV., 1401.]

Reventz piers en Dieu ⁊ tshon'es fs jeo me recomanc a vo<sup>9</sup> Et voillez sa<sup>v</sup> qa le fesance dycestez le paus de Northgalez en quelle jeo suy teign<sup>nt</sup> mez sessiones est bn entendantz ⁊ obeisant en toutz poynts a le loy forspris ceux rebell qi sont deinz le chastell de Coneway ⁊ Rees q̄ est en lez montayns quellez front tshn chastiez si Dieu pleast p la force ⁊ go<sup>v</sup>nance q̄ mon redoute fr le P<sup>i</sup>nce y ad envoie sibn de soñ conseil come de soñ retenue p<sup>r</sup> tenir sege dev<sup>nt</sup> lez rebellez en le dit chastell quelle sege sil poet estr<sup>e</sup> contenue tanq lez ditz rebelx soient p<sup>s</sup> fra g<sup>und</sup> eas ⁊ pfit a le go<sup>v</sup>nance du dit paus en temps avenir. Et anxi reventz piers en Dieux ⁊ tshon'ez fs lez comons du dit pais de Northgalez cest assa<sup>v</sup> lez conteez de Carnarvan ⁊ M'yonyth qi ont este dev<sup>nt</sup> moy a p<sup>s</sup>ent ont humblemēt m<sup>ie</sup>cie mon redoute fr le P<sup>i</sup>nce de la g<sup>und</sup> t<sup>v</sup>aille de sa benigne voluntee qil ad p<sup>s</sup>sue a n<sup>re</sup> so<sup>v</sup>ain fr le Roi p<sup>r</sup> lo<sup>r</sup> g<sup>aci</sup>ouse p<sup>do</sup>u luy empiant humblemēt de soñ confirma<sup>co</sup>ne desoutz soñ seal. Offerant p<sup>r</sup> luy doner p lo<sup>r</sup> bone voluntee outre toutz dueetes sanz request dascu<sup>n</sup> tiel ⁊ auxi g<sup>und</sup> some come ils ont done a Roi Richard qu<sup>nt</sup> il fuist lo<sup>r</sup> Roi ⁊ lo<sup>r</sup> P<sup>i</sup>nce come le porto<sup>r</sup> dycestez vo<sup>9</sup> sceit pleynmēt declarer. Et dautp<sup>t</sup> voillez remembrer coment pluiso's foitz jay p<sup>s</sup>sue a vo<sup>9</sup> p<sup>r</sup> paymēt dez soldeo's du Roi en la ville de Berewyk ⁊ s<sup>r</sup> lestmarche Dengle<sup>r</sup>e les quellez sont en si g<sup>und</sup> po<sup>v</sup>tee qils ne p<sup>r</sup>ront porter

nendurier p<sup>r</sup> defaute du paymēt. Et per ceo vo<sup>o</sup> supplie dordefi qils p<sup>r</sup>ront est<sup>r</sup> paie<sup>z</sup> en man<sup>ie</sup>re come fuist taille ent<sup>r</sup> le Tre<sup>s</sup> et moy a n<sup>re</sup> darrein ent<sup>r</sup>plance si meillo<sup>r</sup> paymēt ne p<sup>r</sup>ray avoir gar au<sup>tem</sup>ēt moy covient venir de<sup>v</sup>s vo<sup>o</sup> p<sup>r</sup> le dit paymēt toutz au<sup>t</sup>s chose<sup>z</sup> lessez Re<sup>v</sup>entz piers en Dieux et t<sup>r</sup>shon<sup>ez</sup> f<sup>s</sup> au<sup>t</sup>s ne vo say escrier a p<sup>s</sup>ent mez jeo prie le seint Espirit q<sup>i</sup> vo<sup>o</sup> maynteigne en tout hono<sup>r</sup> et jay solonc v<sup>r</sup>ez desires. Esc<sup>r</sup> a Carn<sup>u</sup>van le iij<sup>e</sup> jour de Maij.

HENR' PCY,

Gardein de lestmarche Dengle<sup>tre</sup> vers Escoce.

*Translation of the above Letter.*

Reverend Fathers in God and most honoured Lords, I recommend myself to you; and be pleased to know that, while I am writing, the country of North Wales in which I hold my sessions, is submissive, and in every respect obedient to the law: excepting those rebels who are in the castles of Coneway and *Rees, which is in the mountains*; and who will be very well chastised, if God pleases, by the forces and authorities which my feared lord the prince has sent there, as well from his council as from among his retinue, to hold siege in front of those rebels in the said castles; which siege, if it should be kept until the said rebels be taken, will be of great relief and profit to the administration of the said country in future. And to the rev. fathers in God and most honoured lords the commons of the said country of North Wales, that is to say, the counties of Caernarvon and Meryonyth have just presented themselves before me, and humbly thanked my feared lord the prince for his very great kindness in asking our sovereign lord the king for their pardon, humbly imploring him to confirm it under his seal, offering to give him of their own will, and without request, as great a sum as they gave to King Richard, when he was their king and prince, as the bearers of these letters have fully declared; and here I shall beg of you to bear in mind how often I have urged you for the payment of the king's soldiers in the city of Berwick, and the East Marches of England, who are in such great poverty that they will not be able to go any longer without payment, and consequently I entreat you to order that they should be paid in manner as was agreed between the Treasurer and me in our last interview, if better payment could not be effected. For otherwise I must address you again for payment, everything else being of minor importance.

Reverend Fathers in God and most honoured Lords, I have no more to state at present; but pray the Holy Ghost to keep you in honour and joy to the best of your wishes.

Written at Caernarvon, the third day of May.

HENRY PERCY,

*Keeper of the East Marches of England,  
towards Scotland.*

## Archæological Notes and Queries.

*Note 5.*—At page 48 of Archdeacon Williams' *Gomer* is found a list of Gaelic names of places, which are formed from *Kin*, *Kan* and *Ken*, the Gaelic forms of the Cymric *Pen*. Might not we add *Kent*, *Κυνηλιοι*, *Cangi*, *Kinsale*, and numerous instances from Ireland of the same prefix? Would the name *Cangi* throw any light on the *vexata questio* of the priority in time of the Gaelic or Cymric occupation of Wales, or certain portions of it? M. N.

*N. 6.*—**STUART RELICS.**—A collection is making of anecdotes and traditions connected with the cause of the Stuarts in Wales and the Marches, from 1688 to 1746. Information concerning MSS., letters, portraits, &c., which illustrate this subject, will be gladly received. For instance, the large collections in possession of the Powys family are known; but there must be similar treasures in the possession of other families and individuals. H. L. J.

*Query 18.*—In Gibson's *Camden* is to be found mention of a MS. of David Morgannius, mentioned by Vossius, relating to the history and antiquities of Wales. Where is that MS. at present, and has it been printed? If so, can any of your readers inform me as to the name and editions of the printed volume? With the exception of this MS., and the *Itinerary of Giraldus*, the only other work on the subject of Wales, mentioned in the list of archæological books, is that of the celebrated George Owen. This MS. was formerly in the Hengwrt Library. Is it there still? Are not some MSS. of George Owen in the British Museum? Have any portions of them been printed? M. N.

*Q. 19.*—Can any of our members supply us with probable derivations of the names of the Wrekin, and the Clee Hills, in Shropshire, or of the Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire? X.

*Q. 20.*—What are the exact titles of the best historical accounts of the Lords Marchers of Wales? In what books are accounts of them, and of their jurisdiction, to be found? AN ANTIQUARY.

*Q. 21.*—In the "History of Radnorshire," in the April Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, there seems to be some doubt as to the origin both of the Welsh and English names, *Sir Faesyfed* and *Radnor*. Can any antiquary throw any light upon their derivation? The word *Maesyfed* can hardly be derived from *Maes-y-fedw*. W.

*Q. 22.*—Is there any reference in any of the old Court Rolls to *Radehenistri free tenants*, or to *Rad knights*, who held their lands by knights' service, which would render it probable that Radnor is derived from *either* of these words? W.

*Q. 23.*—Who was Huysgwn; is he identical with the Hu Gadarn of the Triads? W.

*Q. 24.*—Can any information be given as to the existence of the

MS. of the *History of Anglesey*, intended as a continuation to Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua*, and written in 1775? The original MS. of the *Mona Antiqua* is in the possession of Charles Evans, Esq., of Plas Gwyn, Anglesey, Mr. Rowlands' lineal descendant. W. W.

Q. 25.—In the description of North Wales, by the Rev. J. Evans, forming the seventeenth volume of the *Beauties of England and Wales*, p. 221, the exemplification of a charter relating to Llanellian, in Anglesey, is quoted, but no reference is given. Can any of our readers inform us of the depository wherein this charter is preserved?

C.

### Miscellaneous Notices.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—We understand that the Annual Meeting of this body will take place at Shrewsbury, on the 22nd of July.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Earl of Perth and Melfort has been elected President of this Association. The Annual Congress will be held during the autumn (September?), in the Isle of Wight.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—At a late meeting of this Society, Mr. C. C. Nelson, Honorary Secretary, read the substance of a work recently published by the Prussian government, entitled "Early Christian Monuments of Constantinople, from the Fifth to the Twelfth Century," by W. Salzenberg. This folio work comprises numerous engravings, in line as well as in chromo-lithography, illustrative of the ancient edifices of Constantinople, and especially of the church of Sta. Sophia; and, as the author enjoyed unprecedented opportunities of examining the latter building, his account and illustrations of it possess great interest. M. Salzenberg gives an history of Byzantine art as exemplified in Constantinople,—describes the foundation and alterations of the Great Mosque,—and gives for the first time with precise accuracy, the measurement of its celebrated cupola. The dimensions of this famous dome are as follows:—diameter immediately over the pendentive arches, 100 Prussian feet (103 English),—diameter higher up between the ribs forming the inner surface, 104 Prussian feet,—height from the pavement to the under side at the apex, 179 Prussian feet,—thickness over the windows, of which there are forty at the basis of the cupola, twenty-nine inches—at the crown, twenty-four inches. Mr. M. Digby Wyatt continued the subject by some remarks on the mosaic and other internal coloured decorations of Sta. Sophia. He observed that one class of Byzantine decorations, as displayed in that church, involved some structural points,—the chief of these being the perforated stone windows round the dome, which there was every reason to believe were filled originally with stained glass. "The windows are formed of a series of slabs of



marble, pierced in apertures of about eight inches by ten, and it appeared that these apertures were filled in with coloured glass. The Byzantines were acquainted with all the processes of glass making, and their enamels were proverbially beautiful. Actual remains proved that they were masters of the technicalities of glass-work. Paulus Silentiarius alludes to the beautiful effect of light and colour in this building of Sta. Sophia, when seen in the morning; and Paul the Hermit, and Fortunatus of Poitiers, in his *Carmina*, also describe this effect. Theophilus, who was a writer on the technical arts a little before the Conquest, has a treatise upon stained glass, which he prefaces by stating that he had taken the pains to go to Sta. Sophia, to examine the effect of the light, coloured by transmission, in order to qualify himself for writing this section of his book. When it is remembered that Sta. Sophia was commenced in the year 532, and completed about 540, it is interesting to have grounds for the belief that stained glass was extensively used at such an early period. Until recently the assertion of the Benedictines, that coloured glass was not known previously to the time of Charlemagne, has been generally regarded as correct. Antiquaries have, however, found allusions to its existence as early as 600; and the details now given concerning Sta. Sophia, afford a corroboration of their views." The mosaic decorations included the pavement, consisting of large marble slabs, the wall pannels of inlaid marble, and the glass mosaic, of the more elaborate and pictorial designs, in the dome, and other elevated portions of the building. These pictorial mosaics were chiefly upon a gold ground; and a peculiar Oriental character in some of them, might have been derived from Persia, in the time of Justinian. The principal compositions in mosaic included figures of the Greek saints, the greater and lesser prophets, the evangelists and cherubim, ascending, by gradual steps, to the cupola, within which was originally a mosaic painting of the Deity. Mr. Wyatt then adverted to the history of the art, showing that glass mosaics on a gold ground were common in Rome and Pompeii. He alluded to the wide diffusion of Byzantine art, and referred to a painting in the cathedral of Kazan, one of the oldest cities in Russia, to show the identity of style with that of Constantinople.

Mr. Le Keux, we are happy to find, is preparing for publication, by subscription, *Illustrations of Stone Crosses*, with a descriptive letter-press, and one hundred plates of sculptured crosses in England. The subjects are selected from a valuable and accurate collection of sketches and drawings in his possession, of church-yard, monumental, and boundary crosses, high crosses, preaching crosses, and market crosses. To the Eleanor Crosses fifteen plates, five to each cross, will be devoted. The work will be published in two volumes, medium octavo, price £2 2s., and will range in size with the publications of the Archæological Societies. Each volume will contain fifty steel plates, and additional woodcuts will be given for crosses of minor importance, and details. We understand that this work will

be followed by a similar one on *Welsh Crosses*, by Mr. Le Keux and Mr. Westwood.

**THE TOPOGRAPHER AND GENEALOGIST:** Edited by J. G. NICHOLS, F.S.A.—We see that two volumes of this valuable work are now completed, and that it is going on with the same promise of success as at its commencement. It contains a great mass of very curious and valuable matter, and may be considered a continuation of Mr. Nichols' other great work, the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, in eight volumes. Among the articles that would more especially interest Welsh antiquaries, we find the following in the first-named work:—"South Wales,—Inquisition on the Death of Sir Lawrence Berkrolls, in 1411, and various charters relating to the lordship of Gower and county of Glamorgan." In the latter work occur papers referring to Castle Walweyn, Margam Abey, Neath Abbey, Newcastle and Swansea, as well as an index to the Register of the Church and See of St. Asaph.

**LLANABER CHURCH, NEAR BARMOUTH.**—We are glad to see that a subscription is on foot for repairing and restoring this valuable specimen of Early Pointed architecture. It is one of the most curious parochial churches in Wales, and well deserving of all the money that the county of Merioneth can spend upon it; though it is stated that not more than £600 will be required. We earnestly hope that the example may become contagious along the western coast of Wales, and that it may be felt in and about Aberystwyth.

**RUTHIN COLLEGIATE CHURCH.**—It is with great satisfaction that we are able to announce the commencement of a subscription for the general restoration of this edifice, including new seats, &c.; a considerable sum has been already put down. We understand that a gentleman, with great munificence, has offered to present stained glass for the new east window; and we hope to learn the names of all the promoters of this good archæological work.

**LLANDUDNO CHURCH.**—We have been informed that William Henry Reece, Esq., solicitor, Birmingham, has offered to restore this church at his own sole cost; so that the subscriptions which we published in a previous Number may now be returned to their donors, or else may be applied to the completion of the wall round the old churchyard. We shall be glad to receive instructions on this point. Such a noble example will not be lost, we are sure, on those to whom it is made known.

**ABERDARON CHURCH.**—The sea-wall protecting this ancient church is now nearly finished; it has been constructed by a rate voluntarily raised among themselves by the inhabitants of the village. We have reason to know that funds will be forthcoming, when required, for the complete restoration of the fabric itself. This is another most cheering instance of the revival of good taste and proper feeling with regard to ecclesiastical architecture, and archæology.

## Reviews.

**THE HISTORY OF FULK FITZ WARINE.** Edited from a MS. in the British Museum, by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Member of the Institute of France.

This book is the first production of the Warton Club, for the members of which, exclusively, it is published: and their intended series of publications,—MSS. and scarce printed works, relating to the history and literature of Great Britain,—could not be commenced more auspiciously. As this work will not come before the public, we take the opportunity of saying that antiquaries will do well to get admitted into this Club if any vacancies occur, it being limited to two hundred members; otherwise the valuable series of books to be thus produced, will, in all probability, escape their notice. Meantime our readers will not be sorry to peruse some extracts from this history of a Baron of the Welsh Marches, outlawed by King John.

Mr. Wright gives an account of the MS. in his Introduction. He looks upon it as a prose version of a metrical history composed in Norman French, before the end of the thirteenth century, and most probably between 1256 and 1264.

"Leland," says Mr. Wright, "refers in his *Collectanea*, i. p. 230, to the adventures of the Fitz Warines, and informs us that he took the greater part of it 'owte of an old Englisch boke yn ryme of the gestes of Guarine and his sunnes,' thus revealing to us the fact that there was an early English metrical version of the history I here publish. The language of this English poem was evidently obscure and difficult, for we see by a comparison of Leland's abstract with the history now published, that he continually misunderstood it, and that he fell into gross errors in the attempt to give its meaning. From one or two passages in Leland's abstract, I am inclined to suspect that this English poem was written in pure alliterative verse, like that of Piers Ploughman, a style of poetical composition which seems to have been popular on the Border."

Mr. Wright afterwards observes:—

"The writer of the history of the Fitz Warines was evidently an Anglo-Norman trouvère in the service of that great and powerful family, and displays an extraordinarily minute knowledge of the topography of the borders of Wales, and more especially of Ludlow and its immediate neighbourhood. Whatever historical mistakes he may have made, he never falls into an error with regard to localities, and his descriptions are so exact that we never fail to recognize the spot he describes. The narrative contained in pages 25 to 30 was written by one whose eye was undoubtedly habituated to the prospect from the towers of Ludlow castle, and he, no doubt, tells us truly what, in the thirteenth century, were the traditions at Ludlow of the history of that noble fortress. He repeated, as they were handed down by memory in the family, the history, or rather histories, of the Fitz Warines, for they were probably preserved rather as so many tales of the past, than in any way as a connected narrative."

The whole book, allowance being made for its anachronisms and errors, which are carefully pointed out and corrected by Mr. Wright in his notes,—some valuable ones being supplied by Mr. Eaton, the historian of Shropshire,—is uncommonly well worth reading. The old French is quite *delicious*,—the adventures, historic or romantic, are

told with infinite simplicity,—and as the scenes lie chiefly along the Border country, and some within the Welsh mountains themselves, they are sure to be attractive to a Welsh reader. Many facts will be found which we think are quite unknown to our readers. Several points occur worthy of examination, with the object of identifying places and things; and mention is made of warlike deeds done at Oswestry, Whittington, Ludlow, Bala, Rhuddlan, &c., which have greatly excited our own curiosity, and which make us regret that such a chronicle should not have been published at full length in our own pages. It is altogether a most interesting fragment of border history and romance.

The historical portion commences thus :—

“ Seygnours, vus avez oy eynz ces heures qe Willam Bastard, duc de Normandie, vynt ou grant gent e pueple sanz nounbre en Engleterre, e conquist à force tote la terre, e ocist le roy Heraud, e se fist coroner à Loundres, e si estably pées e leys à sa volenté, e dona terres à diverse gentz qe ou ly vyndrent. En ycel temps Yweyn Goynez fust prince de Gales, e si fust vailaunt e bon guerreour, e le roy le dota mout le plus. Cesty Yweyn out guasté tote la marche, e tote fust voyde de Cestre tanqe al mont Gylebert. Le roy se apparilla mout richement, e vint ou grant ost en le countée de Saloburs, e trova tote les villes arses de Cestre desqe à Salobure; quar le prince clama tote la marche pur la sue e aportenaunte à Powys. Le prince se retret, quar yl ne osa atendre le roy.”

“ Lords, you have heard heretofore how William the Bastard, duke of Normandy, came with a great host and people without number into England, and conquered by force all the land, and slew king Harold, and caused himself to be crowned at London, and established peace and laws at his will, and gave lands to divers people who came with him. At that time Owen Gwynedd was prince of Wales, who was a valiant and good warrior, and the king feared him much the more. This Owen had ravaged all the march, and all was waste from Chester to Mount Gilbert. The king apparelled himself very richly, and came with a great host into the county of Shrewsbury, and found all the towns burnt between Chester and Shrewsbury; for the prince claimed all the march for his own and as belonging to Powys. The prince retreated, for he dared not await the king.”

It is explained in one of the notes to this passage that “Mount Gilbert” was the common name of the Wrekin during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Are our Salopian members aware of this fact? Do they also perceive that *all* the towns from Chester to Salop,—including therefore Holt, Wrexham, Whitchurch, Oswestry, Ellesmere, and Wem (?)—were burnt *temp.* Will. I.? This may throw light on the history of that part of the Marches. The history proceeds thus :—

“ Après qe Roger fust devyé, Robert, son fitz, avoit tote la countée de Salobure; e Ernaud, son puysné fitz, avoit Penebrok. Ceux furent gentz trop demesurées e trop culvers, e grantment mesprirent countre lur seignour le roy Henré, fitz Willam Bastard, frere roy Willam le Rous; e parfirent le chastel de Brugge contre la defense le roy Henré; dont le roy Henré les desheryta e fist exiler pur tous jours, et dona lur terres as ces chevalers. Le chastel de Dynan

“ After Roger was dead, Robert, his son, had all the county of Shrewsbury; and Ernald, his youngest son, had Pembroke. These were very licentious people and very wicked, and greatly misconducted themselves towards their lord king Henry, the son of William the Bastard and brother of king William Rufus; and they completed the castle of Brugge in spite of king Henry's inhibition; for which king Henry disinherited them and condemned them to perpetual

e tut le pays entour devers la ryvere de Corve, ou tut l'onour, dona à monsire Joce, sun chevalier; e d'enaprès retint le surnoun de Dynan, e fust apelé par tut Joce de Dynan. Cely Joce parfiat le chastiel qe Roger de Belehealme en son temps avoit comencé, e si fust fort e vaylaunt chevalier. E si fust la ville bien longement apellé Dynan, qe or est apellée Ludelawe. Cesti Joce fist fere, desouth la ville de Dynan, un pount de pere e chaus, outre la ryvere de Temede, en le haut chemyn qe va parmy la marche e de Cestre desqe Brustut. Joce fist son chastiel de Dynan de tres baylles, e le envyrone de double fossée, une dedens e une dehors."

exile, and he gave their lands to his knights. The castle of Dynan, and all the country round towards the river of Corve, with all the honour, he gave to sir Joce, his knight; who thenceforth retained the name of Dynan, and was called everywhere Joce de Dynan. This Joce completed the castle which Roger de Belehealme in his time had begun, and he was a strong and valiant knight. Now, the town was a very long time called Dynan, which is now called Ludlow. This Joce caused to be made, below the town of Dynan, a bridge of stone and lime, over the river of Teme, into the high road which goes amid the march from Chester to Bristol. Joce made his castle of Dynan of three bails, and surrounded it with a double foss, one within and one without."

But we hasten to give the romantic story of Marion de la Bruere, after reading which every one must look on Ludlow Castle with still greater interest than ever:—

"Sire Ernalt fust jeune bachiler e bel, e grantment fust surpris de l'amur Marioun de la Bruere, une mout gentile damoisele, e si fust la mestre chaunbrere la dame del chastiel de Dynan. Sire Ernalt e la damoisele entreparlerent sovent; quar ele soleit chescun jour venir en la tour ou sa dame, de conforter sire Water de Lacy e sire Ernalt. Avynt qe sire Ernalt, quant veyt temps, aresona la damoysele, e dit qe ele fust la chose qu'il plus ama, e qe tant est surpris de s'amour qe repos ne puet avoir jour ne nuyt si ele ne se asente à ly; quar ele ly puet socours fere de tous ces anuys. E, si ele le voley fere, yl la freit seureté à sa volenté demeyne que jamès nulle autre n'amera, sy ly noun; e, al plus tost qu'il serreit delyvrés, yl la prendreit à femme. La damoisele oy la bele promesse, e ly graunta fere sa volenté en totes choses, e prist seureté de ly qu'il la tendreit covenant de sa promesse. La damoisele les promit qe ele les eyderoit en tous poyntz privément, qu'il fussent delyvrés de prisone. E prist towayles e lyncles, si porta en la tour, e les fist contre ensemble, e par els avala sire Water e sire Ernalt de la tour, e lur pria qu'il tenysent lur lealté e la promesse qe eux ly aveynt promys. E yl la dysent qe lealment se contendreynt à ly sauntz fauser nul covenant, e la comandereint à Dieu."

"Sir Arnald was a young bachelor and handsome, and he was greatly overtaken with the love of Marion of the Heath, a very pretty damsel, who was the chief chamber-maid of the lady of the castle of Dynan. Sir Arnald and the damsel often conversed together; for she used to come every day into the tower with her lady, to comfort sir Walter de Lacy and sir Arnald. It happened that sir Arnald, when he saw an opportunity, pleaded with the damsel, and told her that she was the thing which he loved most, and that he was so much overtaken with her love, that he could have no rest day or night unless she yield to him; for she could give him relief from all his sorrows. And, if she would do it, he would make her a surety at her own will that never would he love another but her; and, as soon as he should be set at liberty, he would take her for his wife. The damsel heard the fair promise, and yielded him to do his will in all things, and took surety of him that he would hold with her according to his promise. The damsel promised them that she would help them in all points secretly, that they might be delivered from prison. And she took towels and sheets, and carried them into the tower, and sewed them together, and by means of these she let down sir Walter and sir Arnald from the tower, and she prayed them to keep their faith and the promise which they had made her. And

they told her that they would behave faithfully towards her, without breaking any covenant, and bid her adieu."

Sir Joce de Dynan, who held the castle of Dynan or Ludlow, was at enmity with Walter de Lacy, and Ernalt was to get possession of the castle by stratagem, for Joce, with the greater part of the garrison, had gone away to Hertland:—

"E Marion de la Bruere se feynist malade, e se cocha en son lyt, e dit qe si malade fust qe ele ne se poeit mover, si noun à grant peyne. E demora al chastel de Dynan. Joce comanda qe ele fust guardé tot à talent. E, pur doute de le Lacy e autres gentz, soudea xxx. chevalers e lx. dis serjantz e vadletz, e les bayla son chastel à garder tanqe à son repeyr en la pays. Quant Joce fust passé, lendemein manda Marion son message à sire Ernalt de Lyls, e ly pria, pur la grant amisté qe entre eux fust, qu'il n'obliast les covenautz qe entre eux sunt affermez e qu'il viegne hastivement, parler ou ly à le chastel de Dynan, quar le seigneur e la dame e la force de lur meynage sunt vers Hertlande; e qu'il vienge à meisme le lu où dreyn s'en ala de le chastel. Quant sire Ernalt avoit oy le mandement sa amie, meynenant remanda meisme le messenger, e pria pur s'amur qe ele mesurast la haultesse de la fenestre par ount yl issist dreyn de le chastel; e quele gentz e quantz e quele meisnie lur seignour avoit lessé derere ly, si remandast par le dit messenger. La damoisele, qe nul suspeccloun de tresoun n'aveit, prist un fyl de say, e le vala par my la fenestre desqu la terre, e tot l'estre del chastiel maunda à sire Ernalt. Donqe remanda sire Ernalt à sa amie qe le quarte jour, avant heure de mie nuyt, serreit à ly à meisme la fenestre par ount yl passa; e la pria qe ele ly atendist yleqe.

"Sire Ernalt de Lyls fist fere une eschelle de quyr de meisme la longure de le fyl de saye qe s'amie ly maunda."

"And Marion of the Heath feigned sickness, and took to her bed, and said that she was so ill that she could not move except with great difficulty. And she remained at the castle of Dynan. Joce commanded that she should be carefully attended to. And, for fear of the Lacy and other people, he took into his pay thirty knights and seventy sergeants and valets, and delivered them his castle to keep until his return into the country. When Joce was gone, next day Marion sent a messenger to sir Arnald de Lys, and prayed him, for the great friendship that was between them, that he would not forget the covenants which were made between them, and that he come hastily to talk with her at the castle of Dynan, for the lord and the lady and the strength of their household are gone to Hertland, and that he come to the same place where last he escaped from the castle. When sir Arnald had heard the message of his mistress, he immediately sent back the same messenger, and prayed that for his love she would measure the height of the window by which he last escaped out of the castle, and that she should send him back information by the said messenger what kind of people, and how many, and what household their lord had left behind him. The damsel, who had no suspicion of treason, took a silk cord, and let it down through the window to the ground, and sent information of all the condition of the castle to sir Arnald. Then sir Arnald sent back to his mistress that on the fourth day, before it struck midnight, he would be at the same window through which he passed; and begged that she would wait for him there.

"Sir Arnald de Lys caused to be made a ladder of leather of the same length as the silk cord which his mistress had sent him."

This was enough for Ernalt, who placed his duty as a liege man to his feudal lord above that of a lover to his mistress; he concerted measures accordingly; and now listen to the end of the story:—

"Sire Ernald apparilla sa compaignie, qe grant fust; quar yl avoit en sa compaignie, qe chevalers, esquier, e serjauntz, plus qe myl. E rynt al chastiel de Dynan par nuyt; e fist partie de sa compaignie demorer en le boys près de Whyteclif, e partie enbucher desouth le chastiel en les gardyna. La nuyt fust mout obscure; quar yl ne furent aparçu de gueyte ne de antre. Sire Ernalt prist un esquier qe porta la eschiele de quyr, e s'en alerent à la fenestre où Marion les attend. E quant ele les vist, unqe ne fust si lée; si en vala jus une corde, e traist sus la eschiele de quyr, si la ferma à un kernel de le mur. E Ernalt monta bien e legerement la tour, e prist sa amyte entre ces bras e la beysa; e fyrent grant jole, e s'en alerent en une autre chambre, e soperent, e pus alerent cochier, e si lesserent la eschiele pendre. L'esquier qe la porta ala por les chevalers e la grant compaignie qe furent enbuchez en le jardyn le seigneur e aylours, e les amena à l'eschiele. E c. homes bien armés monterent par l'eschiele de quyr, e s'en avalerent de la tour de Pendovre, e s'en alerent par le mur derere la chapele; e troverent le goyte somoiant, quar yl devynt tut pesant contre la mort; e ly pristrent meynenant, e ly vodreynt aver ruée jus de son tour en la profonde fossé; e yl cria mercy, e pria qu'il ly vodreynt soffryr sifier une note avaunt qu'il morust. E yl ly grantèrent; mès yl le fist pur ce qe les chevalers de leynz se devereynt garnyr. Mès ce fust tut pur nient. Tant come il siffa, tut le plus de les chevalers e serjauntz furent decoupées; brayerent e crierent en lur lytz, qe Dieus poeit aver pitié. Mès les compaignons sire Ernalt furent sanz pieté; quar quanqe leynz fust mistrent à lede mort, e meynete lyncele qe fust blanche à seyr tot fest enrouy de sang. Al dreyn ruerent le gueyte en la profonde fossé, e rompi le col.

"Marion de la Bruere cocha delez son amy sire Ernalt, e rien savoit de la treson qe sire Ernalt avoit fet; si oy grant noise en le chastiel, leva del lit e regarda jus en le chastiel, oyt la noyse e le cry de naufrez, e vist chevalers armez e les blanks healmes e haubercz; meynenant aparçust qe sire Ernalt ly avoit desçu e trahi, si comença mout tentrement à ploure[r], e dyt pytousement: 'Alas!' fet-elle, 'qe unqe nasquy de mere! quar, par mon forfet, ad mon seigneur, sire Joce, qe suet me norry,

"Sir Arnald prepared his company, which was numerous; for he had in his company, knights, squiers, and sergeants, more than a thousand. And he came to the castle of Dynan by night, and caused part of his company to remain in the wood, near Whitcliff, and part to lay in ambush, below the castle, in the gardens. The night was very dark, so that they were not perceived by the watch, or by any one else. Sir Arnald took a squier, who carried the ladder of leather, and went to the window where Marion was waiting for them. And when she saw them, she was never so joyful; and she let down a cord, and drew up the ladder of leather, and fastened it to a battlement of the wall. And Arnald mounted easily and lightly the tower, and took his mistress between his arms and kissed her; and they made great joy, and went thence into another chamber, and supped, and then went to bed, and left the ladder hanging. The esquier who carried it, went for the knights and the great company who were in ambush in the lord's garden and elsewhere, and brought them to the ladder. And a hundred men, well armed, mounted by means of the ladder of leather, and went down from the tower of Pendover, and went along the wall behind the chapel. And they found the watch sleeping, for he seemed to be heavy under the presentiment of death; and they took him immediately, and would have thrown him down from his tower into the deep foss; but he cried for mercy, and begged that they would suffer him to whistle one note before he died. And they granted it him; but he did it in order that the knights within should be warned. But it was all in vain. While he whistled the greater part of the knights and sergeants were being cut to pieces; and they screamed and cried in their beds that God might have pity. But the companions of sir Arnald were without pity; for all who were therein they put to a foul death, and many a sheet which was white at even, was all reddened with blood. At last they threw the watch into the deep foss, and broke his neck.

"Marion of the Heath lay in bed beside her love, sir Arnald, and knew nothing of the treason which sir Arnald had perpetrated; she heard a great noise in the castle, rose from the bed, and looked down into the castle, heard the

perdu son chastel e sa bone gent; e, si je ne usse esté, rien ne fust perdu. Alas! qe je unqe cru cest chevaler! quar, par son losenge, m'ad-yl desçu, e mon seigneur, de cuy plus me est.' Marion tote ploraunte saka l'espeye sire Ernalt, e dit: 'Sire chevaler, esveyllez-vus; quar estrange compaignie avez amené en le chastiel mon seigneur santz congié. Mès qe vus, sire, e vostre esquier, fussez par moy herbygez, les autres, qe seyntz par vus sunt, ne furent mès. E, depus qe vus me avez desçu, vus ne me poez à reson blamer, si je vus renke service après vostre desert; mès jamès ne vus avanterez à nulle amye qe vus avez qe, par ma deceyte, avez conquis le chastiel de Dynan e le pays.' Le chevaler se dresça en estant. Marion, de la espeye qe ele tynt trete en sa mayn, fery le chevaler par my le cors; e si morust le chevaler meynenant. Marion savoit bien qe, si ele fust prise, ele serreit lyvré à male mort, e ne savoit qe fere; mès se lessa cheier à une fenestre devers Lyneye, si rompy le col."

noise and cry of the wounded, and saw knights in arms and white helms and haubercs. Now she perceived that sir Arnald had deceived and betrayed her, and began to weep very affectingly, and said piteously: 'Alas!' said she, 'that ever I was born of mother; for by my fault, my lord, sir Joce, who fostered me tenderly, has lost his castle and his good people; and had I never been, nothing would have been lost. Alas! that ever I believed this knight; for by his flattery he has deceived me, and my lord, which is still more to me.' Marion, all weeping, drew the sword of sir Arnald, and said, 'Sir knight, awake; for you have brought strange company into the castle of my lord without leave. But if you, sir, and your esquier, were lodged by me, the others, who have come in through your means, were not. And, since you have deceived me, you cannot rightly blame me if I render you service according to your desert; but you shall never boast to any mistress you shall have, that by my deceit you have gained the castle of Dynan and the country.' The knight raised himself erect. Marion, with the sword which she held drawn in her hand, struck the knight through the body, and the knight died immediately. Marion knew well that if she were taken, she should be delivered to an evil death, and knew not what to do; so she let herself fall from a window towards Linney, and broke her neck."

Poor Marion! But our space forbids; we must close; reserving various debatable points for future notice. This old MS. is full of matter for discussion and research by Cambrian Antiquaries.

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THE ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY. Numbers I. to VIII. January, 1853–October, 1854. 4to. Belfast: Archer & Sons. London: J. Russell Smith.

We have before us the first two volumes of the Journal published by the archæologists of Belfast; and, at a first glance, we perceive the futility of attempting to give our readers any sufficiently compendious or comprehensive idea of their contents within the limits of a single notice in our own pages. We intend, therefore, confining our remarks in this first review of so valuable a series of archæological papers, to the first two numbers of the set,—proposing to treat of two or more in each of our successive Numbers, until the whole shall have been passed in review.

We must, however, begin by stating an objection to the *form* of the publication,—“small quarto.” This is an inconvenient size; it ranges



with nothing except the *Notes and Queries*; and that very work would have been much more acceptable to its readers had it been printed in octavo. Archæological periodical works should be either in octavo, or large quarto, like the *Archæologia* of London, or those published in France,—the admirable *Annales Archéologiques* for instance,—or else in folio, to range with the more elaborately illustrated works on set and fixed portions of archæological and architectural subjects. We wish that our Belfast brethren had imitated our friends of the Archæological Institute, or of the British Archæological Association, or even our own humble selves, in this respect. The disadvantage of folding plates is, we admit, considerable; but not so great as to counterbalance the great convenience of the octavo form.

We next take an objection to the price—twelve shillings per annum; because we know that as long as this small sum is asked for four annual numbers of such a work, it must be published at considerable loss; and that, therefore, one of two consequences is to be expected,—either that the illustrations of the work will dwindle away in excellence and number, or else that the existence of the work itself is not destined to be of long duration. We would strongly recommend the Ulster antiquaries to change their practice in this respect, to charge such a price for their work as may make it fairly remunerative, while it may not exceed the usual monetary expectations of the archæological public; to raise it to at least twenty or five-and-twenty shillings; to illustrate it with spirit and judgment; and then to trust to the abundant talent shown in its papers for the power of winning over members to their cause, and purchasers for their book.

After getting rid of these preliminary criticisms—offered in the most disinterested spirit—we hasten to the more agreeable and important work of giving some account of the Journal itself.

The origin of the Journal is well explained in the introductory prospectus:—

“The remarkable Exhibition of Northern Irish Antiquities and Historical Reliques at Belfast, on the occasion of the meeting, in that town, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, has opened up a new and fertile field of Archæology. The province of Ulster was already historically remarkable, as being the last part of Ireland which held out against the English sway, retaining its ancient customs to a comparatively recent period; and for the extraordinary changes of population afterwards superinduced by a new and extensive colonization. It was also, at an earlier period, known to have been the battle-field of the native Irish chieftains, and the Scandinavian sea-kings. Other distinct races of men, from time to time, are recorded to have effected settlements in the district, whose lineal descendants yet remain. But until the present Exhibition, it was not suspected that all these varied events had left vivid and unmistakable traces throughout the whole province. The correspondence elicited by the Exhibition, and the objects themselves which were exhibited, have proved that almost every townland in Ulster retains memorials of its singularly chequered history. The mountains still preserve their ancient cairns and cromlechs of pre-historic times; the vallies their earthen tumuli, covering the sepulchres of heroes. The peat-bogs daily give up their ancient treasures of gold, silver and bronze. Even the modern innovations, the railway and canal, assist in revealing the singular relics of a former age. Finally, the descendants of the ancient families still retain in their possession many authentic and interesting records and local traditions. The whole province, in fact, at this moment, teems with the

most varied and remarkable memorials of successive phases of society, still accessible and still capable of complete elucidation. The tangled web of Northern Irish history can yet be unravelled by existing aids ;—but in twenty years more the case will be different. The men who are now the depositories of family and local history will be no more, or will have become the denizens of another land ; the manuscripts will be lost ; the bronzes, the gold and silver, will be consigned to the melting pot ; and thus a chasm will occur in our historical annals, never again to be filled.”

At the commencement of the first Number we find an interesting essay on the *Archæology of Ulster*, the nature of which may be judged of from the following extract :—

“The numerous wars which for many centuries convulsed this province, (the last strong-hold of the Irish Chieftains,) and the forcible settlements effected by strangers, from time to time, among the natives, were unfavourable to the preservation of written documents. It is known that many Irish families of distinction, dispossessed of their lands, and emigrating to various parts of the continent of Europe, (and latterly to America,) carried with them their old manuscript papers. Some of these have occasionally been met with in Belgium, France, Germany and Spain. It is believed, however, that a number still remain in the province ; and means will be taken, through this Journal, to elicit as much information as possible respecting them. Various public and private libraries also, in England and Scotland, as well as in this country, contain ancient MSS. relating to Ulster, the contents of which are likely to prove very interesting. Arrangements are made for examining these documents, and from time to time communicating the most important portions to the public, with suitable explanatory notes. There are, likewise, individuals in the province who possess curious family papers, and letters written by persons of note, chiefly of the last two centuries. Several collections of these have been placed at the disposal of the Editors.

“Besides the native histories and traditions, there is another source of information regarding the ancient state of Ulster. The records of Scandinavia, and of Wales, and still more, the early annals of Scotland, contain frequent allusions to the North of Ireland ; and, though hitherto little used for the purpose, afford the means of elucidating many portions of its early history. It will be one object of the conductors of this Journal to turn attention in this direction ; under the persuasion that such exterior and unbiased evidence is a most important corroboration of facts recorded by authorities at home.”

We next come upon a paper, continued through two numbers, of striking ability and interest, from the pen of one of our own members, the Rev. A. Hume, D.C.L., on “The Origin and Characteristics of the Population in the Counties of Down and Antrim.” This paper contains more of modern statistics than would suit pages like our own ; but it is full of matter that every antiquary would be glad to be made acquainted with, and it is written with such admirable spirit and perspicacity that it reflects high credit both on its author and on the Journal itself. Some good maps illustrate it, and we find in it the following curious particulars concerning parishes and townlands :—

“Parishes are also ecclesiastical divisions, though used for civil purposes. In general they are well known to the inhabitants ; and therefore in the maps which illustrate this paper, and in others yet to follow, their limits have been carefully indicated. For the sake of giving a definite meaning to the term ‘parish’ the maps of the Ordnance Survey have been followed, as in Griffith’s ‘Valuation.’

“Since neither dioceses nor parishes conform to the limits of counties,—for reasons which need not be now examined,—it is not to be expected that the latter will be regulated by divisions of a subordinate kind. Accordingly, we find that many parishes are situated partially in each of two baronies, while others which lie near

a union of baronial boundaries, are, as Dr. Barrett would have said, 'quartered into three halves.'

"The names of parishes are usually those of townlands within their respective limits; each being usually named from that one which contains the church, or village, or both. The name of the village often supplants that of the ancient townland, and sometimes both preserve collaterally a dubious claim to notice. A few remarks on names may not be uninteresting.

"In the parish of Saintfield, the old name of Tonaghneive has disappeared; but there can be little doubt that that was the name of the townland originally; especially as the fraternal name of Tonaghmore still survives. It is not improbable that the ancient name of Dromore parish was Ballymaganlis, from the townland of that name; but the name of the town has naturally superseded it. In Hillsborough parish, the ancient name Camlin, or Crumlin, has long ceased to possess any official existence. It is still, however, traditionally known in connection with the ancient burial-ground,<sup>1</sup> now forming part of the lawn of Hillsborough Castle,<sup>2</sup> and its position is marked by the well-known Kate Rush<sup>3</sup> tree. The name Shankill, derived from a townland which included a burying-place, is more than obsolescent; except to the inquirer it may be regarded as obsolete. The town of Belfast constitutes so important a portion of the whole parish that its name has taken precedence; and instead even of the townland of Shankill we read 'Edenderry.'

"The townlands in Ireland are equivalent to the townships in England; in Scotland the same purpose is generally served by a minuter naming of farms and houses. The townlands are civil divisions; but in one respect they coincide with the ecclesiastical; for all parishes are composed of several of them complete. Their names are very peculiar; in short the history of their names might almost be made a history of the country. But we must not anticipate a branch of the subject to be treated of hereafter.

"A curious fact has often been noticed respecting the degree of familiarity with the names of the townlands. In the districts where population is dense, and especially in the Presbyterian districts, where ecclesiastical divisions are scarcely heard of, men are known by the *townlands* in which they reside; they date their letters from them, and speak of them currently as well-known places. Yet they may not be known beyond the next market town; indeed the names of parishes, when not connected with towns or villages, are often utterly unknown to the people of the county. On the contrary, in the districts where farms are large and population thin, or in the districts where churchmen mainly are found, the *parishes* are the local divisions that are known almost exclusively. In the parish of Killaney, in Down, and elsewhere, it would be no difficult matter to find a hundred men of average intelligence, not one of whom could tell the name of his parish if he were put to his oath. In the union of Magheramesk, in Antrim, it would be easy to find a similar number, not one of whom could venture to swear to the name of the townland in which he was 'bred and born.'"

The article entitled "The Island of Tory, its History and Antiquities," is dispersed over three numbers, is full of valuable matter, and is well illustrated; but as the more purely archæological part of it occurs in No. III., we postpone making any extract from it until our next Number. The articles on "Ogham Inscriptions" by Mr. Windele, Mr. Macsweeney and Mr. Hitchcock, are well worth reading, although

<sup>1</sup> The church was removed to its present position in 1662, but occasional interments took place in Crumlin burying-ground for nearly thirty years after.

<sup>2</sup> Not the fort or ancient castle, but the Marquis of Downshire's residence.

<sup>3</sup> An idiotic girl called Kate, who generally amused herself by plaiting rushes and wandering through the country, had acquired the familiar soubriquet of 'Kate Rush.' One day she accompanied a funeral procession to the old burial-ground; and on leaving, stuck a green branch, which she carried, at the head of the grave. It became a large spreading tree, and was long regarded with much interest by the people.

they raise much matter for controversy. We recommend the sub-joined extract from Mr. Windele's opening paper to the notice of those among our readers, who are acquainted with the "Coelbren y Beirdd:"—

"Ogham, then, signifies a secret or mysterious mode of writing, differing from the vulgar form. It is peculiar in its principles, and has but little affinity to any other known system. It is denominated the *Ogham Craov*, from its having been constructed in resemblance to a tree, and is evidently the parent of many other virgular scales modified from it. A main trunk, called a *Fleasg*, forms a centre line, from and through which extend and pass vertically and obliquely a number of simple straight lines, deriving their values from their combinations, which ascend from a unit to five. Besides this general resemblance to a stem and its branches, each letter thus formed is named after some specific tree or shrub, as *Beth* (the beech), *Luis* (the quickbeam), *Fearn* (the alder), &c.

"This arboretic similitude is carried out still farther in the reading, which commences at the root or lower extremity, and ascends to the top. The trunk, or medial line, is, in almost all instances hitherto discovered, represented, when found on monuments, by the angle of the stone, or by coped elevations in the centre. There are two instances, however, wherein it is incised on the face of the stone, as at Callan, in the county of Clare, and Kilcoleman, in the county of Kerry. In other cases, the *Fleasg* is only ideal, and intended to be understood, as in the rounded stones at Ballintaggart and Fort-William, and on the Dallans, at Lomonach, and Kinnard, Kerry.

"The alphabet consists of sixteen primitive characters and eight diphthongs, besides the letters H and P, whose antiquity is uncertain. These are classified into five groups, containing five letters each. The primitives, in all probability, formed the whole of the original scale, and are so given by O'Halloran. (*History of Ireland*, i. p. 88.) The fifth or final group, with the exception of the character answering to *ea*, must certainly be an after-addition appended by later bards, for none of its letters have hitherto been found in any inscription.

"That this was the original scale of the pre-Christian Irish, practised from the earliest periods by the Druidic priesthood, the repositories of all the learning of their time, and used by them on monuments and wooden tablets, has been invariably maintained by the native Seanachies, and later Irish writers. (See *Molloy's and MacCurtin's Irish Grammars*, &c.)

"An ancient tract, preserved in the *Book of Ballymote*, which is an abstract from the *Uraicept na n-Eges*, or Primer of the Bards—a compilation itself made in the seventh century by Cenfaela the learned, from more ancient treatises by Amergin and Feirceirtne—attributes the invention of the Ogham to Ogma, one of the early princes of the Tuatha de Danaan race. The passage is as follows:—'In what place, at what time, by whom and wherefore, was the Ogham invented? *Locus est Hibernia insula, quam nos Scoti habitamus.* The time during the reign of Breas, son of Elatan, King of Ireland . . . by Ogma, a celebrated linguist and philosopher, the Ogham was invented.' The antiquity thus assigned is so remote, that we are carried back into that misty and nebulous period which the learned annalist, Tigernach, pronounced 'uncertain' in the tenth century. The elder Chas. O'Connor, of Bealnager, deems it a conclusive proof of this high antiquity that the names of the letters are partly vernacular and partly Phenician; and, as if to corroborate this, it is not a little singular that M. Gebelin, a learned foreigner, drew attention to a resemblance which he was the first to observe, between the Oghams and the Assyrian cuneiform characters—a remote one, no doubt; but the simple wedge, which receives its power or value from its combinations and position, whether vertical, horizontal, or oblique, confined within long parallel lines, has a nearer affinity to the Irish score than to any other known character."

The following extract from Mr. J. Huband Smith's article on "Ancient Stone Crosses" should be made a note of by Welsh antiquaries:—

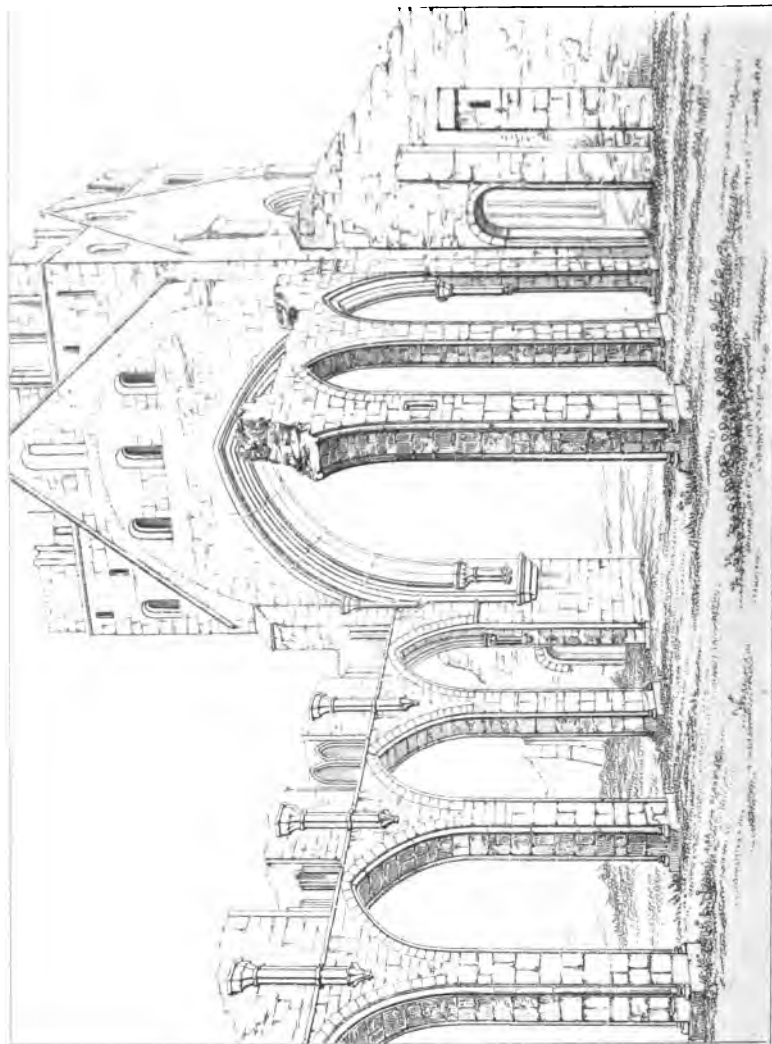
"The crosses placed around the possessions set apart in Ireland for religious purposes, of which a considerable number still exist, were called Termon crosses, and the lands received the name of Termon lands, or 'Lands of the Crosse.' Such crosses were erected in a public manner, and with much solemnity; and it appears, from another ancient canon, that the king, the bishop, and the people of the district were accustomed to assist at the ceremony. The cross-lands, or *Crocea*, as they were called in the old law Latin, soon became numerous and extensive, and the thorough elucidation of their history would be a task well deserving the attention of an accurate and energetic historical antiquary. Considerable jurisdiction and privileges were granted to those of Kilkenny, Meath, Kildare, and Louth; as well as those of Navan, Ferns, Carlow, Wexford, Leighlin, and other places. In later times, when, by the ill-judged liberality of the English monarchs, grants of royal liberties were made to some of the most powerful of the English settlers in Ireland, nine palatinates, as they were termed, were erected; but from these the lands of the cross, or church lands, within them, appear to have been specially excepted. Sir John Davis, the Attorney-General for Ireland, in the reign of James I., tells us, that the king's writ did not run into those counties palatine, but only in the church lands lying within the same, which were called 'the crosse,' wherein the king made a sheriff. Thus the *crocea*, or church lands, were successively erected into counties, with civil jurisdiction; and accordingly, we find in some documents they are so termed; as for instance, 'the county of the cross of Tipperary.' Some curious notices respecting these lands are to be found in the Rolls of the Court of Chancery, in which mention is made of the subsidies and other burdens imposed upon 'the commonalty of the church lands.'"

The "Metropolitan Visitation of the Diocese of Kerry, A.D. 1397," shows by its title what an important document it must necessarily be to the Irish antiquary. The "Description of Iona" we consider, be it said with all due respect, to be a little bit of piratical encroachment on the territory of the antiquaries of Scotland,—though from the peculiar circumstances of the case, the cousinship between the two districts of Ulster and Western Scotia is so close, that probably no objection will be raised by the parties interested.

"King William's Progress to the Boyne," in two Numbers, is worked out with much detail; but it does not concern Welsh readers.

All the numbers contain copious "Notes and Queries," which promise to be highly useful; and at the end of No. II. commences the publication, accompanied by copious notes, of the "Annals of Ulster," which will constitute one of the most important features of the whole work. Reserving, therefore, for future notice the other portions of this Journal, we congratulate our Ulster brethren on their book, and ourselves on being able to bring it before our readers' notice.





*Edw. Freeman del.*

J. GALT & SONS, PRINTERS,  
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# Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. IV.—OCTOBER, 1855.

## ON ANCIENT CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS IN WALES.

A JUDICIOUS selection and record of the many traditions and customs still to be found in the Principality, especially in the more retired districts, would neither be useless or uninteresting. While wisdom is not only lifting up her voice in the streets of cities, but her march is advancing with rapid strides into our most unsophisticated nooks and corners, much of what has been carefully handed down by former patriarchs, and is still treated with respect by the elders of the present generation, will probably, as the rising one (by the assistance of Her Majesty's Committee of Council) becomes learned in all the mystery of the "ologies," be treated with supreme contempt, and most sapiently consigned to an oblivion from which there is no recovery.

It may be that the local traditions of our more primitive districts are not of any great historical value; but still some faint rays of light may be occasionally shed upon the manners and thoughts of former generations, (even if not those of pre-historic or allophylian dates,) from a well-authenticated and judicious collection of such stories. In such an undertaking, the general assistance of our parochial clergy, especially such as are well acquainted with our more mountainous parishes, would be invaluable,



both from their personal acquaintance with their flocks, and more especially with the older members, and also from their being qualified, by their education and experience, to judge as to the value and antiquity of the stories they may hear. For the purpose of more effectually recording such communications, some two or three pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* might be devoted, such communications being more in the form of brief notices than essays or articles; and if the assistance of the members in general, and especially of our clerical ones, were given, it is not unlikely that an interesting collection might, in due time, be formed.

The late Sir Robert Vaughan, of Nannau, about the year 1840, informed me that formerly in the neighbourhood of Ruthin, at a church, the name of which I have forgotten, the following curious practice existed:—when the clergyman came to that part of the Litany where we pray to beat down Satan under our feet, the congregation, probably only the male portion of it, spat upon the ground, and stamped with their feet, as it were expressing thereby their hearty assent to the petition. I have made many inquiries since as to this custom, but have not been able to find any recollection of its existence, at least, in this part of the country.

In the church of Llangynhafal, near Ruthin, it was formerly customary for the heads of families, being the freeholders of the parish, to sit by themselves in church, in single seats, or chairs, placed in front of the altar. Their families occupied their proper seats behind, the fathers sitting in these seats of honour, as described. The custom has, I believe, ceased, but the seats, or chairs, still remain *in situ*.

In Derwen parish, which is also near Ruthin, and where still is to be seen, in the church-yard, a fine cross, the matrimonial service has always been performed, from time immemorial, as the Rubric directs, and not according to the mode observed in most other churches. The first part of it is read in the body of the church, but the Psalm and succeeding portion of the service in the

chancel. The rood-screen, and even the loft, though subsequently widened into a singing-gallery, still remain in the church. This practice at Derwen, as well as the former one of Llangynhafal, may not be uncommon in our rural parishes; but probably some of our clerical readers may give us information on the subject.

The following letter on the superstitious customs in Caernarvonshire, of the sixteenth century, will show that, even in Queen Elizabeth's time, St. Beuno was in as high repute as in earlier times:—

*Superstitious Practices prevailing in Wales, in the year 1589.*

“Beinge occasioned the last yere to travaile into my owne native country in North Wales, and havinge tarried there, but a while, I have harde by Dyvers of great and abhominable Idolatrye committed in that Countrey, as that the people went on Pylgrymage to offer unto Idoles far and nere, yea, and that they do offer in these Daies not oneley money (and that liberally) but also Bullocks unto Idoles. And havinge harde this of Sundrye persones while I was there upon Whitsoundaye last I went to the place where it was reported that Bullocks were offered that I might be an eye witsesse of the same. And upon Mondaye in Whitsonne week ther was a yonge man that was comed thither the night befor, and had lodged in the same House wher I dyd Lodge, with whome I had conference concerninge the Maner of the offeringe of Bullocks unto saints (as they terme them) and the yonge man tould me after the same sorte as I hade hard of many befor, then did I aske him whether was there any to be offered that Daye? He answered that ther was one which he had brought to be offered. I demanded of him where it was? He answered that it was in a close harde by. And he called his hoste to goe with him to see the Bullocke, and as they went, I followed them into the close, and the yonge man drove the Bullocke befor him (beinge about a yere oulde) and asked his Hoste what it was worth. His host answered that it was worth about a crowne, the yonge man said it was worth more. His hoste answered, and said thus. Upon Sonndaye was sennight M<sup>r</sup>. Viccar bought here a Bullocke about the bigness of your Bullocke for sixteene groates therefor you are like to have no more for yours. Then the yonge man said how shall I do for a rope against anon to tye the Bullock with. His Hoste answered, we will provyde a Rope: the yonge man said againe, Shall I dryve him into the Church yarde. His Hoste answered

you maye: then they drove the bullocke befor them toward the Churchyarde. And as the bullocke dyd enter throughe a litle Porche into the Churchyarde the yonge Man spake aloude **THY HALFE TO GOD AND TO BEYNO.** Then did I aske his Hoste, Why he said the halfe and not the whole? His Hoste answered in the yonge man's hering, He oweth me thother Halfe, therefor he offereth but the one halfe. This was in the parish of Clynnog in the Bishopricke of Bangor about Fifteene myle from Bangor, in the yere of our Lord 1589. Yf aney doubte of the truth hereof, I am ready (by God's help) to stand to the prooffe of it, whensoever I may be called. There be many other things in that Countrey that are verye grosse and superstitious. As that the people are of opinion that Beyno his Cattell will prosper marvelous well, which maketh the people more desirous to buy them. Also it is a common report amongst them that ther be some bullocks which have had Beyno his marke upon their Eares, as soon as they were calved. Moreover the people dare not cut down the trees that grow on Beyno his groundes lest Beyno shoulde kill them or do them some one harme or other. Also the people do carye Beades openly, and make suche clappings with them in the church as that a man can hardly here the minister read for the noise thereof, alledginge that they can read upon their Beades, as well as others upon their books. And further accordinge to the number of their Churches and Chappells in that countrey so is the number of their straunge Gods: for the people of everye particular Parishe have the saint or Idole (after the which that Church is named) in suche estimation, as that in their extremities they do praye unto him for help, for when some sodayne Daunger do befall them, they do usually say, Beyno, Kybie, or Brother as the name is of that saint or Idole after the whiche the Parishe (where they dwell) is called. But when they have some more deliberation, then they say God and Beyno, God and Ianwg or God and Mary and Michael help us &c. And above all the signe of the crosse is most superstitiously among them abused, for when they shut the windowes they will make a crosse. When they leav their Cattell in the houses or in the fieldes, they will make a crosse. When they go out of their houses in the morninge, they make crosses in their Forheads: they laye crosses upon the dead as they cary them to be buried, and when they are buried they lay crosses upon their graves, and to be brieve yf any thing (otherwise than well) do befall either any of themselves or of their Cattell, their common sayinge is, You have not crossed yourself well to Daye or you have not made the signe of the Rooode upon the Cattell as yf they would attribute the not makynge of a crosse to be the cause of the

hurte or Damage that is befallen them. I know of many other things which are to be tollerated all which (least that I should be to tedious unto the Reader) I am constrained to pretermit at this tyme. These things I have sette down for this end, that they which are in authority (understandinge of them) might not onelye have some occasion to search further, and to know perfectly what things be amisse in deede: But also with all expedition labor to reforme all, least the Lord in his fierie wrath cause the land to spue out the inhabitants thereof, for committing and sufferinge suche horrible Wickedness."

The above letter is transcribed from a manuscript late in the library of John Anstis, Esq., Garter King of Arms, and is printed in the *Collectanea* of Leland. In two notes appended, we read that "Beuno is the saint of the parish of Clynnog, and is the chiefest of all saints. For he hath raised six from death to life and will raise the seventh, and when the saints have lost all their Dignitie, Beyno shall work the first Myracle." In speaking of the frequent crossings, the commentator notes "that when they are in the Church, they make crosses upon their breast, and upon their Forheades."

E. L. B.

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## ROMAN REMAINS IN WALES.

## No. VI.

THE following remarks may serve to throw light upon the course of the Roman road from DEVA to VARIS.

It is erroneous to suppose that Holt is the ford that first occurs *above* DEVA. The *first* ford above Chester is but a short way from the town. It crosses to Boughton Heath: the next is that by *Aldford* (*Old* ford). To this a Roman road undoubtedly led; and *many* persons have told me that, when the river is low, the *paved* road through it can be clearly seen. But I have not had the fortune to see it yet. This ford is in the Eaton grounds, and the old Roman road from Chester to it passed along the ridge of the hill, I suspect, above Eccleston, and through the Eaton grounds. Part of these were, about a hundred years ago, in fields, several of which, as I find from an old map, went by the name of "*pavement hey*," strongly corroborative of the course of the Roman road. This road probably led to Holt. I also suspect that before it reached *Aldford* it branched off somewhere in the direction of Pulford.

The road between the Clwydian range and Chester must have gone pretty direct, or the mileage given in the Itinerary cannot be correct. I see on the Ordnance map, near Rhual (between Mold and Cilcen), the name Ffordd *hir*. If Cilcen was on the route, the road might have passed from Mold in this direction. But until something can be conjectured respecting the whereabouts of VARIS, nothing can be safely said about the road. When VARIS is ascertained with anything like certainty, we may be sure that the road took a pretty direct line from thence to Chester and CONOVIVM. I had overlooked Pen y Palmant in the Vale of Clwyd, till Mr. Barnwell's remark (*vide Archæologia Cambrensis*) brought it under my eye. It argues something in favour of a road from Moel Fenlli up the vale. There are two places almost in line, of the name—one by Llandyrnog, the other by Trefnant, on the

way to St. Asaph. A third occurs to the right (*a little*) of the road between Trefnant and St. Asaph, *on* a road leading to Tremeirchion. Has it ever occurred to members to fix VARIS at St. Asaph? Reynolds in his *Iter Britanniarum* does so, and quoting from Luccombe's *Gazetteer* says, "near it are the remains of a large Roman camp, with an area of 160 paces." I never could hear anything of this camp. It is however a good position for one, and such as the Romans liked. I look at present for the Roman road from DEVA either by way of Buckley, Mold, Moel Fenlli; or by Hawarden, Northop, Moelgaer, Ysceiviog, and Denbigh. In both routes it would first cross Saltney, which I think it must have done in some way or other.

Mr. Foster, of our Association, the keeper of the Caernarvon Museum, who is a native of Chester, informs me that he has a perfect recollection of a ford over the Dee existing about twenty yards below the old bridge; and that it was approached by a small gateway in the city walls called the *Ship Gate*, now destroyed. A street leading down to where it stood, is still called *Ship Gate Lane*. This ford is in fact marked on old maps of the city.

I learn from Archdeacon Wickham that Roman coins have been dug up, during the last few years, within his grounds at Gresford, which may have been on the line of the Roman road to the south.

If the distance between DEVA and VARIS be taken on Horsley's suggestion (p. 456) to be twenty-two miles, the course of the road must have been pretty direct from the one station to the other, for if the distance is measured on the Ordnance map from Chester to Bodfari in a straight line, it will be found not to exceed twenty-four miles. Reynolds (p. 333), who places VARIS at St. Asaph, corrects the distance of the Itinerary to twenty-seven miles between that station and DEVA, and thinks the course of the *Iter* lay through Caerwys. Supposing either of these corrections of the distance between DEVA and VARIS to be right, I think the exit of the road from DEVA must have lain across Saltney Marsh, or the Lache.

Horsley, however, does not seem to have made a personal inspection of the country through which this *Iter* passed, at least I judge so from his language (p. 456); he seems rather to have drawn his conclusions from the reports of others; while Reynolds does not seem to have considered the character of the country intervening between DEVA and the hill country of the Ordovices in the direction of VARIS. Horsley, too, does not appear satisfied (*vide* "DEVA," p. 456) with his correction of the distance between DEVA and VARIS, but resigns himself to it in default of a better. The *Iter* in question is the eleventh of Antonine. The total number of miles in it is stated to be eighty-three; but the distances between the several stations, when added together, only make an aggregate of seventy-five miles. From SEGONTIUM to CONOVIVM, twenty-four; CONOVIVM to VARIS, nineteen; VARIS to DEVA, thirty-two. Horsley would make the entire length of the *Iter* to be only sixty-seven miles, chiefly because the distance of the river Clwyd "from Chester is too little for the thirty-two miles in the Itinerary." That it is so, in the direct line, there is little doubt; but if the road from Chester took a circuitous route, the distance in the Itinerary will be fully accounted for; and, although all through Antonine's Itinerary there are frequent inaccuracies in the distances between the stations, and the numbers cannot altogether be relied upon, still in the almost total want of other better evidence, and in the face of the obstacles which Saltney Marsh must then have presented to the establishment of a permanent road over it, the distance given in the *Iter* between DEVA and VARIS may be an argument in favour of the road not having taken a direct course. Supposing this to be so, I am inclined to think that the road to VARIS branched off from that to Bangor-Monachorum and Wroxeter somewhere about Eaton, and pursued its course by Pulford to Caergwrle, and from thence to Mold. Pennant speaks of traces of a Roman road being visible between Mold and Caergwrle, especially under Plas Têg. Higher upon the hill, opposite Plas Têg too, there is Croes Street. From Mold it might have taken a course towards Moel Fenlli,

and thence up the vale. Measuring this course roughly on the Ordnance map, it does not make quite thirty-two miles; but I should think that it is in fact quite that distance. I may mention that there are some fields on the north side of Belgrave avenue, (one of the entrances to Eaton Hall,) called *the Strettons*, spelt on an old map "Stretons," which looks like an indication of a paved road in that direction. An old lane (now an occupation lane) approaching these fields from the north-east terminates in a gateway leading into one of them. Supposing it were carried on straight, it would come out somewhere near the present village of Pulford, where there is what is called a castle mound. This lane bears no appearance of a Roman road; still I think its existence in connexion with these fields is worth recording for future examination.

W. WYNNE FFOULKES.



## CAERNARVON CASTLE.

THE two following Rolls are printed from the originals preserved in the Chapter-House at Westminster. The former one appears to have been written in the sixth year after Edward II. had assumed the title of Prince, which would give it the date of 1306.

The second Roll, speaking of him as King, would consequently belong to the ninth year of his reign, and relate to the stores existing in the castle in 1316. The reference it makes to the Eagle Tower will also correspond with the date of its erection, 1316-17; thus affording additional proof to what I have elsewhere advanced, that this magnificent portion of the castle was constructed at that time.

Armatur̃ Dñi P'nč inveñ in Caŝt de Carñ die mar̃ in viğ Sçi Laurē anno. vj<sup>o</sup>.

Armatur̃	{	iiij. capett f̃lee cū viser̃	{	xx	iiij. r̃ xij. magnis. q̃rest
		iiij. capett f̃er rotūde			pennał cū eř
		xiiij. bacinett̃ veřes r̃ debitt		xx	
		iiij. paria platar'		xij. r̃ xvj. de minoribz	
		iiij. aketoñ		cū eř pennał.	
		ij. pař cirotecar' de baleyne			
		ij. gorgeř. de lineo teř			
		j. hauberč			
		vj. haubergon		.j. pař	
		iiij. corset̃		chautoñ	

Lanč—ix. lanč sñ cap.—Baleyne—vij. peč integř.

Baliste—.j. balist̃ de viz. de ifo. cū vent<sup>o</sup> de baleyne r̃ nuč de eř  
iiij. balist̃ de ifo. ij<sup>r</sup>. pedū.

Cornu—vj. baliste de cornu. uni<sup>o</sup> peč.

xxviij. balist̃ di. ifo. bene repař q<sup>o</sup>r'. iiij. cū vent<sup>o</sup> de baleyne

.xiiij. balist̃ q<sup>o</sup>r'. xj. de ifo. r̃. ij. de holi. debiles r̃ veřes.

.xv. arc̃ p balist̃ sine teř. uñ. x. parař. ad ligand̃ et v. nō repati.

.j. coste. ij<sup>or</sup>. peč de novo repař sñ telař.

Baldř—vij. baldř noṽ—r̃ v. baudř sñ roč—r̃ iiij. pvi valoř

toľ balibist libřant'garň	{	Walř de Etune. j. balist—ř j. bald.	} Sm <sup>a</sup> . l. balist. j. peř Sm <sup>a</sup> . xxi. bandř puf. . v. on. circ.
		Thm <sup>s</sup> de la Porte. j. balist—ř j. bald.	
		Hugoň de Stddowyt. j. balist—ř. j. baudř	
		Thm <sup>s</sup> le Taliour. j. balist—ř. j. baudř	
		Johs de Cest'a. j. balist—ř. j. baudř	
		Ricard de Wicube. j. balist—ř. j. baudř	
		Wiffms de Fenes. j. balist—ř. j. baudř	
		Magist Ad le Cou. j. balist—ř. j. baudř	
		Ricard Vider. j. balist—ř j. baudř	

Compot<sup>o</sup> řđci Wiffi le.....thwař tam de diřsis garnestuř  
reč de Thom de Cheddeworth nup Cameř ř ibid; .....  
stuř p ipm Wiffm empt p municoe castrorř sbřcptorř inř  
fm řđi Michis anno ix<sup>o</sup> ř fm.....p řre Reg.

Compot<sup>o</sup> ř mortuis garnestuř in castro ř Kaerň.

Idem reddit compř de M.DCCC vij peč ferri Wallenř et de D.vii.  
peč ferri Ispanň. reč de řđco Thom p indentuř de stauro  
Castri de Kaerň. Et de iiij. q'ntest. iiij. peč ferri Ispanň  
reč de empcoe anno nono q'ntella continente cxij. lib. et de  
xlvj. duodeň ferri reč de empč anno řđco. duod cont. vj.

peč. Sm<sup>a</sup> M. M. D. iiij. x. peč ferri et. iiij. q'ntest. iiij. lb  
ferri.

De quibz in opibz ejusđ Cast<sup>i</sup>. DCIvi peč ferri. et iiij. q'ntest.  
iiij. lb. Et in lib řca Edo .....lynton Cameř p indenř.

M. DCCCC. xxxiiij. peč ferri—Sm<sup>a</sup> ut sup<sup>a</sup>—Et eq<sup>o</sup>.

Ascerũ—Id. ř. cōpotũ de lxj. garbis asceri reč de řđco Thom p  
indentuř. Et de j. barello asceri cont. xx. burch. quodřt  
burch cont. vj. garbas et garba cont xxx. gaddes. reč de

empcoe anno nono.—Sm<sup>a</sup>. C.iiij. j. garba.

De quibz in expũ p opibz Cast<sup>i</sup> de Kaerň. iiij. xiiij. garř. xiiij.

gadd. Et in lib řca řđco Edmo p indentuř. iiij. vj. garř.  
xvj. gadd.—Sm<sup>a</sup> ut sup<sup>a</sup>. Et. eq.

Clavi—Id ř 9ř. de. M. M. M. M. M. CCC. xvij. clavis ferř reč  
de řđco Thom p indentuř. quorř. iiij. DCCCC clavi de

minori spikingꝝ et CCCC. xvij. clavi de Shyngelnail. Et  
m<sup>l</sup>

de. xvij. D. Clavis de spikingꝝ reč de empcoe anno ix°.—  
m<sup>l</sup>

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xxij. D.CCC. xvij. clavi. Et liš pđco Edo p indentuř.  
m<sup>l</sup>

Et etiam libavit eidm Edo. X. DCCC. iij. clavos reptos in  
Castro pđco.

Armatur—Id ř comp. de. ij. pibꝝ platearꝝ. x. veřibꝝ aketonibꝝ  
reč de pđco Thom p indentuř. Et de. ix. aketonibꝝ iij.  
jupeř. vj. bacinettis. vj. pibꝝ Cirotecarꝝ de plate reč de  
empcoe anno. x°. iij. pibus de gaumbers. ij. pibꝝ de genulers  
de eod Th

reč<sub>Λ</sub> p indent pđcam—Et libant<sup>a</sup> pđco Edo p indentuř.

de eod Th

Plübū—Id. ř comp. de. CC. ij. peč plūbi quadrat reč<sub>Λ</sub> p indent.  
Et de. ij. peč reptis in Cast<sup>o</sup> Et de. x. magnis plūbis. reč  
p indentuř. Et de. x. magnis plūbis. rept<sup>l</sup> in cast<sup>o</sup>. S<sup>a</sup>

xxiiij

CC<sub>Λ</sub> Et liš pđco Edo p id

xx

Tele plüb—Id ř de iij. ix. tet plūbi reč de pđco Thom p indent.

Et expndūt— in cooptura turř Aquilarꝝ

Bord—Id ř op. de. CC. lx. thaschbord. DCC xl plaunchebord  
reč p indent. Et expn p vices in opibꝝ Cast<sup>i</sup> pđci et in  
cooptura cuj<sup>o</sup>dam turris sup murū ville et emendacoe g<sup>a</sup>nař  
Ř ř domorꝝ Ř Justič

Fleches—Id ř. de. xxvj. duod flech reč p indentuř.—Et liš  
pđco Edo p indent

Maerem—Id ř. de. xl. gistis. ij. laces. ij. postis xxij. peč maeř  
de eod Th ř expn in viř

reč<sub>Λ</sub> p indent. Et liš opibꝝ Cast<sup>i</sup> ř t<sup>ri</sup> sup mur<sup>l</sup><sub>Λ</sub>  
de eod. Th

Virga—Id ř comp de. j. virga p trebechet reč<sub>Λ</sub> p indenturā  
Et libat<sup>a</sup> Magro Ričo Ingeniatori

Pipa cū axe—Id ř. de. j. pipa plena quareř. Et de. j. axe p  
de eod T.

injenis reč<sub>Λ</sub> p ind. Et liš pđco Edo p ind.

de eod Th.

Secuř—Id. ř. de. xj. secuř cementař reč<sub>Λ</sub> p indent. De q<sup>b</sup>ꝝ.  
liš cementař. v. Et pđco Edo. v. p indenturā.

de eod T.

Hokes—Et de. iij. hokes ferř reč<sub>Λ</sub> p indentuř. Et liš Ingeniatori  
cont<sup>a</sup> adventū Scottorꝝ

de eod T.  
Bacti—Iđ ř. de xxxviiij. bactis p arcubz reč<sup>^</sup> p indenť. De  
quibz lib Attiliatori. xiiij. Et pđco Edo. xxiiij.

de eod T.  
Arc<sup>9b</sup>—Iđ ř. de. xlij. arcubz reč<sup>^</sup> p ind. De quibz in fracōe.  
iiij. Et lib pđco Edo. xxxix.

Iđ ř. de. lxix. arc<sup>9</sup> p balist reč p ind. D<sup>~</sup> quibz. lib attil.  
vij. Et pđco Edo. lxij.

ferř  
Iđ ř de. ij. gumph j. verceveř. iiij. kenest ferř. j. bem<sup>^</sup> p  
reč de eod Thom

balancis<sup>^</sup> D<sup>~</sup> quibz. lib Ingeniatori. iiij. kenest ferř. Et  
residuū. pđco Edo.

Iđ. ř. de. ij. cables. j. hausour iiij. ancoř. j. ancora. fracta.  
de eod T. lib

reč<sup>^</sup> p indenť. De quibz expedit<sup>r</sup> j. cable. Et<sup>^</sup> Edo  
j. cable

Cameř<sup>^</sup> j. hausour iiij. ancora. Et fabro. j. ancora. fracta  
ad fabr

Fabrica—Iđ. ř de. ij. pibz foliū. iiij. anneltes. iiij. bigorñ. iiij.  
naytol. ix pibz tenellorę. iiij. martest magnis. iiij. martest  
de eod T.

manualibz. ij. boltres. reč<sup>^</sup> p indentur—Et lib pđco Edmo  
p indenť.

Carboñ—Iđ ř de. xvij. qř<sup>2</sup> carboñ ligñ. Et de xvij doř carboñ  
de eod T.

mař reč<sup>^</sup> p ind—Et expū in opibz Cast<sup>1</sup>.

Astellar—Iđ ř de. l. secur Cementar. lx. chiseles xvj. pickes  
reč de eod T.

xvj. malles ix. crowes ř j. hausour ferř<sup>^</sup> p indentur in astel-  
lar—Et lib pđco Edo p indentur.

Springald—Iđ. ř de j. hausour. CCC magnis quareř p springald  
ere pennal. Et de. iiij. springald cū toto apparatu. Et de.

ij. hausurs ř ij. cord de eod T  
j. springaldo cū apparatu p<sup>2</sup> minutas cordas<sup>^</sup> rec<sup>^</sup> p indenť.  
et expū p usū ij. hausurs ř ij. cord

De q<sup>1</sup>bz in lib fča Ingeniatori. CCC. magni quareř<sup>^</sup> et residuū  
pđco Edo p indenturā.

Corr.—Iđ ř de. v peč corei tannati reč p indenť. Et expñ in  
fundis ingeniore faciend

Cord—Iđ ř. de. vj. cord de pilo reč p indenť. Et lib Ingeñ p  
ingeñ repand

Carra—Iđ ř de. j. carra ad trahend vinū ř maer reč p indenť.  
Et lib pđco Edo p indenť

Bateř—Iđ ř de. j. veti bateř port pond<sup>9</sup>. xx. doř cū novo velo.

ij hausours. vij. reñ. ij. ancoř. Et de j. veři bateř p opibz  
port pond<sup>9</sup>. xij. doř. j. ancoř v. remis. Et j. veři batello  
portanti pond. x. doleorę sine apparatu. Et de. j. veři bateř  
p opibuz. port. pondus. v. doř cū. j. ancora. iiij. remis. reč  
p indent. Et lib pđco Edo p indent.

Id ř de. ij. pateř eneis. ij. telis cinglarę j. veteri cable  
de eod T.

reč<sup>^</sup> p indent. Et expū in opibz Cast<sup>l</sup>.

Id ř de. Clx. capitibz p gavelokkes reč p indent. Et lib  
Edo p indentur

Id ř de. lx. pvis capitibz p gaynes reč p indent. Et lib  
Attiliatori ad repand

Id ř de. xx. novis balistis reč p indent. Et de. x. reč de  
Attiliař. Et lib pđco Edo p ind.

Id ř de. xx. novis costis de Ispania p arcubz reč p indent.  
Et lib Attiliatori ad construend.

Id ř de. CCxj. magnis quareř p springald ere penař reč  
p indent. Et lib pđco Edo p ind.

reč p indent

Id ř de. CCxxvij. magnis capitibz quareř Et lib pđco  
E. in sūma de D. lxix.

Et de. xij. capiř lancearę reč p indent Et de ij. cař repř in  
sc<sup>c</sup>cio. Et lib pđco Edo.

Et de. xx. barr ferř p fenestris. j. longa virga. vj. magn  
gumpř ij. vercenest. ij. bendes ferř Et de j. baner quod  
lib p turr ag<sup>l</sup>larę. Et totu residuū pđco Edo p indent.

Et de. iiij. pibz de gaumbers ij. pibz de geinelers reč p  
indent. Et lib pđco Edo p indentur

j. martest

Et de. j<sup>a</sup>. secur<sup>^</sup> ř ij. bottes ferř reč p indent. Et lib arsoni  
calcis p petr frangend.

ř. xx. keviř ferř p

Et de. iiij. remis ř. j. crata<sup>^</sup> reč de eod Thoñ. Et expñ p  
usū. Et eq.

xx

Et de. xvij. wegges ferř. iiij. iiij. minuř quareř p balistis.

xx

CCC. iiij. magñ cař quareř reč de eodm Thoñ p indentur  
De quibz. lib Quarer' xvij. wegę. Et in pđcoe. iiij.

xx

xx

minuti quareř Et lib Edo p indent. iiij. quareř, CCC iiij.  
capita magnorę quareř.

CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE.

## WELSH RECORDS AND WELSH MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

BEFORE much satisfactory light can be thrown on the mediæval history of Wales, whether political or social, a more thorough search must be made among the records and MSS. belonging to the Principality, and especially among those contained in the record offices of London, or in the British Museum.

Ayloffe's *Catalogue* is well known; and, we believe, some additional catalogues have been published by the Record Commissioners; but there still remains a vast mass of documentary matter comparatively untouched and unknown. The catalogue of those Welsh records *which have been examined and classed*, in the Chapter-House at Westminster alone (including the Caernarvon building rolls and other similar documents), fills two folio volumes; and to the greater number of Welsh antiquaries these volumes, though only the registers of their tools, are altogether unknown. Besides the records in the Chapter-House which have been examined, there is, in the same depository—or at least there was three or four years ago—a vast quantity unexamined and unknown. The Tower of London also contains Welsh records, specially those mentioned by Ayloffe; and of late the Welsh records hitherto kept at Chester, &c., have been removed to the metropolis, by direction of the Master of the Rolls. It is evident from this that the attention of members of the Cambrian Archæological Association might well be turned towards the valuable collection now concentrated in London; and we wish we could hear of gentlemen undertaking to compile, if only a complete catalogue of these historical treasures.

To give some idea of the extent and nature of the Welsh MSS., &c., preserved in the Library of the British Museum, we reprint from Mr. Sims' very useful work, *Hand-Book to the Library of the British Museum*,<sup>1</sup> the

<sup>1</sup> *Hand Book to the Library of the British Museum*, by Richard Sims. London: J. Russell Smith. 1854.

following particulars of the references to the catalogues wherein the Welsh collections are to be found. No specifications nor descriptions of the several MSS. are here given—only general references to the pages of the various catalogues in which they are entered. Their number must be very considerable; and as they are perfectly easy of access, it may be hoped that some of the members of our Association, residing in London, will try and give us something in the form of a *Catalogue Raisonné* of the whole; while others may be disposed to go further into the matter, and to publish in our pages some of the more important documents themselves.

*Sims*, p. 221.

WALES: WALLIA (GENERAL HISTORY).

Sloane Cat., p. 302.

Cotton—Harl. v. IV. pp. 187, 339.

Royal—Lansd. 1, 2.

King's—Add. (1783–1835), (1836–1840), (1841–1845).

WELSH TOPOGRAPHY.

Anglesey: Cotton.—Harl. v. IV. p. 97.—Add. (1783–1835), (1836–1840), (1841–1845).

Bangor: Cotton.—Harl. v. IV. pp. 99, 339.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

Brecknock: Harl. v. IV. pp. 104, 339.—Add. (1836–1840), (1841–1845).

Caernarvon: Harl. v. IV. pp. 108, 339.—Add. (1836–1840), (1841–1845).

Caermarthen: Harl. v. IV. pp. 108, 339.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

Conway: Harl. v. IV. p. 119.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

Denbigh: Harl. v. IV. pp. 122, 340.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

Flint: Harl. v. IV. pp. 130, 340.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

Glamorgan: Cotton.—Harl. v. IV. pp. 133, 340.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

Llandaff: Cotton.—Harl. v. IV. p. 340.

Merioneth: Harl. v. IV. pp. 157, 340.—Add. (1841–1845).

Neath.—Add. (1836–1840), (1841–1845).

Pembroke: Harl. v. IV. pp. 167, 340.—Add. (1783–1835).

Radnor: Harl. v. IV. pp. 170, 348.

St. Asaph: Harl. v. IV. p. 340.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

St. David's: Harl. v. IV. pp. 179, 340.—Add. (1783–1835), (1841–1845).

## WELSH CARTULARIES.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Monasteries.</i>	<i>Number of MS.</i>
Caern.—Aberconway .....	Harl M.S.	3725
Caerm.—Alba Landa ( <i>excerpta cartar</i> )	"	2101
Flint.—Basingwerk ( <i>excerpta cartar</i> )	"	2060, 2079, 2099
Caerm.—Caermarthen St. John ( <i>collectanea</i> ) .....	"	1549
Caern.—Clynnog Vawr ( <i>confirmat</i> ) ..	"	696
Merion.—Kymmer ( <i>cartæ</i> ) .....	"	696
Glam.—Llandaff ( <i>chronicon</i> ) .....	Cott. MS. Tit. D. xxii.	
" " ( <i>annales</i> ) .....	Harl. M.S.	838
Card.—Llanddewi Brefi ( <i>cartæ</i> ) .....	"	1249
Card.—Llanrwst <sup>2</sup> ( <i>collectanea</i> ) .....	"	67
Glam.—Margam ( <i>cartæ</i> ) .....	Harleian Charters	
" " ( <i>excerpta</i> ) .....	Harl. MS.	2273
Pemb.—St. David's ( <i>cartæ</i> ) .....	"	1294
Card.—Strata Florida ( <i>cartæ</i> ) .....	"	6068
Glam.—Swansea ( <i>cartæ</i> ) .....	"	1249

## WELSH PEDIGREES AND GENEALOGIES.

Harl. v. IV. pp. 415, 429.—Add. (1783–1835).

## WELSH SEALS.

Sulphur impressions in catalogue of Mr. Doubleday's collection, folio 110.

## WELSH MAPS, PLANS, &amp;c.

*Vide Map Catalogue.*

Anglesey .....	page 324
Brecknockshire .....	324
Caermarthenshire .....	324
Caernarvonshire .....	325
Cardiganshire .....	326
Denbighshire .....	326
Flintshire .....	327
Glamorganshire .....	327
Pembrokeshire .....	328

<sup>2</sup> This is probably intended for Caernarvon. Llanrwst, i.e. Maenan Abbey.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.



## REMARKS ON AN IRON CELT, FOUND ON THE BERWEN MOUNTAINS, MERIONETHSHIRE.

PREVIOUS to the Meeting of the Association at Ruthin, in September, 1854, Mr. West, of Ruthin Castle, kindly submitted to my inspection a miscellaneous collection of iron fragments, including cannon balls, old hinges, keys, &c., the greater part of which were worthless. Among them, however, was found this very curious celt, probably unique, which had been left amid this miscellaneous heap many years, unnoticed, and even unknown. The metal was so extremely brittle and decayed that, even when handled with care, it was difficult to prevent considerable portions peeling off, so that it is not unlikely but for the accident of the meeting, and the establishing of a temporary museum, this singular curiosity might still have been overlooked, and, perhaps, ultimately lost. The Association therefore will have been the means of its being rescued from destruction, as it has since been protected from all exposure to the air by varnish, which has, however, been laid on somewhat too liberally, and is, by the kindness of its owner, to be consigned, through the hands of the Earl of Cawdor, to the collection of British antiquities forming in the British Museum.

The form of this specimen is not of a very early type, having *within* its socket the wooden handle. It fortunately retains the loophole, the use of which is not altogether satisfactorily determined, but which in this case may prove it to have been an implement of war, and not a workman's chisel. Its approximate date cannot be well ascertained; but, considering the wild locality on which it was found, as well as its workmanship, it is not improbable that it may have been in use after the introduction of the more common implements of war, which had probably supplanted the ordinary use of the celt in more civilized districts. I am not aware whether antiquaries have agreed on assigning any satisfactory date for the disuse of these primitive implements. If such a date has been

REMARKS ON AN IRON CELT.



Wrought Iron Celt, found on the Berwen Mountains.



determined, some guess of the age of this specimen might be made. Its appearance at present is somewhat of a darker tint than it was before the application of the varnish, the difference of tint between the wooden and iron parts having been much more marked than at present. It was found on the summit of the Berwen Mountains, in Merioneth, but no particular spot was specified on a small fragment of paper annexed to it. Nor is it known how many years ago it was found, beyond that it was during the lifetime of the late possessor of the castle, the Honourable Frederick West.

There are three circumstances that attach a singular interest to this celt. The first is, its retaining a considerable portion of the wooden shaft, or handle, very few instances of similar examples being known. One or two specimens have been found in Ireland. In the Museum of Practical Geology, in London, is a bronze spear-head, found, I believe, in the bed of the Thames, not far from Kingston. This also, if my memory is correct, retains a portion of its wooden shaft. That this particular celt, which is so curious in other respects, should also still possess a fragment of its handle, is an additional feature of interest.

But the two points which distinguish it from all other known metal celts, and which therefore render it in all probability unique, are, that it is made of iron, and that that iron is wrought, not cast. Iron spear-heads, and even swords, are in existence, probably of greater antiquity than this specimen; but there is no other example at present (generally, at least,) known of an iron celt. All the celts that we have, exclusive of stone or flint ones, are of bronze.

These bronze celts also have been made from cast, not wrought, metal. Many of the moulds used in casting are in existence, and have been described in most archaeological publications of the day. The art of working in metals (independent of those of gold or silver) must have been well established, when this celt was produced from the forge, and we must therefore assign to it a later date than that to the ordinary kind obtained from moulds.

The actual dimensions of this instrument (of which a very faithful illustration is here given) are as follow :—

Of the wooden shaft, not covered by the iron,—

Greatest length.....	5 inches
Least ditto.....	3½ „
Thickness .....	1 „
Breadth .....	1½ „

Of the iron portion,—

Greatest length.....	4 inches
Least ditto.....	2½ „
Thickness below the loop.....	½ „
Greatest breadth at extremity .....	2 „
Least at its centre.....	1½ „

In the illustration, the dark shaded upper part might be mistaken for a continuation of the iron part, but it is part of the wooden handle.

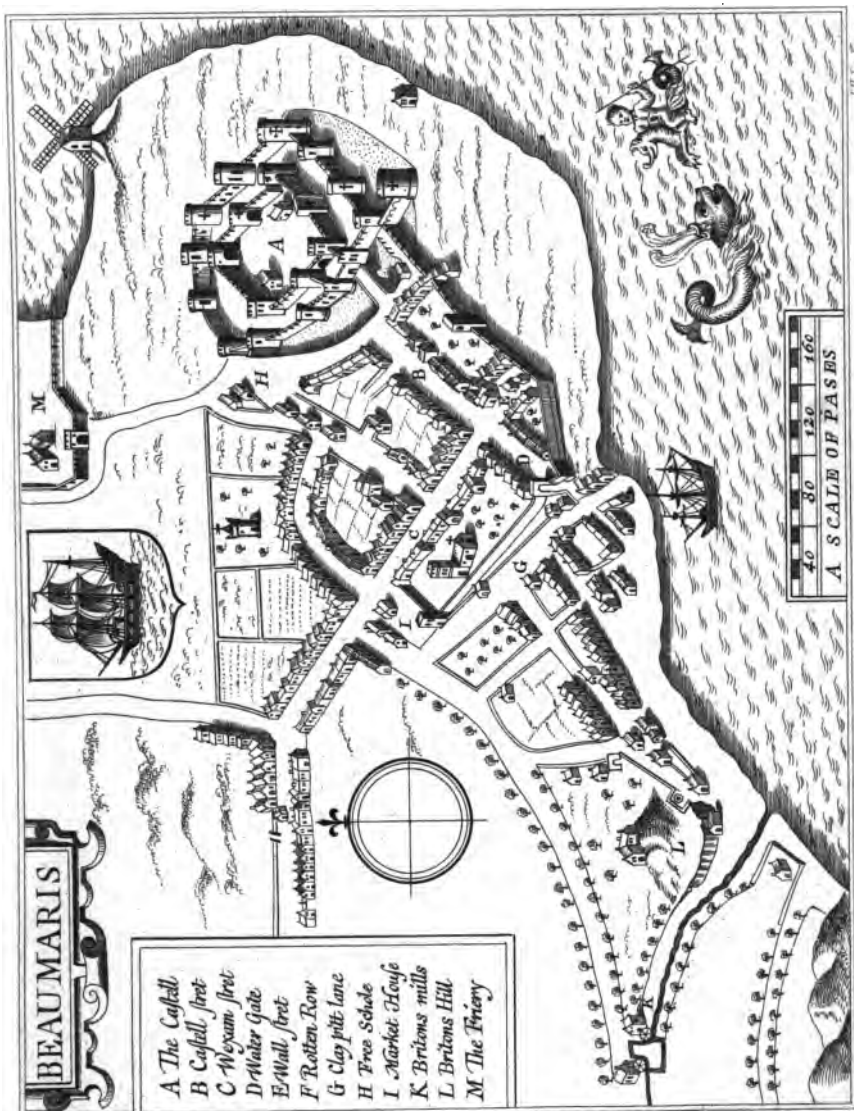
E. L. B.

## MONA MEDIÆVA.

### No. XVIII.

#### BEAUMARIS.

THE town of Beaumaris was built by Edward I. with the same attention to geometrical regularity that is to be observed in all the other towns first founded, or erected, at that period. This attention to regularity of plan is to be found in all the Edwardan towns of Aquitaine, Guyenne, and Poitou; and the circumstance has been ably treated of by French antiquaries in the *Annales Archéologiques*. It is to be remarked in the Welsh towns of Caernarvon, Conway, Rhuddlan, Flint, and New Radnor, and possibly some others, as well as in the present instance of Beaumaris, which in plan was nearly rectangular. There was a tolerably open space whereon to place the streets and houses; at the south-west end was a fortified eminence, probably Roman, now called Bryn Briton, above a stream running down from the woods;











at the north-east end was a fine marsh—the *Beau Marais*—protected by another small hill from the sea; between these two hills the ground sloped gently upwards towards the wooded ridge, now forming the demesne of the Bulkeley family, but then probably wild. The marsh was chosen as a site for the castle, being the most easily defensible, and out of it that fine specimen of the military architecture of the thirteenth century arose. This, too, is on a geometrical plan, its contour being very nearly a square within a regular hexagon. The town was cut off from the castle by a wet ditch, running close under its walls, and was itself surrounded by a line of curtains and towers. A long main street (Castle Street) ran from the south-west or Water Gate to the esplanade of the castle, and was traversed by another at right angles (Church Street), leading from the strand straight up the sloping ground, and terminated by a gateway not far above the church. These streets were wide, well planned for light and ventilation, and must always have presented a cheerful appearance. At the intersection of the streets stood the Cross, though it had disappeared before Speed's map was published; its name, however, and the tradition of the place, still remain unchanged.

If reference be made to the map just mentioned, and of which a *fac-simile* is appended, the general features of the town will be well understood, though it is not by any means so accurate as it ought to be. We give it as a curious record of what the town was in the sixteenth century.

A small portion of the old town wall still remains near the modern pier, and within our own recollection it was washed by the sea; but no traces of the tower on the sea front, nor of that at the north-west corner, now exist. The spot, where the gateway at the top of Church Street stood, is easily to be found, from the sudden narrowing of the thoroughfare, though no architectural details remain. The Water Gate was destroyed some seventy years ago, as we are informed; but the wall between its site and the church still remains in tolerable preservation. There was,

no doubt, a gateway or postern in the sea front, at the south-east end of Church Street, and not improbably another entry from the beach near the castle.

A suburb extended, perhaps at an early period, as far as Bryn Briton, and the mill; if indeed the more ancient village of BONOVER did not exist at this place. We make this conjecture, for there is reason to suppose that here was a Roman ferry for the road from Aber towards Holyhead, coming across the lowlands, then comparatively dry, though now replaced by the Lafan Sands, and houses would most probably be erected where the passengers would land. A chapel, named after St. Meugan, stood on the edge of the marsh, north from the castle; but this was probably destroyed at the time of the outworks of that strong citadel being pushed inland.

According to the analogy of the continental towns built by Edward I., a market-place, or square, may be supposed to have existed in the midst of Old Beaumaris, but no traces nor traditions of its site have been preserved; and we find from Speed's map that the market-house in his day stood north of the church, behind the old house called Plas Goch.

H. L. J.

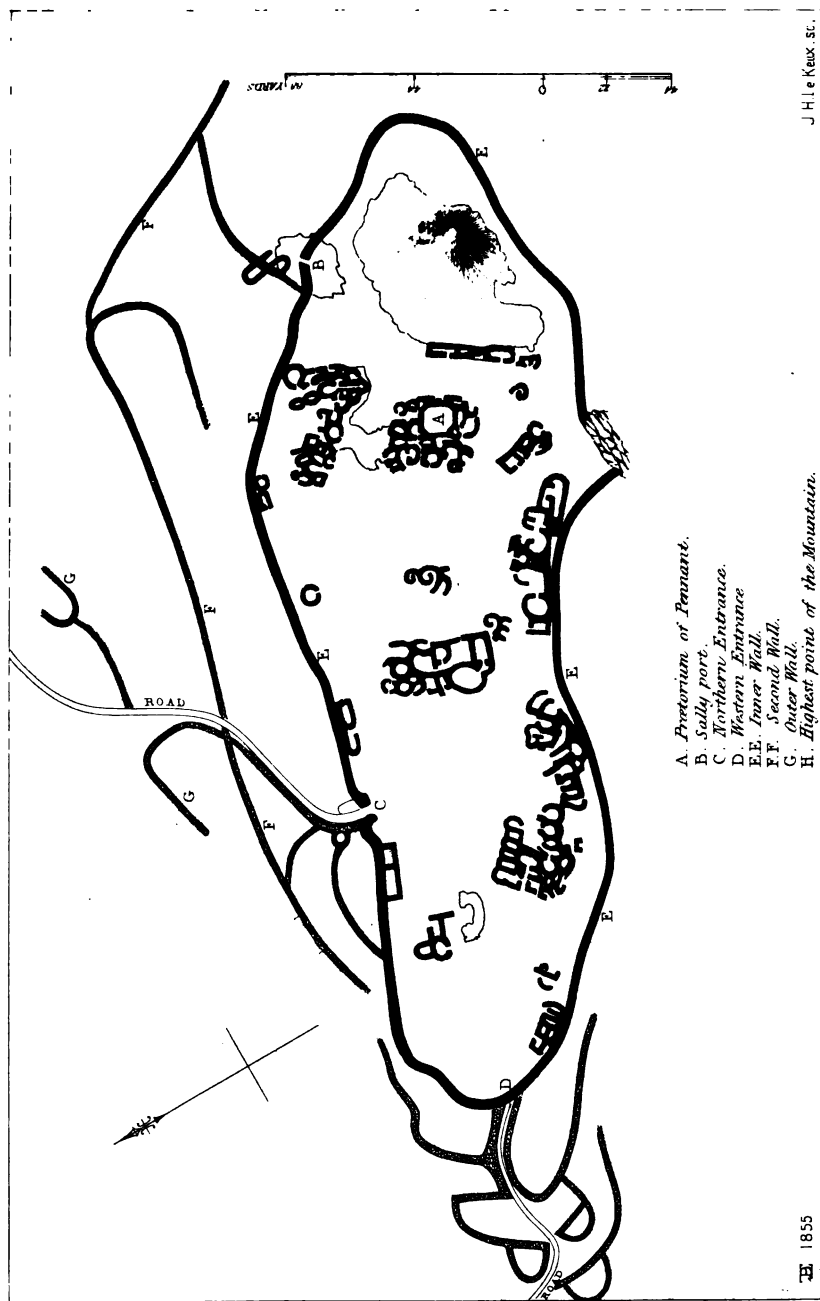
## TRE 'R CEIRI, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

*(Read at Llandeilo Fawr.)*

OF all the remains of those antique fortresses which, scattered over the lofty and rugged mountains of Wales, testify to the skill and intrepidity with which our barbarian forefathers withstood their Roman, Saxon and other invaders, none is so curious for the art displayed in its construction, for the size of its ramparts, and the extent of ground covered by its works, as Tre 'r Ceiri, on the Eifl mountains, in Caernarvonshire.

This mountain group, consisting of three tall peaks, the highest of which is 1867 feet above the level of the





sea, divides Lleyrn from Arfon, and the fortress of Tre 'r Ceiri occupies the summit of the most inland of these, at a height of some 1400 feet, and commands the pass of Llanelhaiarn, the great gate into Lleyrn from Arfon, along which now peacefully winds the post road from Caernarvon to Pwllheli.

History makes no mention of Tre 'r Ceiri; and its silence is the more unaccountable from the importance of its position, and the conflicts of which it was probably the scene, in those "daies of elde" in which the intestine broils of the Celtic chieftains contributed, in so fatal a degree, to their subjugation by external enemies. In none of our ancient records, in none of our old romances, in none of those trite and valuable remains of our ancient bards,—so remarkable for the exactness of their allusions to names and places, which we find as unchanged in the present day, and more so than the lapse of time would reasonably warrant,—in none of these have I been able to discover any hint or allusion to the stupendous fastness of Tre 'r Ceiri.

The name has been variously interpreted by antiquaries; but whether it be "Town of Fortresses," or "City of Giants," or what not, there it exists after a period of some thousand odd years, a monument of the military power and skill of those remote and early heroes, which cannot fail to impress the mind of the beholder, and recall to his imagination dim visions of the time, when down that mountain path those tottering walls beheld a warlike host their "glittering skirts unfold," and the neighbouring rocks and the oaks of Snowden forest echoed to the martial clash of the Cymric Tarian, and the war-cries of the men of Lleyrn mingled with the groans of the "Gwyr Arfon," whose "beddau" are so near the scene of their struggles for supremacy.

This fortress, or fortified town, consists of several groups of cells, or "cyttiau," surrounded by a wall E E, inclosing an area of upwards of five acres in extent, being more than three hundred yards from east to west, and in one place upwards of one hundred yards broad from north

to south. This inner wall has two entrances, or gateways, one to the north c, and one to the west d, and a sally-port b.

The northern side, being the most accessible, is defended by a second wall f f, and even by a third wall g g; the second being tolerably perfect, and running up and joining the first or inner wall e e, at the eastern and western extremes, where the steepness of the mountain renders it less exposed to attack. The outer wall g g, is very imperfect, and not easily traced. It also seems to have reverted and joined the second wall f f. On the southern and eastern sides, the mountain is so precipitous that the inner wall was considered sufficient protection. The two entrances c and d, on reference to the plan, will be seen to be very artfully and strongly defended by hornworks and lunettes, or horse-shoe fortifications, and the sally-port (which is a square opening through the thickness of the inner wall, six feet wide and about five feet high), marked b in the plan, roofed with large flat stones, is protected by two walls, which run out and join the second wall.

The inner wall, which is very perfect, is, in many places, fifteen feet high, and in some places sixteen feet broad, and has a parapet and walk upon it; to use Pennant's description of it (see Pennant's *Tour*, ii. p. 393), "it consists of two parallel and contiguous portions, the one," i.e. the outer, "higher than the other, and serving as a parapet to the lower, which seems to have had its walks like that on the walls at Chester."

There are nine large groups of cells, besides numerous smaller ones which nestle closely under the inner wall, or are scattered over the internal area; and they are of various forms, round, oval, oblong, square, and, in some instances, a combination of a hexagonal chamber, leading to, or rather joined to, a circular one. Their entrances are clearly defined in most instances, and, as well as the interiors of the cells and the walls, are nicely faced with flat stones. No mark of chisel is anywhere to be observed. Some of the round cells are fifteen feet in diameter, and some of the oblong ones thirty feet in length. The walls

of some of these are still five feet high, and may have been six or seven when perfect, and no doubt were roofed with boughs and thatched with heather.

In instances where the entrance of a cell, from the rubbish and ruins and stones, is not clearly discernible, or where, from the like causes, the form of the cell is incomplete, I have copied them just as I found them, having sketched all on which I could rely, and put nothing on conjecture.

The square space marked A in the plan, with the corners cut off and surrounded by cells, is about thirty feet square, and is conjectured by Pennant to have been a sort of Prætorium. From the summit H a good view of the whole fortress is obtained, and the sea and the mountains of Lleyrn; Garn Fadryn and Garn Boduan being prominent, on whose summits are fortresses of a similar kind; that on the former being superior to the latter, but neither approaching the perfection and extent of Tre 'r Ceiri.

The pass, or gorge, on the northern side of the fortress, which separates it from its sister peak, the centre Eifl (or "Rival" as the name "Yr Eifl" has been corrupted), is called "Caeau Gwyr Arfon," the fields of the men of Arfon, and is said by Pennant to be traversed by a stupendous rampart of stones. This I cannot find any traces of whatever. There is a modern small stone wall crossing the gorge, but this would never have been mistaken for an ancient work.

On the south-eastern side of the Eifl, next the sea, is a spot called "Beddau Gwyr Arfon," the graves of the men of Arfon, where I have excavated, but to no purpose.

T. LOVE D. JONES PARRY, F.S.A.



## EARLY INSCRIBED STONES IN WALES.

### NOTICE OF AN INSCRIBED STONE ON CALDY ISLAND, PEMBROKESHIRE.

It appears to have been a very prevalent custom among the early Christians, both in Great Britain and Ireland, to establish their communities upon small islands adjoining the coast, where, free from the chances of sudden attack, they could pursue the quiet objects of their existence unmolested and undisturbed. The great establishment of Lindisfarne on the Northumbrian coast, and various religious establishments on Ireland's Eye, the Skelleg, and other small islands on the coast of Ireland, may be cited as instances of this practice; whilst Bardsey Island, the Chapel Island of St. Tecla at the mouth of the Wye, Barry Island on the Glamorganshire coast, Ramsey Island near St. David's, and Caldy Island near Tenby, have been more or less celebrated in Wales for the religious establishments which have existed upon them. On the last-named island are still the ruins of a priory, the history of which is not unknown. Here, however, as at Bardsey, proof of the religious occupation of the island, at a period long antecedent to any indication afforded by the architectural peculiarities of the existing ruins, has been obtained in the discovery of a small inscribed slab of stone, for an excellent rubbing of which I am indebted to our publisher, Mr. Mason, of Tenby; and it is here proper to remark upon the value of these rubbings, since Mr. Mason informs us that, during the short period which has elapsed since the rubbing was made, the stone itself has been rendered much less legible than it then was, from exposure to weather. It was removed to its present position, and built into the wall of the chapel, on the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Graves. The stone is a red sandstone, 5 feet 9 inches high, and 16 inches wide; the top of the incised cross reaches to the top of the stone, and, with the inscription itself, occupies three feet of the upper



Inscribed Stone, Caldy Island, Pembrokeshire.



part, leaving the remaining lower portion plain, apparently for the purpose of being affixed in the earth, similar to the head-stone of a modern grave.

The inscription on this stone is a very remarkable one, not only on account of its palæography, but also of its orthography and formula.

Its Christian character is at once shown by the plain Latin cross, a foot in height, incised on its upper portion. The extremities of the two limbs of the cross, which remain perfect, are dilated, and somewhat furcate. The simple plainness of this cross offers a remarkable contrast to the usual style in which this sacred emblem is represented, the most elaborate interlaced patterns being ordinarily employed upon it in stones contemporary with the one before us. Although offering a certain amount of regularity to the eye, the letters themselves of the inscription are for the most part rudely formed, and about two and a half inches in height, with very little space left between the lines. With much trouble I have been enabled to read every letter, and beg to offer the following as the true reading of the inscription :—

+

E		S	I	G	N	O		C	R
U	C	I	S		I	N		I	L
L	L	A	M						
S	I	G	N	S	I		R	O	G
O	M	N	I	B	U	S		A	M
M	U	L	A	N	T	I	B	U	S
I	B	I		E	X	O	R	E	N
T		P	R	O		A	N	I	M
A	M	A							
C	A	T	U	O	C	O	N	I	

That is,—Et signo crucis in illam finxi rogo omnibus ambulantibus ibi exorent pro anima Catuoconi.

Notwithstanding the conjunction “Et” at the commencement of the inscription, which might be supposed to indicate it to be the continuation of a paragraph commenced on the other side of the stone, I am inclined to

think, from the evident faults, both grammatical and orthographical, in the inscription, that we have before us the whole, and that the meaning of this peculiar formula is an entreaty, to all passers-by, in the name *both* (et) of the cross itself, and of HIM who was fixed thereon, to pray for the soul of Catuoconus. The word “fingsi” (finxi), it is true, might be supposed to allude to a figure of the Saviour sculptured on the cross, as in one or two rare instances in other parts of Wales, as at Llangan; but this stone bears the plain cross, and cannot therefore be supposed to have been surmounted by a sculptured crucifix. We have before us also a very early instance of the supplication of prayers for the soul of the deceased, and the word employed for that purpose, “exorent,” is a very unusual one in these Welsh inscriptions. This branch of the subject offers interesting materials for inquiry in connexion with the question of the age of the inscription itself. Of Catuoconus, the person here recorded, I should be happy if any of our members, skilled in the early ecclesiastical history of Wales, could give us any information. Is it possible that Catuoconus was the Latinized form of the name of St. Cathan, or Cathen, son of Cawrdaf ab Caradog Fraichfras, founder of Llangathen, Caermarthenshire, and from whom the hundred of Catheiniog in the same county is supposed to derive its name?

Independently of the form of the cross, the formula, orthography, &c., of the inscription, and the name of the person commemorated therein, as well as the locality of the stone itself, we have its palæographical peculiarities to assist us in arriving at the age of the inscription; and from these I do not hesitate to consider this stone to be not more recent than the ninth, and possibly as old as the seventh, century. With the exception of the simply formed I, C, R, (in the first line only,) O, and F, which are Roman capitals, (and even of these the lower oblique right hand stroke of the R not carried down to the line, and the upper cross stroke of the F forming an angle at its origin with the top of the upright stroke, indicate an approach to the minuscule forms of these two letters,) the

whole of the inscription is in that curious mixture of minuscule and uncial letters, transformed into capitals, which became general soon after the departure of the Romans, and which is found in all the oldest native inscriptions and manuscripts both in Great Britain and Ireland.

The conjoined & “et” in the first line, and “ex” in the sixth line, are especially interesting from their agreement with such ancient documents; the **a** like two C’s joined together; the **b** slightly variable in form, and sometimes scarcely distinguishable from the **g**, (the best formed one being in the fourth line;) the **e** like a C with a central cross-bar free at its extremity; the **F** almost F-shaped, and not carried below the line; the **g** especially remarkable, particularly in the first line, where it is reduced in size from the proximity of the foot of the cross; the **L** formed like a L with the angle rounded off, and the top of the first stroke inclined to the left, although in the fifth line it almost looks like a C; the **M** invariably **m**-shaped; the **N** either like a capital N, but with the oblique stroke reversed, or like a H; the **P** P-shaped, and not carried below the line; the **R** either R-shaped, or like a cursive **n**, with the second stroke carried down obliquely nearly to the bottom of the line; the **S** **f**-shaped, but not carried above the line; the **T** like a C with a transverse bar at top, and the **U** invariably **u**-shaped. All these peculiarities indicate the occurrence of a period between the departure of the Romans and the time when this stone was sculptured; but I think, from a comparison of this inscription with other early monuments, both lapidary and manuscript, in England, Wales, and Ireland, that we cannot err in affixing to it the date given above.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

Hammersmith, August 6, 1855.

## LIST OF EARLY BRITISH REMAINS IN WALES.

## No. VI.

## DENBIGHSHIRE.

## I.—CAMPS AND CASTLES.

*Bryn Eurian*,—Strong post on hill, half a mile south from Llandrillo yn Rhos.

*Gorddyn Mawr*,—Fortified post on the summit of a hill, one mile and a half south from Llandulas.

*Castell Cawr*,—Fortified post on a hill, one mile south-west from Abergele.

*Cefn y Castell*,—Name of an eminence, one mile and three quarters north from Bettws-Abergele.

*Parc-y-Meirch*,—Strong post, with cyttiau, one mile and a quarter west-south-west from St. George.

*Y Gaer*,—Fortified summit of a lofty hill, one mile and a quarter north-west from Llanefydd. This is a remarkable spot, from the form of the work being nearly a regular pentagon.

*Bwrdd Arthur*,—Small fortified eminence above the east bank of the Aled, one mile and three quarters north-east from Llansannan.

*Caer Ddunod*,—Camp on the river Alwen, two miles north from Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr.

*Pen-y-Gaer*,—Circular intrenched post, one mile and a quarter south-east from Cerrig-y-Druidion.

*Castell*,—Name of a farm on the hill of Llechwedd, one mile and a half north-north-east from Cerrig-y-Druidion.

*Caer*,—Name of a farm on a hill, a quarter of a mile south from Pentrevoelas.

*Moel Arthur*,—Strongly fortified post on the Clwydian range of mountains, three miles east-by-north from Llandyrnog, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

*Moel-y-Gaer*,—Strongly fortified post on the Clwydian range, four miles north-north-east from Ruthin, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

*Moel Fenlli*,—Fortified post on the Clwydian range, three miles north-east from Ruthin, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

*Castell*,—Name of a farm on the west side of Moel y parc, one mile and a quarter east from Bodfari.

*Camp*,—Oblong inclosure on ridge of hill, one mile and a half north-by-west from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

*Tyn y Castell*,—Name of a farm on the Ceiriog, four miles north-east from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

*Camp*,—At Llwyn Bryn Dinas, of large dimensions, one mile and a half west-by-north from Llangedwyn.

*Moel-y-Gaer*,—Fortified post on hill, two miles south-east from Bryn Eglwys.

*Caerau*,—Fortified post on limestone ridge above Eyarth, one mile and a half south-west from Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd.

*Pen-y-Gaer*,—Post on hill, one mile south-south-west from Efenechtyd.

*Pen-dinas*,—Name of a farm on the road, two miles and a half east from Llandegla.

*Nant yr hen gastell*,—Name of a ravine, two miles and a quarter north-east from Valle Crucis Abbey, indicating an ancient fortified post.

*Camp*,—Overhanging the Alyn on the line of Wat's Dyke, one mile and a half south-south-west from Gresford.

*Y Gardden*,—Strong circular camp, one mile north by west from Ruabon, on the Welsh side of Offa's Dyke.

*Mount*,—Fortified inclosure, with mound, above Marford, over the river Alyn, one mile and a half north-north-east from Gresford.

*Pen-y-Gaer*,—Fortified post on limestone ridge, half a mile north-west from Trevor Chapel, near Llangollen.

*Castell Dinas Bran*,—Above Llangollen, north-north-east, site of ancient post, bearing a mediæval castle.

*Craig y Gadd*,—Fortified post on mountain, one mile and a half south-west above Llangollen.

## II.—TUMULI OR CARNEDDAU, AND BEDDAU.

*Tumuli, or Long Mounds*,—Two on Bryn Eurian, half a mile south from Llandrillo yn Rhos.



*Tumulus*,—In the grounds of Plas Heaton, one mile north-east from Henllan, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

*Bedd Gawr*,—Two miles and a half north from Henllan.

*Bedd Robin Hood*,—Tumulus on the road to Nantglyn, two miles and a quarter east-south-east from Llansannan.

*Carnedd Gronwy*,—On the hill, one mile and a half south-south-west from Gwytherin.

*Tumulus*,—On the mountain road, three miles south-south-west from Llansannan.

*Tumuli*,—Two on the hills, three miles south from Llansannan.

*Rhyd y Bedd*,—Name of a spot on the mountain road to Llyn Aled, four miles south-south-west from Llansannan.

*Bedd*,—On the moor, quarter of a mile west from Hafodty Sion Llwyd, three miles and a half south-west from Nantglyn.

*Bedd*,—A cistfaen uncovered, with small circle of stones surrounding it, in valley one mile south from Hafodty Sion Llwyd, and four miles and a half south-west from Nantglyn.

*Bedd Emlyn*,—On the moors, two miles west-south-west from Clocaenog, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1854.

*Carn Brys*,—On the summit of Copa-Ceiliawg, three miles east-by-south from Yspytty Evan.

*Tumulus*,—Three quarters of a mile north-by-west from Pentrevoelas.

*Pen-yr-Orsedd*,—Two miles and a half north-west from Pentrevoelas.

*Tre-beddau*,—Name of a farm, one mile and a quarter west from Pentrevoelas.

*Pen-yr-Orsedd*,—Name of hill, three miles north-north-east from Pentrevoelas.

*Pen bwlch garnedd*,—Name of hill, four miles north-east from Pentrevoelas.

*Moel Gw*,—Tumulus, perhaps a beacon station, on summit of mountain, two miles and a half east-by-south from Llanrhydd.

*Moel-sych*,—Beacon station on the Berwyn range, at the point where the three counties of Denbigh, Merioneth, and Montgomery meet.

*Tumulus*,—On the side of the hill, half a mile from Pistyll Rhaiadr.

*Cerrig beddau*,—Name of stones, one mile and a half west from Pistyll Rhaiadr.

*Beacon Station*,—On summit of Cadair Ferwyn.

*Garnedd-wen*,—Tumulus, or beacon station, two miles south-west from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

*Carnedd-y-forwyn*,—One mile and a half north-north-west from Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr.

*Pen-y-domen*,—Tumulus, one mile and a half east-south-east from Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant.

*Tomen*,—A mound on the south bank of the Tanat, two miles and a quarter south-east from Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, guarding the ford at Glan Tanat, on the Saxon side of the river.

*Tumuli*,—Two on Gwastad Mawr, three miles and a half north-east from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

*Carnedd*,—On Gwastad Mawr, three miles and a half east-north-east from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

*Carnau*,—Two, on the hills two miles north-north-east from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

*Mound*,—At Pont Sycharth, two miles south from Llansilin.

*Bryn y gwaliau*,—Mound, one mile east from Llangedwyn, on the Welsh side of the Tanat, guarding a ford.

*Tumulus*,—On the Welsh side of Offa's Dyke, one mile and a half west from Selattyn.

*Tomen y Meirw*,—Tumulus on the hill side below the ridge of the Berwyn, two miles and a half west from Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog, probably marking the site of a battle.

*Mount*,—Said to be the site of the fortified residence of Owen Glyndwr, on the south bank of the Dee, one mile east by south from Llansantffraid Glyndyfrdwy.

If this traditional appellation is correct, then the mount

would possibly be of mediæval construction, unless an earlier mount had been chosen by Owen Glyndwr for the site of his stronghold. It probably guards an old ford over the Dee.

*Mound*,—On the south bank of the Dee, two miles east-by-south from Llansantffraid Glyndyfrdwy; probably guarding an old ford over the river.

*Carn*,—On a hill one mile south from Llanelidan.

*Carn*,—On a hill two miles and a quarter east from Llanelidan.

*Tomen y Rhodwy*,—One mile and a half west-south-west from Llandegla. Described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1854.

*Tomen y fardre*,—Mound at the junction of the streams at Llanarmon-yn-Ial.

*Carnau*,—Two carns on the hill one mile and a half south-west from Minera.

*Carnau*,—Two carns on the hill two miles and a half south-south-west from Minera.

*Mount*,—On the south edge of the ravine a quarter of a mile north of Erthig House, one mile and a half south-by-west from Wrexham.

*Tumulus, or Mound*,—One mile and a half south from Ruabon, over the Dee, on the east side, perhaps guarding an old ford.

*Mound*,—Site of tower at Nant y Belan, in Wynnstay Park, over the Dee, on the north side.

*Carnau*,—Two carns on a mountain two miles south-west from Llangollen.

*Carn*,—On Berwyn range, four miles west-south-west from Llangollen.

### III.—ERECT STONES AND MEINI HIRION.

*Large Stones*,—On the moor, in a small valley, one mile south from Hafodty Sion Llwyd, five miles south-south-west from Nantglyn. Two stones, one lying against the other.

*Cerrig-y-Druidion*,—The name of this town suggests

the idea of some early erect stones, or other similar remains, having formerly existed here.

*Stone*,—At Bwlch y Maen, two miles and a half west-by-south from Cerrig y Druidion. (Doubtful.) Another spot, one mile to the west, bears the name of Bwlch y maen melin.

*Stone*,—In a field on the north side of the road, near to Llanferres.

*Stone*,—At the corner of the market-place, in Ruthin, to which some historical traditions are attached. It now forms part of the foundation of a house adjoining the new market-hall, at the crest of the hill.

*Erect Stone*,—By the river side, in Nant Rhyd Wilym, four miles north-west from Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.

*Erect Stone*,—At Maes Mochnant, one mile and a half south-east from Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant.

*Erect Stone*,—On Moel Lloran, one mile and a half east-by-north from Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr.

*Erect Stone*,—One mile north-east-by-north from Bryn Eglwys.

*Cerrig-llwyd*,—One mile east-by-south from Llanfair Capel.

*Bwlch y llech*,—Pass between Llanarmon and Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, indicating an ancient erect stone(?)

#### IV.—CROMLECHAU.

*Cromlech*,—In a hedge-row bordering a small wood, on the east bank of the Conwy, one mile and a quarter south-west from Llansantffraid-glan-conwy.

*Cromlech*,—Near Pentrevoelas.

*Cromlech*,—At Cerrig Llwydion, one mile south-by-east from Llandyrnog. Stones thrown down, and lying at the entrance of a private road to the farm-house, viz., two in the hedge, and one in the field.

#### V.—EARLY BUILDINGS AND CYTTIAU.

*Llys Eurian*,—Site of early building, now occupied by a mediæval one, at the foot of Bryn Eurian, a quarter of a mile south-south-east from Llandrillo yn Rhos.

*Yr Ogof*,—A great cave; early place of refuge, above the traditional site of a battle-field, in the seaward face of a cliff, three quarters of a mile east from Llandulas.

*Inclosure*,—Called Hen Dinbych, or Hen Eglwys, on the moors, in a small valley half a mile east from Hafodty Sion Llwyd, four miles south-west from Nantglyn.

*Early Inclosures*,—Numerous traces of cyttiau, and early inclosures, on the moors, stretching west-north-west between Clocaenog and the road from Nantglyn to Cerrig y Druidion; visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1854.

*Early Inclosure*,—Llys y fenlli, an inclosure so called, on the ascent to Moel Fenlli, two miles and a half north-east from Ruthin.

*Llys-y-Frenhines*,—Inclosure on the summit of a hill one mile and a half north-north-west from Clocaenog; visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1854.

## VI.—CIRCLES.

*Circle*,—Of small size, on the moor, in a valley one mile south from Hafodty Sion Llwyd, five miles south-south-west from Nantglyn.

*Circles*,—Numerous small circles, of which about six are well defined, on the moors between Clocaenog and the road from Nantglyn to Cerrig y Druidion, stretching west-north-west; visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1854.

## VII.—EARLY ROADS, TRACKWAYS, SARNAU.

*Ancient Ford and Road*,—At Tal y cafn, one mile and a half north-west from Eglwys fach. This was, no doubt, used by the Romans for the line of road from DEVA to SEGONTIVM; but there is every reason to suppose that it was an ancient British ford, being one of the very few over the Conwy, below Llanrwst.

*Ancient Roads, or Trackways*,—Probable line over the hills west of Gwytherin, running nearly north and

south; and also east of Gwytherin, from Llansannan towards Llyn Aled.

*Ancient Road*,—At Hen Dinbych, on the moor, four miles and a half south-south-west from Nantglyn.

*Ancient Road*,—Leading from Yspytty Evan south by Nant y fuddai, to the valley of the Gelyn, on the north-east side of the Arenig-bach mountain.

*Ancient Road*,—Leading from Pentrevoelas towards Nantglyn, by Pen-bwlch-garnedd and Cerrig Caws, over the high moors.

*Ancient Road*,—Leading from Mold to Ruthin, by Bwlch penbarras, possibly used by the Romans, on the north side of Moel Fenlli.

*Ancient Road*,—On the south side of Moel Fenlli, by Bwlch Agricola (a pass so named;—erroneously, as is supposed).

*Ancient Roads*,—There is every reason to believe that two ancient roads ran, one on the east, the other on the west, side of the Vale of Clwyd, below the high grounds, from the upper part of the vale towards the sea, nearly coincident with the actual lines of road passing through the villages and towns.

*Ancient Road*,—Leading north-west over the ridge of the Berwyn Mountains, close by the summit, called Cadair Fronwen.

*Ancient Road*,—Leading west over the Berwyn, by Pen y bwlch Llandrillo.

*Ancient Road*,—Passing from Oswestry, west-north-west, through Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, to the ridge of the Berwyn Mountains.

*Ancient Road*,—Probably leading from Chester to Bala, by the line of Llandegla and Bryn Eglwys, towards the valley of the Dee.

#### VIII.—INTRENCHMENTS.

*Offa's Dyke*,—Stretching nearly north and south from the boundary of Flintshire, one mile north-by-west from Brymbo, to the boundary of Salop, at Gorseddwen, one mile south-west from Selattyn.

*Wat's Dyke*,—Stretching nearly north and south from the ravine of the river Alyn, at Gwastad, two miles west-by-north from Gresford, to the junction of the Dee and the Ceiriog, two miles north-east from Chirk.

Summary for Denbighshire:—

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It should be observed that the moorlands of Denbighshire, along the ridge of the Berwyn, and between Cerrig y Druidion and Denbigh, have not yet been sufficiently explored, with a view to ascertaining the archæological remains which they may contain. They comprise a large portion of the county, and there is reason to suspect that many interesting discoveries are yet to be made amongst them. The number of early buildings, circles, and roads given above, must be considered as only an approximation to the truth, at least for the time being.

H. L. J.

## ANTIQUITIES OF NORTHERN PEMBROKESHIRE.

The following, by the late Dr. Owen Pughe, I found in looking over some of his loose papers, and as I do not think it has ever been published, perhaps it may prove interesting to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. —W. O.

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The following are some notices of things that claimed my attention in my walks about Abergwaen, or the efflux of the river Gwaen, called Fishguard by the English. And that the topographical description may be better understood, I assign one walk to the parish of Fishguard, another to the parish of Llanllawyr, and the third to the parish of Llanwyndar.

## FISHGUARD.

This town is divided by the river Gwaen<sup>1</sup> into the upper and lower town; and the river also is the boundary between the hundreds of Cemaes and Pebydiog. It obtained its English appellation on account of the fishery established here, and which has been of considerable importance during several centuries; and it had the franchise of a borough granted it by King John. The parish Church, dedicated to St. Mary, which is a very mean edifice for a borough, is situated in the upper town; as are also three meeting-houses belonging to so many sects. Placed in an out-of-the-way corner, not much visited by travellers, the people are inoffensive, courteous, and honest. On going with a friend to see a widow lady, the key of the house was observed in the door on the outside. "Oh," says he, "they are all out." "What, and the key left thus?" "Yes, this is the signal here of nobody being at home," was his reply. I thought to myself that such a signal would prove an untoward one, particularly in London, and probably in most other towns. There are, however, symptoms of civilization among them; that of illicit loves I was given to understand was not uncommon; and there are living proofs of the singular taste of a late neighbouring squire, who sought out the ugliest women in the town as objects of his partiality.

On the south side of the upper town, extensive foundations of old walls have been discovered, which still bear the name of the *Caerau*, or the fortifications, and a little westward from thence we come to a place called Henddinas, or the old fortress. Sepulchral

<sup>1</sup> Probably Gwehyn, the out-pourer.



urns, with other remains, have been found in tumuli, about this spot; and Roman coins have also been frequently found in turning up the earth.

At the distance of about a furlong from the west end of the upper town, called by the mongrel name of *Pen y bicne*, or the beacon summit, and about a furlong down the northern slope, there is a plain overlooking the port, bearing the name of the Windy Hal, where are apparently the vestiges of an extensive circle of the Druids, being *Meini Herion*, or long stones, standing upright, in four several fields.

Above Glyn amel, on the north, is a commanding plot, whereon are two upright stones, seemingly the remains of a Druid circle, on the lands of Cil savé.

The harbour of Fishguard affords a complete shelter against storms for shipping, excepting when the wind blows between the north-west and the north-east; and a pier running from the Cow point, opposite the harbour of Anglas point, would avert all danger also from that quarter, and form one of the finest havens in Britain.

#### LLANLLAWYR.

This parish is on the eastern side of the river Gwaen, and in the hundred of Cemaes. Proceeding along the river to the southern extremity of the parish, we come to a mountain called after it, Mynydd Llanllawyr, whereon are three rocks, appearing like paps at a distance, and one of which is considerably larger than the others, being about forty feet in height, bearing the appellation of Carn Enoch. Most of the high grounds of Pembrokeshire are crowned with these protuberances or eruptions, appearing not unlike boils on the human body, a peculiarity of character I have nowhere else observed. Descending on the west side of the mountain, for about half a mile, we come to an elevated plain, where there is a farm house, called Llwyn Vawr, or the large grove, but where no wood is to be now found, other than two or three stunted thorn bushes. From hence we have an extensive view over nearly the whole county, with its northern and western coasts and islands, to St. David's Head and St. Bride's Bay; and which is such a situation as we generally find to have been selected by the Britons for their religious and political conventions, being secluded, and at the same time commanding a prospect of the country. About two hundred yards up towards the south, there is a cromlech, supported by one stone, and with its east end resting on the ground, close to which there is another stone apparently displaced from under it, and probably it had other supporters, which have disappeared. Close to the house



**ANTIQUITIES OF NORTHERN PEMBROKESHIRE.**



Fibula found at Llanwyndar, Pembrokeshire.

there are the remains of another dilapidated cromlech. About two hundred yards down to the west, we come to a gentle eminence, apparently the area of a conventional, or Druid circle, of which only four stones remain, standing upright, and about nine feet high, being long four-sided *pillars*, at regular distances, except one, over which the road bank is made; and these stones have so little of a curve in their positions, that the circle must have been perhaps four or five feet (*sic*) in diameter. There are a great many large masses of stone imbedded in the raised sides of the road, which probably once formed this magnificent circle.

#### LLANWYNDAR.

The western side of the bay of Goodwick, into which the port of Fishguard opens, is formed by a high ridge, terminating in a north-east direction, at two islets of rocks, called the Cow and Calf, and forming the southern limit of this parish, the whole of which is generally bounded by a continuity of high ground, running westward to the Carn Vawr, so as to form a plain, secluded from the rest of the adjoining country, and terminating upon a bold and rocky shore. The church is dedicated to St. Gwyndav, and is about three furlongs from the sea, and surrounded by seven or eight houses of neat appearance. But all the buildings about this country produce too glaring an effect upon the eye, from having their roofs, as well as their walls, overlaid with lime wash. On the shore, below the church, are shown some footsteps, imprinted in the rock, which the traditions of the place say were made by Gwyndav, in escaping from some pirates who landed there. The saint is said to have been of a very diminutive size, and the footsteps accordingly correspond. He was also an irascible little fellow; for, in riding through the river at Goodwick, his horse threw him, on being frightened at a salmon that leaped out of the water, which made the angry saint exclaim that no salmon should ever come up the river again, and so none have made their appearance there.

This district abounds more with monuments of primitive times, probably, than any other spot of equal dimension in the whole of Wales. Of fortified posts, there are the remains of a fort above Goodwick, called *Caer gawyl*, the large triply-intrenched camp upon the *Garn Vawr*; there is the tumulus, surrounded by a dyke, at *Trev Asser*, under the south base of the *Garn Vawr*, with several smaller heaps, either of stones or of earth, in the adjacent fields. In one of the *Carneddi*, or stone heaps, was lately found, among sepulchral remains, a brazen instrument, unique in its kind, none like it having hitherto, to my knowledge, been found else-

where, and which is eight inches long, and of the form represented in the accompanying illustration.

Of those sepulchral monuments, known under the name of cromlech, on a mountain in the north-east extremity of the parish there are three perfect ones, and two others have been demolished for common purposes. Amongst these lies a rocking-stone, to overthrow which four or five travellers, of Gothic taste, lately employed some workmen. Down a little to the south of these are seen several demolished structures ; and, among others, the vestiges of a conventional circle, wherein there is a cistvaen remaining unexplored. Standing in this mystic spot, we have a beautiful view of the bay, and the harbour and town of Fishguard, with Preselau hills in the distance.

There is a large cromlech in the adjoining parish, near Trev Vin, on the coast, westward. There is also one in the parish of Nevern, called Llech y Drybed ; and another, the most magnificent of the whole, at Pentrev Evan, on the north-west side of the Preselau. All the monuments here enumerated are in the cantrevs of Cemaes and Tir Dewi, or Dewi's land, otherwise called Pebydiog, that is, the Poppedom. St. David's, or Menevia, was the metropolitan see of Wales ; and two pilgrimages to it were equal to one pilgrimage to Rome.

These numerous structures, devoted to Druidic mysteries, may resolve the reason why Dyved, or Dimetia, had the appellation in the "Mabinogion," and the works of the bards, of Gwlad yr hud, or the land of illusion. And here I shall conclude with expressing my surprise at the fanciful hypothesis formed by Rowlands, that the Isle of Mona was the principal seat of the Druids, merely from their having retired there to avoid the pursuit of the Romans ; a place where Druidic remains are perhaps more scanty than most other districts of Wales ; and unquestionably more so than either Cemaes or Pebydiog, which are but districts of a small extent, compared with Mona. But Rowlands had never travelled out of the island, except to Oxford, so that he had no opportunities of examining for himself as to these matters. If he had seen Abury and Stonehenge, in Wiltshire, or Stanton Drew, in Somersetshire, or the works I have briefly noticed as existing in Dyved, he would never have penned his *Mona Antiqua Restorata*.

IDRISON.

Medi, 17, 1829.

## Correspondence.

## WREKIN—MAESYFED—HUYSGWN.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—Permit me to reply to the Queries respecting the three words above given.

WREKIN.—Is not the Wrekin hill so named from its proximity to the Roman station of *Uriconium*? There is a “high placed city of Wrecon” named by Llywarch Hen; and his translator (*Elegies*, p. 95) identifies this with *Uriconium* (Wroxeter), which he supposed to be the *Caer Gwirigion* of Nennius, and the *Caer Wrygion* of Usher and Dr. Thomas Williams.

MAESYFED.—On this point I have no doubt. The Welsh name of Radnorshire, properly *Maeshyvaidd*, is derived from that of *Hyvaidd*, a British chieftain, who held this district towards the close of the sixth century. (See further *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Second Series, ii. 256–8.

HUYSAWN.—This has nothing to do with Hisychion or Hu Gadarn. It is not a proper name at all, but a compound epithet, of a class quite common in the poems of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It is formed from *Hu* and *Ysgwn*, just as *Hu-ysgain*, *Hu-ysgein*, *Hu-ysgwr*, and *Hu-ysgwnthr*, are formed from *Ysgain*, *Ysgwr*, and *Ysgwnthr*; and its exact significance is shown in the following extract from Pughe’s *Dictionary* :—

*Hu-ysgain*—apt to spread out.

*Hu-ysgwn*—apt to ascend.

*Hu-ysgwr*—apt to be energetic.

*Hu-ysgwnthr*—apt to tear forcibly.

The word *ysgwn*, in its simple form, occurs in nearly every page of the poems of Cynddelw and his contemporaries; and I have no doubt, notwithstanding the authorities to the contrary, that Huysgwn is a compound formed from this root with the prefix *Hu*. “Boldly ascending” would perhaps be a better rendering than “apt to ascend.”

I remain, &c.,

T. STEPHENS.

Merthyr, July 12, 1855.

## EARLY INSCRIBED STONES IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—I have been recently informed by a local observer that at Bryn Eglwys, between Towyn and Tal-y-llyn, in Merionethshire, a large number of inscribed stones have been found,—not at one period

only, but often. Some of them, my informant states, bear the marks of an early alphabet, which he calls "cuneiform." Whether these stones come from some ancient burial place, as may be conjectured from the name of the spot, or whatever may have been their origin, the subject deserves the attention of members of the Association residing in that county.—I remain, &c.,

L.

Sept. 1, 1855.

### PLACE OF BISHOP FARRAR'S MARTYRDOM, CAERMARTHEN.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—During the late meeting at Llandeilo, I was informed that, on the spot where the monument of General Nott stands, a square stone with a hole in it, as if for the purpose of holding a stake, was found. As the place appears to have been not unadapted for a public exhibition, and was probably still more so three centuries ago, it is not improbable but that this stone might have held the stake at which Bishop Farrar suffered. Would any of our local antiquaries inform us if the site of that prelate's martyrdom is accurately known, or whether any care has been taken of this stone, that has been thus laid bare in some accidental excavation?

The good people of Caermarthen have, with great spirit, erected memorials to two gallant soldiers, one connected with their own town, the other with a neighbouring county.

Should not one, who proved himself at the stake a good and true soldier of Christ, be honoured also with some memorial? If some of the most distinguished gentry of the town and district would commence the attempt, they would not be left to bear the sole expense of erecting (if possible, on the scene of his death) a suitable memorial to the martyr who suffered in Caermarthen.—I remain, &c.,

Sept. 10, 1855.

M. N.

### LORDS MARCHERS OF WALES.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—In answer to Query 20 by "An Antiquary" in your last Number, I beg to enclose the titles of some authorities on the Lords Marchers of Wales. A full and accurate account of them and their jurisdiction is an historical desideratum, which I hope is now about to be supplied.

History of Wales, Cornwall, and Chester, by Sir John Dodridge, Knight (Serjeant to Henry Prince of Wales, 1603; Justice of K.B., 1613; died 1628). 4to, 1630; 8vo, 1714.

A Treatise on the Government of Wales, printed among Documents

connected with the History of Ludlow. By R. H. C. (Hon. R. H. Clive). London, 1841; from Lansd. MS., 216. (There are copies of this Treatise among Harl. MSS., 141 and 1220.) The List of Lords Presidents of the Marches of Wales, printed in the same volume, is erroneously entitled "List of Lords Marchers."

Discourse against the Jurisdiction of the King's Bench over Wales, by process of Latitat. Printed among Hargrave's Law Tracts. 4to, 1787; and also 8vo. (Written by Charles Pratt, afterwards Lord Chancellor Camden; 2. Harg. Jurisc. Excer. 301.) Consult the case on which the Tract is founded, and the ancient authorities and Acts of Parliament quoted therein.

Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII.

Illustrations of the subject may be found in the Rolls of Parliament (which work has a good index), and in the various publications of the Record Commission; and also in such documents relating to the Lordships, Manors, and Lands, included in the Act 27th Henry VIII., as are of earlier date than that Act.

With reference to these last-named authorities, I beg to subjoin a Query.

Previous to that Act, every Lordship Marcher had its own chancery and exchequer, its own courts, and, it is presumed, its own collection of legal records and documents. The Act extinguished the independent jurisdictions, and thenceforth writs issued and revenue was collected in the king's name. What then became of the ancient records? Did the Lords Marchers retain them, or were they placed among the public archives of the kingdom? What was the case in those Lordships Marchers which were then in the king's own hands? I have searched the Handbook to Public Records for some trace of such documents, but in vain, unless they are among the still unsorted Welsh Records.—I remain, &c.,

H. S. M.

London, July 26, 1855.

[This is a very important Query, and will, we hope, excite the attention it deserves.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

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*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—In answer to Query 20,—“What are the exact titles of the best historical accounts of the Lords Marchers of Wales? In what books are accounts of them and their jurisdiction to be found?” I wish to send you the following notes of books bearing on the subject:—

British Remains; or, a Collection of Antiquities relating to the Britons: comprehending A Concise History of the Lords Marchers; their origin, power, and conquests in Wales, &c. By the Rev. N. Owen, Jun., A.M. 8vo. London, 1777.

An Historical Account of the Statuta Walliæ; or, the Statutes of



Rhuddlan, which annexed Wales to England. By the Rev. Thomas Price, in vol. i. of his *Literary Remains*. 8vo. Llandoverly, 1854.

A Treatise on the Government of Wales. (From a manuscript in the Lansdowne Collection in the British Museum, No. 216.) In Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers. By the late Hon. R. H. Clive. London, 1841.

In the same volume is a memoir, entitled "Lords Marchers of Wales," but it is a list of those who executed the office of Lord President of the Marches of Wales, commencing with Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, *temp.* Henry VII., and concluding with Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield; also, Instructions (16 Eliz., 1574) for the Lord President and Council.

The Jurisdiction of the Marches. By Lord Bacon. This relates to the Presidents and the Council, which, he observes, "was not erected by the Act of Parliament (34 Henry VIII.), but confirmed, for there was a President & Council long before, in E. IV. his time," &c.

Churton's Lives of William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, Founders of Brasen Nose College, contains an account of the Presidency of Wales.

By the statute (34 Henry VIII.) the jurisdiction of the Lords Marchers was extinguished, as touching the regality thereof, and their baronies reduced into counties, either before established, or then newly erected.

Owen's British Remains.

See also Parry's Royal Visits and Progresses to Wales, and the Border Counties. 4to. London, 1851, pp. 304-307.

I remain, &c.,

T. J., BIBLIOTHECAR. CHETHAM.

Manchester, August 1, 1855.

## LLANDANWG CHURCH, HARLECH.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—On occasion of a recent visit to the neighbourhood of Harlech, I was astonished and grieved to find another instance in the diocese of Bangor of a parochial church allowed to go to utter decay. The church of Llandanwg is now entirely abandoned, a considerable portion of it is unroofed, and in a few years it will become a mere ruin.

Surely there is some fatality, as well as fatuity, haunting this diocese. Llandudno; Aberdaron; Llanidan; and now Llandanwg is added to the list! Can it be possible that the bishop and other ecclesiastical authorities know of these things? Even if the episcopal head of the diocese be supposed elevated above the immediate cognizance of such bad deeds, where is the Archdeacon of Merioneth,

that he does not exercise his ecclesiastical authority? Are the authorities of this diocese so blind to the spirit of the times as not to know that the splendid liberality and pious gratitude of a layman is now making up for the shortcomings of the lord of the manor of Llandudno, and is restoring the old church there, at his own sole cost, regardless of expense? or that other laymen are joining together, and are going to restore the old fabric of Aberdaron, which the clerical authorities had ignorantly condemned and abandoned? Are they not aware of the censure now passed on Llanidan, which, I remember, was foretold in your Journal at the very moment when the work of desecration was going on? Are they satisfied to let it go forth to the world, that, in the diocese of Bangor, clergy neglect churches, but laymen rebuild them?

This abandoning of the old church of Llandanwg is an act of positive sacrilege; it reflects no credit on the parishioners, the incumbent, the archdeacon, or the bishop; it shows either extreme parsimony, or extreme ignorance,—as well as an utter want of veneration for the ancient Christianity of the country, and its time-hallowed objects and recollections.

We shall probably be told that some newer and more convenient ecclesiastical edifice has been erected in another part of the parish;—a measure precisely parallel to that by which one of the North Welsh dioceses was to have been suppressed, a few years ago. But, if such cases as these are allowed to pass without reprehension, we may, ere long, find the removal of Bangor Cathedral,—dean, archdeacons, canons, bishop, and all, swallowed by the country, on the ground of political or local expediency,—and swallowed readily!

The day of retribution will come for Llandanwg, as it has for Llandudno, and for Aberdaron; the good feeling of the country will be awakened; regret and shame will assume the places now filled by apathy and sordid stupidity; and the blame will be laid on the right shoulders, it is to be hoped, before it is too late.—I remain, &c.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

August 20, 1855.

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## Archæological Notes and Queries.

*Note 7.*—In answer to Query 7, I believe the exact date of the first edition of Bishop Morgan's Welsh Bible is A.D. 1588. It is a rather small folio, and, if complete, fetches £20 in London.

### BIBLIOGRAPHUS.

*N. 8.*—In the parish of Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, among the wild mountains to the south-east, there is a house, called *Twr Maen*, in which, though it has been inhabited all the time, no death has occurred during the last hundred and fifty years. T. D.

*N. 9.*—The continuation, or rather supplement, to Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*, respecting which W. W. in the last Number of the Journal requested information, was printed in 1775, by Dodsley, of Pall Mall, in a quarto of 50 pages, together with the *Memoirs of Owen Glendower*, by Thomas Ellis, Rector of Dolgelle, from a MS. in Jesus College Library, in 26 pages, with notes by the Editor. T. W.

*N. 10.*—I heard in Fishguard, not long since, of a tradition mentioned there by an Irish pedlar woman, that priests were buried with head to east and feet to west, so that they might face their congregation when they rose at the last day. A mediæval stone in Fishguard church-yard, over a priest (?) is placed upright, facing west, and so far corroborates the tradition. M. R.

*N. 11.*—For an answer to Query 19, see Correspondence in the present Number.

*N. 12.*—For answers to Query 20, see Correspondence in the present Number.

*Query 26.*—At Caernarvon, Holyhead, and Barmouth, there are portions of the town, adjoining the water, called, in each place, "Turkey Shore." Can any correspondent give an account of the origin and meaning of this name? LL. T.

*Q. 27.*—In Holyhead there is a street called "Street yr Iuddewn." Is there any similar instance elsewhere in Wales? C. W.

*Q. 28.*—Why do the more notable saints' days, as retained in the Calendar of the Church of England, fall either on, or very near to, the 24th or 25th day of each month in the year?

### ECCLESIOLOGUS.

*Q. 29.*—What is the *exact* and *scientifically* determined length of the Roman Passus? References to books of authority and experiments are desired.

### BRITANNO-ROMANUS.

*Q. 30.*—Can any of our readers inform us whether the Early British monument called "Llech yr Ast," which used to stand near the Cardigan road to Aberaeron, in the parish of Llangoedmor, is still in existence? H. L. J.

*Q. 31.*—It is stated, in *The Beauties of England and Wales*, that the old name of Hawarden, in Flintshire, was Pennard. Upon what authority is this given? Information is requested on the subject.

X.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

**TRAWSFYNYDD CHURCH.**—The ancient parish church of Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, has been recently repaired and restored in a manner highly honourable to the good sense and good taste of the parishioners, the rector, the Rev. T. Davis, and the architect, H. Kennedy, Esq. Instead of destroying and mutilating the old building, it has been carefully preserved and repaired; new windows have replaced the mean ones that disfigured the sacred walls; the interior has been admirably fitted up with uniform seats, instead of the unsightly pews, that destroyed not only all comfort, but also all architectural effect; and the edifice will now probably stand in good condition for more than a century to come, if common care be observed. Mr. Kennedy has in this case showed another cause whence to claim the gratitude of the diocese for judicious restorations,—so far preferable to the most gorgeous new erections. He has been unfortunate, however, in his builder; for his designs have been misunderstood. The mouldings of the side windows are architecturally incorrect (showing a square recess setting off from the outer wall, instead of a chamfer, before the usual chamfering begins), and the stonemason has put up "*longs and shorts*" in each jamb (actually cutting straight solid blocks of stone into this detestable Italian form!) with truly Chinese obtuseness. We should strongly recommend that the chisel and mallet be applied to correct these deformities, for the general effect of the building is remarkably good; and the rude materials of the country are used up in it very judiciously. The old pews have been applied to a novel purpose,—that of ceiling the under horizontal surface of a central gutter between the two aisles; and, though strange, yet the result is most happy. The cost of the whole has been extremely moderate. It does Mr. Kennedy great credit.

**CHURCHES IN CASTLEMARTIN HUNDRED, PEMBROKESHIRE.**—The Earl of Cawdor is having several of the churches in this district repaired and restored, at his own expense, and in the best possible style. The square sash-windows, the pews, the whitewash, and other abominations of the last sixty years, are being removed, and the venerable buildings are assuming an appearance more in accordance with architectural beauty and archæological truth. Cheriton and St. Petrox are finished; Warren is in progress; preparations are making with others. We hope this example will be imitated in other parts of Pembrokeshire.

**LLANDYBIE CHURCH, CAERMARTHENSHIRE.**—This church, which had been greatly disfigured during the last century, has been lately repaired and restored at the expense of Mr. Du Buisson; windows of good architectural character have replaced the pagan monstrosities of former times; the whole has been fitted up with proper seats; and the church now presents a correct and Christian-like appearance.

**OLD CHURCH, LLANDUDNO.**—The restoration of the old church of Llandudno is in progress, at the sole cost of W. H. Reece, Esq., of Birmingham; everything is going on satisfactorily there, and the works are nearly terminated under the superintendence of F. W. Fiddian, Esq., architect, Birmingham. We propose that the subscriptions, raised before this munificent benefactor came forward, shall be applied in some suitable manner to the decorating and furnishing of the sacred edifice.

**RUTHIN COLLEGIATE CHURCH.**—On the 26th of July last a vestry meeting, which was numerously attended by the inhabitants, was convened at Ruthin, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of a *complete restoration* of the collegiate church; and it was unanimously resolved that an immediate effort should be made to carry out so desirable an object. A subscription list has been opened for this purpose.

**ABBEY CWM HIR.**—We understand that this ancient edifice, with the surrounding land, has been purchased by Sir Joseph Bailey, who was our President at Brecon. We hope that effective measures will be adopted to prevent any further injury being done to the few portions of the edifice now remaining.

**CEILWART STONE, BARMOUTH.**—This stone, which has an early inscription, not yet read, but apparently commemorating the name of Calixtus, had become buried in the sand, and the exact locality of its hiding place was known to few. Under the direction of a member of the Cambrian Archæological Association, it has lately been rescued from oblivion, as well as probable destruction,—for it lay on the sea-shore, liable to be washed over at spring tides,—and it is to be removed to the church-yard of Llanaber. It will be engraved and described in a future number of our Journal.

**ANCIENT TUMULUS.**—"A short time ago, as Mr. William Fotheringhame was levelling a tumulus on his farm, at Newbigging, above Corse, in Orkney, he came on a grave, containing two skeletons, which, on being opened, was found to contain a stone chest, or coffin, constructed of four large flags, and was lying in a direction east and west. The skeletons were in a remarkable state of preservation. The cover of the coffin was a large flag, on the top of which, when the first (*sic*) tumulus was opened, were found two smaller chests, about the same length, divided in the middle by a flag-partition, but having nothing in the interior."—We observed this paragraph in a newspaper three months ago, and have thought it worthy of our readers' notice for the following reasons:—1. The circumstance of the two cistfeini placed above the lower one is uncommon; and if any similar interments are found in Wales, they should be carefully noticed and delineated. 2. The destruction of the tumulus is unfortunately anything but uncommon; nevertheless we should be glad to learn the name of the proprietor of the land, in order that we might ascertain whether he has taken steps for preventing similar acts of barbarism in future.

All instances of the wanton destruction of tumuli, or any other ancient monuments, should be carefully noted, and recorded for public reprobation.

The Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute took place at Shrewsbury on the 6th ultimo, and lasted a week. Among its most active patrons and promoters were,—The Viscount Hill, Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire; The Viscount Dungannon; W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., F.S.A.; Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., F.S.A., Lord-Lieutenant of Flintshire, who are four members of our own body. Lord Talbot de Malahide was the President. The order of proceedings was as follows:—*Monday, 6th August*,—Inaugural Evening Meeting. *Tuesday, 7th*,—Meetings of Sections. Museum of the Institute at the Free School. Examination of the Churches, remains of the Abbey Buildings, the Castle, Ancient Houses, the Museum of the Shrewsbury Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and other objects of interest in or adjacent to Shrewsbury. Viscount Hill invited the Members of the Institute to visit Hawkstone in the afternoon, and partake of luncheon there. Evening Meeting. *Wednesday, 8th*,—Excursion to Wroxeter and the remains of the Roman city of Uriconium, Buildwas Abbey, Wenlock Abbey, &c. Robert Burton, Esq., invited the Members of the Institute to a collation at Longnor Hall. *Thursday, 9th*,—Meetings of the Sections. Short excursions in the immediate neighbourhood of Shrewsbury. Public Dinner of the Institute. *Friday, 10th*,—Excursion to Ludlow, Stokesay Castle, &c. *Saturday, 11th*,—Meetings of the Sections. Excursion to Battlefield, Sundorne Castle, and Haughmond Abbey. A collation was offered to the Institute by Andrew W. Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne Castle. *Monday, 13th*,—Meetings of the Sections. Excursion by Special Train to Park Hall, Oswestry; Chirk Castle; and Valle Crucis Abbey. *Tuesday, 14th*,—Meetings of the Sections. Annual Meeting of Members of the Institute for Election of Members, &c. General concluding Meeting.

**BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the recent Annual Meeting of this Society in the Isle of Wight, a series of most interesting excavations among Saxon tumuli took place. We recommend the members of our own body, who are engaged in similar pursuits, to make a note of their excavations, and to compare results, for there may be many Saxon interments along the line of the Welsh Marches.

**CAERLEON ANTIQUARIAN ASSOCIATION.**—Some extensive excavations have been recently made by this Society at the Roman Station of VENTA (Caerwent), in Monmouthshire, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Y. Akerman, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. We hope that the account of their operations, which were highly successful, will be published. The Society held a meeting there on the 15th of August, and it was well attended.

**ANCIENT AND MODERN DENBIGH.**—The fourth and fifth Numbers of this work, by Mr. John Williams, of Denbigh, have been published.

They bring down the history of Denbigh to the occupation of the town and castle by Cromwell's forces, and, like the preceding Numbers, are full of interesting matter, with copious quotations of ancient deeds and records. This book does great credit to its author and compiler, and should be on the shelves of all antiquaries in North Wales. It is a pity, however, that the illustrations do not correspond in merit with the letterpress, and also that the compiler does not quote his authorities more fully and exactly,—we mean as to volumes, pages, &c. We wish that other books of the same kind were compiled for all our ancient Welsh towns,—especially Caernarvon, Caermarthen, and Haverfordwest.

We are glad to find that Mr. J. Y. Akerman has completed his valuable work on the *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, taken principally from Anglo-Saxon Tumuli and Cemeteries in England. It contains forty coloured engravings, in most cases of the actual sizes of the originals, and is published by Mr. Russell Smith, London.

*The Word-Book of English Dialects*, now preparing for publication, promises to be very acceptable to the Antiquary. This volume, the result of many years' attention and practical study of the subject, will contain every provincial word in use in the various districts of England at the present day. It is published by Mr. Russell Smith, London.

ANNALS AND LEGENDS OF CALAIS. By R. B. Calton. 1 vol. 12mo. J. Russell Smith.—This is a valuable account of one of the most historic places on the continent. It gives us a detailed narrative of the mediæval history of the place; and is remarkably full of particulars concerning the siege of it by Edward III., the Field of the Cloth of Gold, &c. At the end is a curious piece of almost cotemporary biography, being "Memoirs of the more celebrated British Emigrés to Calais,"—Beau Brummell, Lady Hamilton (who is buried there in a timber yard!), Edith Jacquemont, &c., &c.

WARTON CLUB.—Two more of the publications of this society are now before us,—*Early English Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*, edited by Mr. Halliwell, and *Latin Themes of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots*, by M. A. de Montaignon,—both of them highly interesting, and very satisfactory to the members.

## Reviews.

THE ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY. Nos. II., III. Belfast: Archer & Sons. London: J. Russell Smith.

The second Number of this Journal opens with the "Metropolitan Visitation of the Diocese of Derry," in A.D. 1397, by Archbishop Colton, translated from the original; and, among other papers in the same Number, we find the second part of the "Description of the Island of Tory," treating of its pagan period. From this we make an extract, containing the following wild story, which shows how many elements for a poetic imagination to elaborate may be found along the rocky coasts of the sister isle:—

"Dr. O'Donovan gives the curious legend of Balar, founded on the historical fact of his having fallen by the hand of his grandson; it is contained in a note to his translation of the Four Masters, and is here abbreviated and slightly altered in language. It was taken down on Tory in the year 1835, from the dictation of Shane O'Dugan, the representative of one of the most ancient island families.

" 'This story,' says the learned historian, 'is evidently founded on facts; but from its having floated on the tide of tradition, for, perhaps, three thousand years, names have been confounded, and facts much distorted.' The resemblance to the Homeric fable of the Cyclops, and the similarity to several incidents found in Eastern tales, is not alluded to by Dr. O'Donovan, though very obvious.

"Three brothers resided on the main-land opposite Tory:—one a proprietor: another a smith, who had his forge at Drumnatinne. The former possessed a wonderful cow, called Glas Gaibhnann, which he was in the habit of leading about with him during the day and carefully shutting up at night. Balar coveted the cow and determined to obtain it—by foul means of course. Once in his possession it was not likely to be recovered by the owner; for the pirate is described as having the advantage of one eye, Cyclopean fashion, in his forehead, and a second in the hinder part of his skull. 'This latter eye, by its foul, distorted glances, and its beams and dyes of venom, like that of the basilisk, would strike people dead;' and for that reason Balar kept it constantly covered, except when he wished to get the better of enemies by petrifying them with looks; and hence the Irish to this day call an evil or overlooking eye by the name 'Suil Bhalair' (Balar eye). A prophetic warning had been given that the chief should die by the hand of his grandson, and to avert this calamity he confined his only child, Ethnea, in a tower on the summit of Tor-more, where she was guarded by twelve trusty matrons. Like all other heroines, this young lady grew up a paragon of beauty and grace. She was strictly preserved from any knowledge of the world without, and the only indication of a community of feeling, was when she innocently inquired what the beings were that she observed passing in 'currachs' through the sea, whose likenesses also visited her dreams.

"Balar was fortunate in all his predatory excursions; but he still felt dissatisfied because he did not possess the wonderful cow. This at length became the great object of his life. 'One fine day,' the legend proceeds, 'MacKineely, the chief of the tract opposite to the island, repaired to his brother Gavida's forge to get some swords made, taking with him the invaluable Glas Gaibhnann. At the door, in an unguarded moment, he intrusted her to the care of his other brother MacSamhthainn, who, it appears, was there also, with his brother the smith, on business connected with war. Balar watching his opportunity, assumed, (as it seems he had the power of doing,) the form of an innocent-looking red-headed little boy, and persuaded MacSamhthainn to put the halter into his hand and go into the forge on his business. Having thus succeeded in his object, Balar immediately carried off



his prize to Tory; and the place is still shown where he dragged the cow up by the tail—"a great memorial of the transaction"—called 'Port-na-Glaise'—the harbour of the 'Glas or green cow.'

"A Druid satisfied MacKineely that his property could never be recovered during Balar's life; as he would never close the basilisk eye, but would keep it ready to petrify any man that ventured to approach. The ultimate fate of this troublesome quadruped is not told; but it is related that the legal owner had a 'Leannan-sidhe,' or familiar sprite, called 'Biroge of the mountain,' who undertook to put him on a plan of destroying Balar. Having dressed him in woman's clothes, she wafted him, on the wings of the storm, across the sound, to the airy top of Tormore; and there, knocking at the door of the tower, demanded admittance for a noble lady whom she had rescued from a cruel tyrant who attempted to carry her off by force from the protection of her people. The matrons fearing to offend a 'Banshee,' admitted both into the tower, and the daughter of Balar recognized in her guest a countenance familiar in her dreams. MacKineely thus becomes the son-in-law of the pirate; who in due time understood the extent of his danger, when he found himself unexpectedly possessed of three grandsons. Self-preservation being the great rule of his life, he immediately secured the children, and sent them rolled up in a sheet (fastened by a delg or pin) to be cast into a whirlpool. On the way the delg lost its hold, and one of the children (the first-born of course) dropped out and was saved by the 'Banshee.' The scene of this event is called 'Port-a-deilg'—the 'harbour of the pin'—to this day. The child was intrusted to the care of his uncle, the smith, to whose profession he was educated. Balar revenged himself on MacKineely, whom he seized near 'Knock-na-fola'—Bloody Foreland—and finally decapitated on a large white stone,—called by the natives 'Clogh-an-heely,'—still to be seen near the village of 'Falfarragh' or Cross-roads, where it forms a very conspicuous object; and, by the red veins through it, confirms the belief in this deed of blood.

"Notwithstanding all Balar's efforts to avert his destiny, the 'Banshee' had executed the will of the Fates; for after the decollation of MacKineely, the pirate was thrown off his guard, and frequented the continent without fear. He also employed Gavida to make his arms. The heir of MacKineely—his grandson—in course of time grew into an able-bodied man, and a good smith; and, as such, became an especial favourite of Balar, who knew nothing of his history. The other was well aware of the story of his own birth, and his father's end, and often visited the blood-stained memorial. One day Balar visited the forge to have some spears made, and the uncle Gavida being from home, the work was in charge of his foster-son. Balar happened to boast of his victory over MacKineely, and by so doing roused the slumbering ire of the young smith, who, on the impulse of the moment, snatching a glowing rod from the furnace, and thrust it into the basilisk eye, and through the head of the chief; who thus, according to the decree of fate, perished by his grandson's hand.

The third Number contains the "Ecclesiastical Period of the History of Tory," with many illustrations.

Further on in the same Number occurs a long and carefully composed paper on a new instrument for measuring skulls, as applied to the study of craniology, connected with the early sepulchres of Ireland, a subject full of interest to all practical antiquaries. The observations are very minute, and the author shows how the results are to be tabularized for after-comparison; while the instrument is illustrated by scientific drawings. It is from the pen of Mr. John Grattan, a member of the Natural History and Philosophical Society of Belfast.

In this Number we also find the continuation of the Derry Metropolitan Visitation, and a very curious "Account of the Antiphonary of the Monastery of Bangor," (Ireland,) preserved in the Ambrosian

Library, at Milan. Our readers will find the subjoined extract worthy of perusal:—

*“The Commemoration of our Abbots.* This poem, consisting of eight strophes of eight lines each, is the most valuable in the collection, and by it the date of the manuscript is determined. The reader will observe that after the prefatory verse the lines run in alphabetical order.

Sancta sanctorum opera  
Patrum, fratres, fortissima,  
Benchorensi in optimo  
Fundatorum ecclesia  
Abbatum eminentia  
Numerum, tempora, nomina,  
Sine fine fulgentia,  
Audite, magna merita,  
Quos convocavit Dominus  
Caelorum regni sedibus.

Amavit Christus Comgillum;  
Bene et ipse Dominum;  
Carum habuit Beognoum;  
Dominum ornavit Aedeum;  
Elegit sanctum Sinlanum,  
Famosum mundi magistrum,  
Quos convocavit Dominus  
Caelorum regni sedibus.

Gratum fecit Fintenanum,  
Heredem alium inclitum;  
Inlustravit Maclaisreum,  
Caput abbatum omnium  
Lampade sacra Beeganum  
Magnum scripturæ medicum,  
Quos, &c.

Notus vir erat Beracnus;  
Ornatus et Cuminenus;  
Pastor Columba congruus;  
Querela absque Aidanus;  
Rector bonus Baithenus;  
Summus antestes Crotanus,  
Quos, &c.

Tantis successit Camanus,  
Vir amabilis omnibus,  
Xpo [Christo] nunc sedet suprimus,  
Ymnos canens. Quindecimus  
Zoen ut carpat Cronanus,  
Conservet eum Dominus,  
Quos convocabit Dominus  
Caelorum regni sedibus.

Horum sanctorum merita  
Abbatum fidelissima,  
Erga Comgillum congrua  
Invocamus, altissima;  
Ut possimus omnia  
Nostra delere crimina,  
Per Jesum Christum, æterna  
Regnantem in sæcula.

The holy, valiant deeds  
Of sacred Fathers,  
Based on the matchless  
Church of Benchor;  
The noble deeds of abbots,  
Their number, times, and names,  
Of never-ending lustre,  
Hear, brothers; great their deserts,  
Whom the Lord hath gathered  
To the mansions of his heavenly kingdom.

Christ loved Comgill,  
Well too did he, the Lord;  
He held Beogna dear;  
He graced the ruler Aedh;  
He chose the holy Sillan,  
A famous teacher of the world,  
Whom the Lord hath gathered  
To the mansions of his heavenly kingdom.

He made Finten accepted,  
An heir generous, renowned;  
He rendered Maclaisre illustrious,  
The chief of all abbots;  
With a sacred torch [he enlightened] Segene  
A great physician of Scripture,  
Whom, &c.

Beracnus was a distinguished man;  
Cumine also possessed of grace;  
Columba a congenial shepherd;  
Aidan without complaint;  
Baithene a worthy ruler;  
Crotan a chief president,  
Whom, &c.

To these so excellent succeeded Caman,  
A man to be beloved by all;  
Singing praises to Christ  
He now sits on high. That Cronan  
The fifteenth may lay hold on life,  
The Lord preserve him,  
Whom the Lord will gather  
To the mansions of his heavenly kingdom.

The truest merits  
Of these holy abbots,  
Meet for Comgill,  
Most exalted, we invoke;  
That we may blot out  
All our offences,  
Through Jesus Christ,  
Who reigns for ages everlasting.

“The harmony which exists between this enumeration of the first fifteen abbots and the entries in the Irish annals is very remarkable, and bears most important

testimony to the fidelity of those records, especially when it is remembered that the Antiphonary has been nearly 1200 years absent from home. A comparative arrangement of the names will show this more distinctly.

"1.—COMGILLUS.—Comgall, born A.D. 517. Church of Bangor founded A.D. 558. Comgall abbot of Bangor rested in the 91st year of his age, in the 50th year and 3rd month and 10th day of his presidency; on the vi. of Ides of May.

"2.—BEOGNOUS.—'Beogna, abbot of Bennchor next to Comgall, rested,' A.D. 606, Aug. 22.

"3.—ÆDEUS.—His name does not occur in any of the annals, probably owing to his short period of office.

"4.—SINLANUS.—'Sillan, son of Cammin, abbot of Benchor, died 28th Feb.' A.D. 610.

"5.—FINTENANUS.—'Fintan of Oentrebb, abbot of Benchor, died' A.D. 613.

"6.—MACLAISREUS.—'MacLaisre, abbot of Benchor, died 16 May,' A.D. 646.

"7.—ESEGANUS.—'Segan, son of UaCuinn, abbot of Benchor, died,' A.D. 663.

"8.—BERACNUS.—'Berach, abbot of Benchor, died,' A.D. 664.

"9.—CUMINENUS.

"10.—COLUMBA.

"11.—AIDANUS.

"12.—BAITHENUS.—'A great mortality in the year 667, wherein four abbots of Benchor died, sc. Berach, Cumine, Colum, and Aedh.' The only discrepancy here is Berach instead of Baithenus. But in the year 666, according to Tighernach, 'Baithine, abbot of Benchor, died.' This obit is possibly antedated a year by the annalist.

"13.—CROTANUS.—'Criotan, abbot of Benchor, died,' A.D. 669.

"14.—CAMANUS.—'Colman, abbot of Benchor, died,' A.D. 680

"15.—CRONANUS.—'Cronan, son of Cuchalline, abbot of Benchor, died, 6 Nov.,' A.D. 691.

"This Cronan was alive when the Memoria was written, from which it follows that its date is some year between 680 and 691."

We shall give further notices of our able Ulster contemporary in our next Number.

LA NORMANDIE SOUTERRAINE. By the Abbé COCHET, Inspector of Historical Monuments in the Department of the Lower Seine. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 456. Paris: V. Didron, Rue Hautefeuille, No. 13. 6s. 6d.

This highly interesting work, which we briefly alluded to in one of our late Numbers (No. II. Third Series, p. 148), has now taken its place upon our shelves, and we have been diving into it at leisure,—with great eagerness and satisfaction. A goodly volume, full of illustrations, for 6s. 6d.! This fact, as well as that of an "Inspector of Historical Monuments," can hardly be realized by the "most enlightened nation in the world;" but here it is, well printed, closely too, brimful of new and most valuable archæological information, with woodcuts, rather rough, it is true, compared with those of our excellent friend and "collaborator," Jewitt, but still spirited and respectable, and with *eighteen* lithographic plates, in the style of the etchings in Akerman's *Archæological Index*, and a clever portrait of the Inspector himself, to introduce his own book to the antiquarian reader! We say that this fact can hardly be realized in this country; but we endeavour to account for it by the supposition that the French

archæological public is not only more numerous, and more in earnest, than our own, but that it also buys more largely, and reads more extensively, so that a publisher on the other side of the Channel can afford to bring out a volume at a smaller cost than on this (after allowance is made for the difference of wages and general prices), because he is more certain of a remunerative sale. We shall have occasion, perhaps, to mention other wonderfully cheap antiquarian books from France, but we do not hesitate to say that the Abbé Cochet's publication could not have been produced in England, in the present state of the publishing business, under the cost of a sovereign. And, then, to think of the Council General of the Lower Seine not only allowing an *annual* sum of 2000 francs (£80) for the search after antiquities in that department, but actually voting a further sum of 600 francs (£24) towards the expense of publishing this book! Thank goodness, we live in a country a little too far north for that!

However, let us be glad that we have got hold of the book, and let us briefly tell our readers that the best thing they can do is to buy it likewise; it will not do much harm to the pocket of any member of our Association who can read French, and it will furnish him with matter for excavatory reflection during many a long evening of the autumn and winter months.

The work is divided into three parts. The first, in three chapters, treats of excavations, and of ancient interments generally; the second, in twelve chapters, is devoted to Roman cemeteries; and the third, in nine chapters, describes the cemeteries of Frankish origin. The details of the book do not concern Wales, and, therefore, we shall not go into them; but the introductory portion comprises some valuable hints and observations, which, we know, our friends concerned in Cambrian "diggings" will not be sorry to peruse, such as the following, so admirably descriptive of what the real object of an archæological excavation should be:—

"Let every one take a note of this: nothing is so fatiguing as an excavation well done, especially the excavating of a cemetery. There it all depends on the continuous observation of how the objects lie in the earth. Many people suppose, and my own workmen themselves share in this opinion, that what I am looking for in the ground is treasure; they take me for a Californian out of his latitude, who, not having courage enough to transport himself from France to California, wishes to transport California to France. I am in their eyes like a magician who has read among the stars, and in old books or old deeds, of the mysterious existence of treasures concealed beneath ruins. Others, more numerous and more enlightened, think that when I thus tear up the bosom of the earth it is to find in it vases, arms, medals, or objects of value. Now it is nothing at all of the kind that I am in search of. In good truth when a beautiful object comes out of the ground, when an important piece of antiquity is revealed by the pickaxe, I am never indifferent to it; but when it is once drawn out of the earth it loses for me half its value, and when it has been studied it has no longer any value at all. I deposit it with satisfaction in some public collection or other, and I could resign myself never to see it again. What I am looking for in the earth is an idea; what I am in pursuit of at each blow of the workman's pick is an idea; what I am ardently desiring to get hold of is, not so much a vase or a coin, as a line of the past, written in the dust of Time, a phrase about ancient manners, funereal customs, Roman or Barbaric manufactures;—it is Truth which I wish to take by surprise in the bed where she has been laid at rest

by witnesses that are now from fifteen to eighteen hundred years old. I would readily exchange all the objects of antiquity possible for a revelation of this kind. Vases, coins, jewels have no price nor value except in so far as they themselves disclose the name and the talent of an artist, the character and genius of a people,—in short, the lost pages of a civilization now extinct. It is especially this which I pursue in the bosom of the earth. I wish to read in it as in a book; I interrogate therefore the smallest grain of sand, the most diminutive stone, the most worthless rubbish,—I ask them to tell me the secret history of ages and men, the life of nations and the mysteries of a people's religion." . . . . . "All ages, all people are hidden under the ground. The Gaul is laid there by the side of the Roman, and the Roman sleeps there close to the Barbarian. We have nothing more to do than to make these men speak, and to understand rightly the replies they give us; but to do this we must take care not to confound their tongues. We must know how to distinguish thoroughly the tones, the shades, the colours, the physiognomy of each people, of each kind of civilization. I comprehend clearly that this is a matter of instinct, a question of taste, of tact, of discernment; but this instinct and this taste are developed by education, are nourished by habit, are strengthened by exercise. In a word it is a science; and a science that has its rules and its faults, its successes and its failures. It is the result of long and profound study, of practice, sure, constant and recurring, of consummate experience. But even the wisest rules are not infallible, and men of the greatest experience are not exempt from error. In fact, in the whole of Archæology, nothing is more delicate than this material, where confusion is easy, shades of colour are imperceptible, resemblance is deceitful, and in which

‘Le vrai peut n’être pas quelquefois vraisemblable.’

If taken in this point of view, it is easily understood that an excavation must be fatiguing and troublesome. It is absolutely necessary to follow the labourer perpetually, not to let him be out of sight for an instant, to have one's eyes at the very end of his spade, and the attention directed to every movement of his hand. This life of watchfulness, of emotion, of alternatives, of forethought, uses one up, and tires more than standing about, going from one labourer to another, and rescuing with trouble and minute care the objects brought to view by the spade. If, on the contrary, you leave the labourer, if you do not perpetually follow him, you obtain no moral nor intellectual result. The man is nothing more than a tool, a blind instrument, ignorant of what he is doing and why he does it; one who does not understand the object proposed, even when it is explained to him, and who sees nothing at all in the layers of earth which he has so much trouble in getting up, in the position of the objects to meet with which seems to him the result of chance,—in the thousand details in short, so important, but so fugitive, but which constitute the whole science of excavation."

We are obliged to pass over the remainder of the first or introductory, part though full of capital matter; and we take the subjoined commencement of the second or Roman part, in order to give a further idea of the author's style:—

"The abode of man is not of ancient date in the north of Gaul. If the human race inhabited a long time ago this northern country of Europe, it has at all events left few traces of its passage. All discoveries made, down to our own times, seem to carry back the existence of man not further than a thousand years before our æra. The Celts, if they inhabited these regions during a long period, have left behind them on the ground only an imperceptible and inappreciable dust. No monument has yet occurred to indicate the existence of remote and primitive races. The monuments termed Celtic, such as the Alleys of stone, the Dolmens, the Menhirs (Meinl hirion), common on the Loire, are rare on the Seine. History speaks of the Gauls, but Archæology finds of their remains only coins, nearly worn away, clubs of flint, arms of bronze, mysterious caves, turf tumuli, sepulchres without regular forms, rude fragments of pottery,—in short pretty nearly all that a savage population would leave behind it. This is the whole of the inheritance bequeathed

to us by a generation, which, according to History, reigned during a long period over our country. These rude and broken remains betray a period of barbarism. One sees in them a people trying to come out of its state of infancy, but which is still a long way off from a state of civilization. Then, all at once, the people change; in a few years, in the space of a century, the face of the country is entirely renewed; a real miracle is worked; these inanimate stones are changed into civilized men, and an uncultivated forest-region becomes the garden of a rich agricultural colony. The granite-world becomes softened by the contact of art, and a high degree of civilization sheds forth its light, where before had reigned for centuries only a state of savage wildness.

"The Roman Conquest appeared in Gaul as an immense benefaction. It caused men, who had been much behindhand, to take a gigantic stride in the path of progress; it hastened the march of humanity by ten centuries; it shortened the work of whole generations. It must have produced on the rude and rustic populations of Gaul the same effect which Spain produced on the Indians of the New World; or which England did on the savages of Oceania;—the effect in fact which, at the present day, France is producing on the Arabs of Algeria. The Romans deprived these generous and savage populations of their fierce untameable freedom, but gave them in exchange Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures. It was with chains of gold that Rome yoked the Gauls to her triumphal chariot. More powerful in Arts than in Arms, she reigned over those she had conquered by her Baths, her Games, her Theatres, her Festivities and her Porticos, much more than by her Eagles, her Fasces, her Legions and her Proconsuls. The cross-grained humour of Tacitus stigmatized the advantages of this conquest; but we, who find only the cold ashes of the conquerors and the conquered, cannot but utter, over the half opened tomb, the decree of justice, or the hymn of thanksgiving. Just as Spain came into America with manners and a religion all ready formed, so the Romans came among us with a language, arts and a religion perfectly formed also; they had nothing to imitate amongst Barbarians, whose agriculture, whose costume, and whose mode of life inspired them with contempt. More sagacious than Alexander the Great, who adopted the manners of the people he conquered, the Cæsars brought to subdued Gaul the manners of victorious Rome. They traced military and commercial roads which were the most active channels of civilization; instead of the deep muddy tracks through which the Gauls had difficulty in dragging along their rustic cars, they unrolled those magnificent causeways, which seem built for eternity, and which during fourteen centuries were the only lines of communication for all France. The Romans brought everything with them when they came into Gaul,—architects, sculptors, painters, mosaic-workers, engravers, potters, glass-makers and writers. Working legions followed the armed legions; and they are the names of Latin artists which we read on the bottoms of vases, on the sides of earthen dishes, under the handles of *amphoræ*, on the traders' stamps, and on the stones of tombs. Upon the surface of this land free as the air, amongst men accustomed to independence, like the inhabitants of the woods, amidst populations conquered, rather than reduced to submission, the Romans settled themselves in houses which resembled citadels,—their *villas* were at one and the same time military posts of observation, seigniorial châteaux, agricultural establishments, centres of manufactures, and towns of refuge. They occupied, it is true, plains and vallies, but, with the exception of the culminating points of plains, they preferred vallies. Their predilection for vallies is explained naturally enough by the mildness of the climate, the proximity of water, and the natural shelter of hills and woods. From this cause the basin of each of our rivers has been the cradle of an ancient population, and each stream is a page of history."

# Cambrian Archæological Association.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, LLANDEILO FAWR,

AUGUST 27TH TO SEPTEMBER 1st, 1855.

President,

The Right Hon. Lord DYNEVOR.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

The General Committee having assembled previously to the meeting of the Association, agreed to the Annual Report, settled the preliminaries of the meeting, and adopted the following resolution:—

“That all papers communicated to the Association be considered as offered for publication in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and that their authors be requested to deliver them to the Secretaries as soon as possible after they have been read.”

## MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

In the absence of Frederick Richard West, Esq., M.P., from whom a letter had been received, expressing his regret at being unable to attend and assist in placing his successor in the chair of the Association, the Earl of Cawdor was unanimously called on to inaugurate the new President.

Lord Cawdor briefly expressed his great satisfaction in having to present to the meeting one whose qualifications for the office of President were so well known to those whom he was addressing.

Lord Dynevor, on taking the chair, said he had, at the request of his noble friend Lord Cawdor, accepted the office of President, and should rejoice if he could by that or any other means further the objects of the Cambrian Archæological Association. He felt great pride in the interesting remains in the neighbourhood of Llandeilo, which now seemed to have attracted the attention they deserved. He deeply regretted that his residence was in such a state—it having been for some time undergoing repairs—as to preclude him from offering to the members of the Association that hospitality which he should have had so much pleasure in affording them.

Lord Cawdor stated that Lord Emlyn had requested him to express his regret at being prevented by domestic circumstances from having the gratification of attending the meeting. Lord Cawdor also read extracts from a letter from Mr. Johnes to Lord Emlyn, as Chairman of the Local Committee, expressing the pleasure it would give him to show the members of the Association the remains of antiquity near

Dolau Cothy, as well as to receive them at luncheon on the day they visited his neighbourhood.

The President then called on the Rev. James Allen, as Secretary, to read the following

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1854-55.

"The Committee, in addressing the Association at its Ninth Annual Meeting, cannot but congratulate its Members on having found, as a sphere for their present operations, a district so eminently distinguished, as well by its natural beauties, as by a profusion of those objects which it is the peculiar province of the Association to illustrate, and to rescue from injury or neglect.

"Among them are monuments of pre-historic, Roman, and mediæval power and skill, as remarkable as any this island contains. It is needless to mention Y Carn Goch, the mines of Gogofau, and the castle of Kidwelly. Two of these matchless relics of antiquity have already been minutely and most ably described in the pages of our Journal. They will doubtless receive further illustration during the present Meeting.

"The Committee would also congratulate the Association on the encouragement it receives in the warm welcome given it by persons of high rank and influence connected with this neighbourhood, whose readiness on every occasion to promote the best interests of Wales merits the deep gratitude of their countrymen.

"Your Committee, in reviewing the present condition of the Association, have much pleasure in noticing the large increase in the number of subscribing Members during the past year, amounting to more than seventy. This most satisfactory state of things must in part be attributed to the growing interest in the objects of societies of this nature, which prevails not only in the Principality, but throughout the United Kingdom, as well as through a large portion of Northern Europe.

"This addition to our list of subscribers has of course been productive of financial prosperity.

"It appears by the Treasurer's book that the receipts of the present year have been £235 10s. 4½d., whereas during the twelve months immediately preceding they amounted to only £81 5s 4½d., showing an increase of £154 5s. In the latter sum is, however, included an unusually large proportion of arrears, amounting to £103, received since the Ruthin Meeting. For the recovery of the arrears, the Treasurer desires to make his best acknowledgments to Mr. Barnwell, who has rendered him most valuable assistance.



"Simultaneously with this augmentation of income, a large increase has taken place in the Association's expenditure, and this has been the necessary consequence of the Editorial Committee's laudable efforts to render the *Archæologia Cambrensis* more worthy of the Association, by making, in the present volume, a considerable increase to the number of illustrations.

"In adverting to the changes which have taken place in the officers of the Association, the Committee cannot but anticipate the happiest results from the acceptance of the presidential chair by the nobleman who will fill it when this Report is presented.

"On the roll of patrons of the Association, there have been inscribed during the year now concluded:—The Earl of Powis; The Earl of Ellesmere; The Lord Viscount Hill; and the Lord Dynevor.

"To the list of Vice-Presidents have been added:—Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P.; and Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P.

"In compliance with Rule VI., the following Members will, in consequence of their seniority, retire from the Committee:—Mr. Earle, Tutor of Oriel College; Mr. Thomas Wright, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and Mr. Albert Way, Secretary of the Archæological Institute.

"The Committee recommend that Mr. William Rees, Mr. William Banks, and Mr. Talbot Bury, be elected to complete the prescribed number of twelve.

"These names will remain suspended in the Committee room during the Meeting, and the election will take place on Friday evening; it being competent for any Member to add to the list of candidates proposed by the Committee the names of any other members of the Association."

Mr. C. C. Babington moved that the Report of the Committee be received by the Meeting. It was as gratifying as could be desired, and the most satisfactory Report presented by the Committee since the formation of the Association.

Mr. Banks read a paper on Castell Carreg Cennen, the principal object of the following day's excursion. This paper was contributed by the Archdeacon of Cardigan, who was prevented by family engagements from reaching Llandeilo until the following evening. The paper described this remarkable fortress, to which a British origin was ascribed by the Archdeacon. It was not confined to the description of this castle, but embraced many important questions involving the antiquity of this Cymry section of the great Celtic family, as connected with other branches in Europe and Asia.

The Rev. H. Longueville Jones then read a communication from Mr. Westwood, respecting the inscribed and sculptured stones in

Caermarthenshire. Mr. Jones prefaced the paper with observations on the importance of these stones in a historical point of view, as they materially aided in establishing the fact of the existence of Christianity in this country prior to the arrival of the Saxons, who were pagans. Mr. Westwood had supplied Mr. Jones with a complete list of all such stones of which he had met with any description, or had been informed of by correspondents. A copy of this list was produced to the meeting, and exhibited in the Museum. Mr. Westwood's object was to obtain from local antiquaries rubbings, and carefully ad-measured drawings of the whole, in order, more especially, to obtain correct readings of their inscriptions. The first stone on the list was said to have been built into the wall of Dynevor Park, an announcement which was new to the noble President, who however promised to take some steps, as far as he could, towards ascertaining the truth of the statement, although, from the great extent of the wall, the undertaking was of a very formidable character.

The Earl of Cawdor suggested that copies of these inscriptions should be distributed among the gentlemen of the county, for the purpose of verification.

The President then explained the objects to be visited in the excursion of the next day, and having expressed his hopes that the evening meetings and excursions would be well attended, vacated the chair.

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

### EXCURSION.

On this, the first morning of the excursions, a large number of members of the Association, and others, went forth at an early hour, headed by the noble President and the Earl of Cawdor.

The first object visited was Maen Llwyd, to the west of the road over Cefn Cethin. On its eastern face is distinctly, but not deeply, incised what at first sight would generally be taken for a circular-headed cross, but which on nearer inspection proves to be the representation of a bow, with an arrow notched on the string, and pointed upwards. The next attraction was Castell Carreg Cennen, which, perched on a detached and almost perpendicular steep of limestone, again and again called forth the admiration of those who approached it along the south bank of the Cennen. The present remains of the fortress seem to have been built at one period, and are distinctly ascertained, both by a portion of the great northern gateway, and by fragments of windows towards the south-west corner, to be of the age of Edward II. The purposes to which many of the portions of the edifice had been originally applied are not easily made out. A projection on the eastern side, containing the base of what seems to have been the altar, may safely be considered the chapel. The venerable remains are carefully preserved, and the breaches have been judiciously repaired, so far as is necessary to secure the stability of the walls. Cautious excavation of the *debris* in some places would be an ad-

vantage, particularly within and around a tower to the west of the gateway.

Mr. W. Rees read on the spot some interesting historical notes of successive possessors of the castle.

Eastward of the main ward there runs along the edge of the northern precipice a vaulted gallery, communicating with a natural cavern, which perforates the limestone rock to a considerable distance, and at present terminates at a never failing, but not abundant, spring. In the masonry which supports the flight of steps connecting the vaulted gallery with the cavern, are several pigeon holes, the occupants of which had ready communication with the external air through three square openings close by.

From Castell Carreg Cennen the President and a majority of those present went on foot to Cwrt Bryn y Beirdd, having by the way visited the spot where the Llwchwr issues in a considerable stream from its subterranean many-caverned limestone basin. At Cwrt Bryn y Beirdd, named in the Ordnance map Cwrt Pen y Banc, and standing a little more than a mile in a south-westerly direction from Castell Carreg Cennen, are the remains of a considerable mansion, nearly coeval with the neighbouring fortress. Many of the dressings of the doorways and windows, executed in the native red sandstone, as well as many of the timbers of the roof, are in sufficiently good preservation to be delineated; and there is reason to hope that a full report of its present state will shortly be contributed to the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, by a member of the Association eminently qualified to do justice to its interesting details. Some of the party next visited a field called Towyn Beddau Derwyddon, "the graves of the Druids;" the sides of one cist only remain *in situ*. Large flat stones, several of which had undoubtedly formed some of the many others which are known to have existed, now cover culverts, drains, &c., near at hand.

At Llandyfân, marked in the Ordnance survey "Welsh Bath," there is a square basin of quite sufficient area to be used as a baptistery, but there is nothing in the wall which incloses the water to mark either its date or the object for which it was built. In the adjoining chapel, which has been restored to the church within the present century, there are two Lancet windows, the cusps of whose foliations are ornamented with a small flower. At Derwydd, a portion of which may have been built in the reign of Elizabeth, are heraldic and other decorations of the seventeenth century, when the name of its possessor was Vaughan. It afterwards was the residence of the Stepney family. Talardd, the last object of this day's excursion, has some internal archways of considerable antiquity, as well as the principals and other timbers of a rich Perpendicular roof.

#### EVENING MEETING.

The President called on Mr. Babington to give an account of the day's excursion.

In compliance with this request, Mr. Babington entered into the

disputed question of the age and character of Castell Carreg Cennen. He was well aware of the delicate nature of the ground on which he was treading, and of the general opinion hitherto entertained on the subject; but, as far as his own opinion was concerned, in which also he was supported by some of the members present, he had no hesitation in assigning the present structure to a much later date than was usually attributed to it. That from certain details of the building, as well as from the general character of the edifice, he fully agreed with what had been stated on the spot, that the castle now standing could not be assigned to an earlier period than that of the Edwards. That the site had been occupied by former structures, and that those structures had been held from the earliest times as strongholds, was also indisputable; but no part of the present building could be referred to those times. He next proceeded to mention the very remarkable remains of Cwrt Bryn y Beirdd, which he believed to be one of the most interesting specimens in existence of a gentleman's house of about the same date as that of the castle. Though not strongly fortified, it had been sufficiently defensible to resist any sudden attack until aid could be brought from the neighbouring castle on the opposite ridge. The building, as it now stood, bore marks of numerous alterations, but many of the original features remained. Among them, a well-constructed fire-place, and in the same room a very massive floor, formed of hewn oak, which might have been cotemporary with the completion of the original structure.

Mr. Barnwell suggested that some doubt might exist as to whether it had not a collegiate character, as the arrangement of the hall and dormitories seemed to suggest.

Mr. Penson, however, agreed with Mr. Babington's view as to the purely domestic character of the house, and, in confirmation of this opinion, stated that no traces of any church or chapel had been discovered.

Mr. Moggridge then proceeded to read a paper contributed by his nephew, Mr. Talbot Dillwyn Llewellyn, on Carn Goch, in Glamorganshire, situated about four miles west of Swansea. The name of this tumulus Mr. Moggridge interpreted to mean "the bloody Cairn." It had been opened with extreme caution by his nephew and himself. The investigation of its contents had not been completed, but several urns had been laid bare, the greater part of which were ornamented with a more complex and decorative pattern than is usually found on sepulchral urns of this character. One circumstance observed was, that all these urns were inclined outwardly, all at the same angle, a circumstance he ascribed to the pressure of the superincumbent central mass of stones. An inner circle also existed, not concentric with the outer one. Smaller urns were discovered in juxtaposition, which were supposed to have contained food for the departed spirits for their support during their transit to their new abodes. A great number of well-executed photographs accompanied the delivery of the paper,

which were distributed very liberally among the ladies and members present.

Mr. Babington observed that the position of the urns was usually inclined, as had been described. It was a part of the system. He added, that small urns, of the character described, were frequently found in close proximity to larger ones.

Mr. Joseph, of Brecon, coincided with Mr. Babington, and mentioned a similar case, where the urns were placed exactly in the manner represented by Mr. Moggridge, and added some reasons which induced him to think that this arrangement was not the result of accident, but of design, on the part of the constructors of the cairn. He suggested that the smaller urns might have contained the ashes of the heart.

Mr. Babington and Mr. Barnwell expressed their opinions that the urns in question, although so highly ornamented, and apparently so well executed, were British, and not Saxon.

Mr. H. Hey Knight concluded the discussion by some remarks upon the importance of arriving at some system by which the line of demarcation between British and Saxon pottery might be defined, and the ages generally of such works determined, as far as possible. He also explained the probable method adopted in filling up the tumuli, or cairns, and remarked that the position of the urns inclining from the centre was probably the natural result of their being deposited while the mound of earth was in the course of construction.

Mr. Longueville Jones then read a paper written by Mr. Jones Parry, of Madryn, on Tre'r Ceiri, an ancient fortress in Caernarvonshire, commanding, at an elevation of about 1400 feet, the pass from Arfon into the promontory of Lleyn. This important post, which does not seem to have been previously described, appears to have been defended by a wall of similar construction and date to those which encircle Carn Goch in Stratywy, one of the objects of Friday's excursion. The paper on Tre'r Ceiri was illustrated with an accurate plan, which will be engraved at Mr. Jones Parry's cost, and contributed with the paper to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Mr. T. O. Morgan read a paper on the divisions, ancient and modern, of the county of Caermarthen, wherein he set forth the cantrefs and commots of Ystrad-Tywy. He concluded with some remarks on feudal tenure, denying the existence of copyholds in Wales proper.

Mr. Moggridge observed that in that part of Wales with which he was best acquainted, copyholdings were not uncommon.

Mr. Popkin said he knew of many copyholds in Wales, and instanced Talley, in the county in which they were assembled.

Mr. Knight said the fact was unquestionable that, so far as Wales had been occupied by the Normans, it had been completely feudalized.

Nothing seemed to be elicited during the discussion which arose out of Mr. Morgan's paper, to show that feudal tenure had existed in those portions of the Principality which had not been subjected to Norman ascendancy.

Mr. Longueville Jones completed the evening's papers by a short notice of the arms of the princes of Wales, showing, on the authority of T. W. King, Esq., Rouge Dragon Poursuivant at Arms, that the arms of all Wales were, *argent* 3 lions passant guardant with their tails coming between their legs and turning over their backs, *gules*; that the bearing of the 4 lions quarterly countercharged, generally assumed as the arms of the Principality, and adopted as such by the Association, were the arms of Gwynedd, or North Wales only; while the two other divisions of the Principality had their distinct coats. The President stated that the arms of the princes of South Wales were, *or* a lion *gules*.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

#### EXCURSION.

A considerable number of the inhabitants of Llandeilo and its neighbourhood accompanied the members of the Association this morning. The first halt took place at a remarkably large maen-hir at Abermarlais gate, bearing no inscription. Abermarlais itself was not visited. The modern mansion of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Foley stands to the south of the site of "the fair stone house of old Sir Rhys."<sup>1</sup> The chapel at Llanwrda, which at the Reformation was attached to Talley Abbey, is devoid of architectural interest.

The church of Cynfil Gaio was next visited. Its west end is furnished with a good tower of comparatively early date. The cill of the west doorway is an early inscribed stone, partly illegible, which should be restored to an erect position. It might be fixed against the internal face of the wall of the tower.

From Cynfil Gaio the majority of the party walked over the hill to Gogofau, where they were met by Mr. Johnes, who, with most untiring kindness, conducted the members of the Association, and those who accompanied them, to the most remarkable of the numerous excavations which intersect the amphitheatre of hills in which they lie.

The object of these gigantic operations is a question not to be solved without the aid of the geologist and mineralogist; it may therefore be well here to subjoin some extracts from "A Note on the Gogofau or Ogofau Mine, near Pumpsant, Caermarthenshire; by Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., Mining Geologist to the Geological Survey of the the United Kingdom."<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Smyth says,—“This mine, which has so long attracted the attention of the antiquary, is situated on the left bank of the Cothy, forming part of the grounds of Dolau Cothy, the residence of Mr. Johnes, to whom the survey is indebted for much valuable aid during

<sup>1</sup> Sir Rhys ap Thomas inherited Abermarlais from his mother, who was daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Griffith.

<sup>2</sup> Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and of the Museum of Economic Geology in London, i. p. 480.

its progress in that part of Wales. He informs us that the traditions of the country point to the Romans as the originators of these works, and that they were carried on in search for gold. The remains of Roman pottery, ornaments, and a bath, afford reason, Mr. Johnes considers, for presuming that there was a Roman station near this spot, connected with the mines.

"It has been a matter of surprise with those who visited the Ogofau, that iron pyrites was the only ore visible, and that large heaps of apparently pure quartz, carefully broken to the size of a common nut, were alone found. The geological survey discovered, however, a specimen of free gold in the quartz of one of the lodes, and thus corroborated the evidence which tended to prove that the mines were worked for gold.

"The majority of the workings, extending to a considerable depth for some acres over the side of the hill, are *open to the day*, or worked, as usual in the early days of mining, like a quarry; and the rock through which the lodes run, a portion of the lower Silurian rocks, is in many cases exposed, and exhibits beds much contorted and broken, though having a general tendency to dip northward. Here and there a sort of cave has been opened on some of the quartz veins, and in some cases has been pushed on as a gallery, of the dimensions of the larger levels of the present day, viz., six to seven feet high, and five or six feet wide, and among these two of the most remarkable are kept clear by Mr. Johnes, and, being easily accessible, allow of close examination. The upper surface of the hill is at this, the south-western extremity of the workings, deeply marked by a trench running north-east and south-west, similar to the excavations technically called *open casts*, where the upper portions of the lodes were in very early times worked away; and when it was afterwards found disadvantageous to pursue the lode in this manner, a more energetic and experienced mind must have suggested the plan of driving adit levels from the north face of the hill through the barren rock, in order to *cut* the lode at a greater depth than it could be otherwise reached; and the perseverance exhibited in driving 170 feet through the slate, in each of the levels in question, was, no doubt, based on a sufficient knowledge of the continuous nature of a mineral lode."

After some further technical description, Mr. Smyth proceeds:—"At an inconsiderable distance from the old workings lies a large block of sandstone, approximating in form to a four-sided prism, the faces of which are indented by rudely circular and elliptical hollows of small depth, evidently caused by artificial attrition. It appears highly probable that this stone was employed as a mortar, for the purpose of breaking up, or *bucking*, the ore, a process still in use in cases where it is important to pick out valuable portions by hand."

Subsequently follows a parallel between Gogofau "and the extraordinary hill called *Cestate*, at Verespatal, in Transylvania," within the confines of "*Dacia Ulterior*," where "the grand arches and roomy

tunnels, wrought in hard sandstone and porphyry, by that enterprising people," the Romans, "throw into the shade the puny works of their followers, and prove that the art of extracting gold from quartz—even when invisible to the naked eye—was then understood."

After a comment on Pliny's well known description of the three modes of obtaining gold in use among the Romans, this interesting paper thus concludes:—

"A sentence from Cicero has often been quoted to prove that the Romans imagined there was no silver in Britain; but Tacitus, in his 'Life of Agricola,' expressly states the occurrence both of gold and silver,—'fert Britannia aurum et argentum et alia metalla, pretium victoriæ.' Whence, knowing that the method of extracting finely impregnated gold was practised by them, and that this metal was recorded as a produce of Britain, we need only to recollect that the flourishing time of Dacia as a colony was under Trajan, and therefore long before the legions were recalled from this island, to support, on strong grounds of probability, the assertion that the Ogofau were Roman gold mines; and in order to dismiss all doubt on the subject, we have only to add the evidence which Mr. Johnes has deduced from the various antiquities found in the vale of the Cothy, from which it is clear that there existed at this spot a station of some importance."

The foregoing extracts give an exact account of the present state of the Gogofau diggings. The principal points described will be readily recognized by those who visited them on this occasion. Several of the members present examined the site of a reservoir on the heights, also mentioned by Mr. Smyth, which was fed by a water-course still to be traced for several miles along the tortuous sides of the hills. The water here accumulated was probably used for purposes connected with the mines, as well as for turning Melin y Milwyr, "The Soldiers' Mill," the supposed site of which is a little beyond.

From Gogofau the Association was conducted by Mr. Johnes to the site of what seems to have been a Roman villa. Traces of two rooms only have yet been uncovered. Beneath the floor of one are the remains of a hypocaust. Thence, by a pleasant walk through its beautiful grounds, a very numerous party reached Dolau Cothy house, where they were most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Miss Johnes. There were also exhibited various relics of antiquity found in the neighbourhood, including the gold chain, the wheel-shaped ornament, and the unfinished intaglio seal sent by Mr. Johnes to the Association's Museum at Tenby in 1851;<sup>3</sup> also, specimens of Samian and other pottery, tiles, a painter's pallet of stone, a portion of a large leaden vessel, &c., &c. In front of the house are deposited two early inscribed stones, mentioned in Camden's *Britannia* as having been at Pantypolion.

<sup>3</sup> *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Second Series, ii. p. 335.



The late hour at which the Association left Dolau Cothy afforded but little time for the examination of Talley Abbey. So much of the great church has been ruthlessly pulled down, that it would not be easy, without excavation, to trace its extent. Some of the arches which supported the central tower still stand. They are of majestic proportions, but seem to have had little or no decoration. To the east of the church, which was built about the close of the last century, stands a solitary yew, near which tradition places the grave of Dafydd ap Gwilym. Mr. Rees gave some historical details of the abbey, which it is hoped may ere long appear in the Journal.

#### EVENING MEETING.

The President called on Mr. T. T. Bury to give some account of the architectural remains they had seen during the morning. Mr. Bury accordingly, having premised that on that day architecture was at a discount, proceeded to notice the two churches of Llanwrda and Cynfil Gaio, alluding to the very rude and meagre character of the buildings, which presented no features of interest whatsoever, except the stone vaulting of the tower of Cynfil Gaio, and the extension of the base of its tower, which both added security and effect. As to the date of the arcade that divided the two portions of the church, the total absence of all ornamental detail on its mouldings left him without any means of pronouncing an opinion; but, however rude the work was, the masons of that day had done their work honestly. The quality of the building was what it pretended to be.

Mr. Penson explained that the features to which Mr. Bury had alluded were very common in the district.

The President stated that, with reference to the unsatisfactory state of Cynfil Gaio Church, he was glad to announce that a considerable subscription had been raised for the repairs and rearrangement of the internal fittings of the building.

Mr. Knight then read some notes relating to the methods employed by the ancients in working gold mines, as gathered from the accounts of Pliny and Diodorus Siculus, which appeared to be three in number, and that, from the result of their observations at the Gogofau mine that day, he thought that all three systems had been adopted in the present case, assuming that these mines had been worked for gold, which the Archdeacon of Cardigan in the course of the evening denied could be proved.

The Earl of Cawdor proposed a vote of thanks to J. Johnes, Esq., for the great kindness with which he pointed out to the members of the Association, and others, the various remarkable relics of antiquity at and around Dolau Cothy and Gogofau, and for the munificent hospitality with which he welcomed the very numerous party which had visited him that morning. Lord Cawdor also hoped they might be permitted to include in the vote a grateful acknowledgment of the graceful courtesy with which they had been received by Miss Johnes.

This proposition was most cordially received, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Babington next gave an account of some remarkable British remains near Llanberis, in Caernarvonshire, which he had lately visited. These remains were of Cyclopean character, though not quite in such good preservation as those of Tre'r Ceiri, as described by Mr. Jones Parry in his paper of the preceding evening. In the instance near Llanberis, the walls could be traced with great ease, and they still retained the usual outworks at the entrances, and embraced within their circumference several cyttiau, and other vestiges of the former inhabitants of the place.

Mr. Longueville Jones read a notice of two upright stones in the north of Pembrokeshire. These stones had inscriptions of the Ogham character on them; there being only one or two (?) other known instances in the Principality. Mr. Jones accounted for their presence on Welsh ground by attributing them to Irish invaders, who had temporary possession of the district. It was remarkable that one of the stones bore another inscription in addition to the Ogham characters. It would seem that this ancient monument had at some posterior time been compelled to perform the additional duty of recording the interment of a British chieftain.

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH.

##### EXCURSION.

This morning's route, in compliance with Lord Cawdor's kind suggestion, lay through Golden Grove Park. The house built by his lordship stands on a higher site than that occupied by Lord Carbery, Jeremy Taylor's patron. After devoting a few minutes to the magnificent prospect from the terrace, some of the party looked at the church of Llanfihangel Aberbythic, which a few years ago was rebuilt under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott, who was also employed in the restoration of the noble church of Llandeilo.

At Llanarthney an early inscribed tombstone, two portions of which are in different parts of the church-yard wall, attracted some attention.

The next object was Dryslwyn, where the fragments of a castle of considerable extent crown a most picturesque and precipitous site. By careful excavation much of the plan might probably be made out. Towards the western end of the south side, a wall, pierced by three lancet openings, marks what may very probably have been a part of the chapel.

The inscribed and richly decorated stone on Glansanan farm bears a strong resemblance to the cross at Carew. With the exception of the loss of the summit, which was probably cruciform, it is in excellent preservation, but requires to be set erect.

Court Henry, once a mediæval mansion of considerable pretension, has been entirely modernized. The exterior displays no traces of

antiquity. In the chapel, now used as a sitting-room, are preserved *in situ*, within wainscot closets, the piscina, and at the south-west angle a hagioscopic opening, both Early Decorated.

Grongar was pronounced to have probably been a British camp, subsequently occupied by the Romans, as an intermediate station between Llanfair-ar-y-bryn and Maridunum. The earthwork is rectangular on the south side.

Llangathen Church contains a seventeenth century tomb, with the effigies of Bishop Rudd and his wife, from whose family the neighbouring estate of Aberglasney descended to that of Dyer, the poet.

The next object was Dynevor. The noble President led a numerous train through some most richly wooded glades to the castle. Mr. Penson had prepared a plan, and explained the various parts so far as they had been ascertained. The keep is circular: its basement seems to have been supplied with ventilation and a small amount of light by three singular openings of small dimensions. The floor above had no lateral opening whatever. The third or highest story was the subject of much discussion, but its present form was not satisfactorily accounted for. The entire fabric is preserved with commendable care. There is however no doubt but that the effect of this most interesting object would be greatly enhanced, both as an ornament to the park itself, and to a great portion of the Vale of Towy, if some of the trees, which now almost entirely conceal it on every side, were removed.

From the foot of the hill a drive along the meadows between the park and the river brought the long cavalcade to Llandeifisant. Here, as in the majority of churches visited during the week, is the scheme of two nearly equal bodies, so frequent in the large structures in the Vale of Clwyd, and in other parts of the Principality;—Llandingat, Llandeilo, and St. Peter's, Caermarthen, are examples in the Vale of Towy.

#### THURSDAY EVENING

was, in pursuance of notice previously given, devoted to the private business of the Association. The General Committee met in the Town Hall, at eight p.m.

Mr. Babington having been called to the chair, the minutes of the Ruthin Meeting were read and confirmed. The following Report from the Publication Committee was received:—

“The Committee appointed at the meeting held at Ruthin in 1854, to superintend the publications of the Cambrian Archæological Association, beg leave to report to the general Committee:—

1. “That at their first meeting it was determined that the property of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* ought to belong to the Association. Accordingly a negotiation was commenced with its proprietor, and a satisfactory arrangement made, by which he agreed to give up all claim to copyright in the numbers to be published after the year 1854, and

all objection to the use of the title of *Archæologia Cambrensis* by the Association for its future publications.

2. "That the Rev. H. Longueville Jones undertook the office of acting editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the Committee retaining a superintending and revising power.

3. "That the Committee have appointed Mr. J. Russell Smith, of Soho Square, London, the publisher, and Mr. Mason, of Tenby, the printer, to the Association; and having now had the experience of the issue of three numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the Committee beg leave to express complete satisfaction with the manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

4. "That the members of the Committee residing in distant parts of the kingdom, and the necessity of communicating with each other through the post-office, has caused much delay and some inconvenience; and it is therefore recommended to the General Committee if it see fit to appoint a Publication Committee for the ensuing year; that this Committee should consist of a smaller number of members."

Resolved,—That the Publication Committee consist in future of three members.

That C. C. Babington Esq., Rev. H. L. Jones, and Rev. John Williams, be the Publication Committee for the ensuing year.

Resolved,—That the following propositions be recommended to the Association for adoption:—

1. That a Chairman of the General Committee be appointed for each year, to preside at any Special Meeting which may be held, and to authorize any arrangements which the General Secretaries may think it necessary to recommend, and that the Report of such proceedings be laid before the General Committee for approval.

2. That C. C. Babington, Esq., be the Chairman of the General Committee.

3. That it be one of the duties of the General Secretaries to collect all subscriptions in their respective districts, and to remit them to the Treasurer.

4. That the subscription of members be due in advance on the first day of January in each year.

5. That the names of no persons, who are not subscribing members, stand on the lists of Patrons, Vice-Presidents, or of the Committee.

6. That none but subscribing members be appointed Local Secretaries.

7. That the names of no persons who are not subscribers, or honorary or corresponding members, stand on the list of members.

8. That the existing rules of the Association be revised by a Special Committee, who shall report thereon at the next General Meeting.

9. That the General Meeting for 1856 be held at Welshpool.

10. That the Earl of Powis be requested to accept the office of President on that occasion.

11. That the best thanks of the Association be given to Frederick

Richard West, Esq., M.P., late President of the Association, for the kindness with which he accepted and performed the duties of that office.

12. That C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., be elected a Vice-President.

13. That the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Beaumaris, be elected a Vice-President.

14. That the Rev. P. C. Ellis be a Local Secretary for Anglesey, *vice* Dr. Jones.

15. That the thanks of the Association be given to J. Walters Phillips, Esq., for his kind and hospitable reception of the Association.

### FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st.

#### EXCURSION,

Some little distance after passing the site of Capel Tydist, the carriages stopped, and the party proceeded on foot to ascend Carn Goch, accompanied by several equestrians. This great object of the day's excursion has been in part described (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, Second Series, iv. p. 262) by the Archdeacon of Cardigan, who has contributed at the present meeting another paper on the subject.

The cursory survey of this morning unquestionably proves that the importance of this ancient stronghold, and the variety of its interesting features, have not been exaggerated. Its extent seems greater than that of Catherthun. The width and height of its walls would appear to be less than those of the northern fortress. Archdeacon Williams gave, in a very animated address, much of what is contained in his two papers. That the present extended mounds of stones are the *debris* of regularly constructed walls, appears from the remains of two passages which might have been chiefly intended for sheep, but would serve for man. That these passages are coeval with the walls appears from their construction. Their sides are lined at intervals by large flat stones firmly fixed on end, the intermediate spaces being faced by dry rubble walling. The covering is formed partly by large stones reaching as lintels from side to side, and partly by smaller flat stones packed so as to overlap from each side to the centre. The lintel stones placed at intervals contribute to the stability of the covering, as the upright flat stones are a considerable security to the sides. Near the site of Llys Brychan, the next spot visited, an unsuccessful search for a Roman station was made. At Castell Meurig there is a very precipitous mound, the site probably of a wooden castle, with an out-work, three sides of which are distinctly visible. The church at Llangadock does not present any peculiar feature. The foundations of an apse, extending eastwards of the present gable, are said to exist. To the north are remains of the college, removed hence to Abergwili, and thence to Brecon.

## EVENING MEETING.

Mr. Longueville Jones read a paper on the two dykes of Offa and Wat—principally, however, on the more important one of Offa. He traced it from its commencement, in Flintshire, with few interruptions, as far as its intersection with the Wye, beyond which point much less was known of it; and therefore it was very desirable that gentlemen living near its probable course should use their best endeavours to discover such traces as might be left. Mr. Longueville Jones thought it was a political line of demarcation, rather than a military boundary; and that as to the question of its age, whether prior or posterior to the Roman occupation of the country, the readiest means of coming to any conclusion was to examine carefully the points where Roman roads crossed it. In most of the points examined, unfortunately either the Roman road, or the dyke, or both of them, had disappeared. Some spots, however, still remained, where the investigation had not been made.

The Archdeacon of Cardigan read a supplementary paper on Carn Goch, in which he entered into several important questions connected with early structures in Britain, the counterparts of which are to be found in many parts of Europe and Asia, and to which the archdeacon ascribed an antiquity of nearly three thousand years. Interesting notices were given of megalithic remains in the Western Islands of Scotland, in Cornwall, and in Devon.

Some observations were subsequently made on the spoliation to which these venerable relics of a very remote age were exposed. It was alleged that stones had been carted from Carn Goch on the previous day. It appeared that the property was vested in five gentlemen, one of whom was present, and pledged himself to do his utmost to put a stop to the mischief. Lord Dynevor, and Mr. Jones, of Pantglâs, promised to use their influence with the other proprietors to promote the same object. From Trichrûg, an eminence a mile and a half south-west of Carn Goch, two of the three carns which name the hill have been removed to form a fence.

The Secretary then read the resolutions recommended by the Committee (see report of proceedings on Thursday Evening), which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Babington, Mr. T. O. Morgan, and Mr. W. Rees, were chosen as the Committee for the revision of the rules.

The following gentlemen were announced as having become members of the Association during the present meeting:—D. Jones, Esq., M.P., Pantglâs; J. Walters Philipps, Esq., Aberglasney; W. Du Buisson, Esq., Glyn hir; F. Green, Esq., Park Henry; D. Prothero, Esq., M.D., Llandeilo; W. Gwynne S. Thomas, Esq., Oak House; Mr. Bevan, Llanelly; Dr. Evans, Llanelly; W. Bonville, Esq.; W. E. Humphreys, Esq., Wern; J. L. Popkin, Esq., Llandeilo; Rev. Thomas Davies, Llangadock; Mr. Mason, Tenby.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. Lord Dynevor, the President of the Association, for the very kind and able manner in which he had discharged the duties of the office, Mr. Moggridge congratulated the Association on having as its President, the representative of a long line of native princes, many of whom were as illustrious in council, and for the exercise of peaceful virtues, as for prowess in war. He also considered it a happy omen that the Association should have assembled to investigate matters connected with the history of bygone times, under the shadow of the very rock on which once stood the palace which Rodri Mawr built for one of the three sons among whom he divided his kingdom.

Mr. Longueville Jones, in seconding the vote, expressed his sense of the ability and patience with which the noble President had devoted himself to the proceedings of the Association.

Lord Dynevor, in returning thanks, begged to disclaim all credit for patience in this instance. He had served a long apprenticeship to the exercise of that virtue in the House of Commons; but, in listening to what he had heard in that Hall during the week, which was now unfortunately drawing to a close, he had derived very much pleasure, as well as information. When he heard that the learned body, with which his neighbours and himself had held so much agreeable intercourse, had determined to come to Llandeilo, it was natural that he should wish to be present, and hear what these gentlemen had to tell them. He believed that such associations were very beneficial; that the spirit of inquiry which they produced led to good; and he rejoiced if he had in any respect been instrumental in promoting the success of the meeting.

Mr. Babington, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Earl of Cawdor and the other contributors to the Museum, said that the Museum, which had been formed on the occasion of their present meeting, contained many objects of great interest, among which he might instance the hirlas on the table. He had, during his short visit, seen enough to assure him that this neighbourhood contained many antiquarian treasures which had not been brought to light. He exhorted all persons to do their utmost to preserve such relics. He thought Llandeilo would well afford materials for a permanent Archæological Museum.

Mr. W. Rees seconded the resolution.

Lord Cawdor, in acknowledging the vote, in which his name had been mentioned, fully agreed with what Mr. Babington had said as to the value of the contents of the Temporary Museum, and in encouraging persons to be very careful of any object of antiquarian interest which might fall into their hands. However plain its exterior, and however small its intrinsic value, it might be a most precious relic of bygone ages. He would strongly recommend that, whenever anything which might possibly answer that description were found, it should at once be taken to be examined by some person conversant with such matters. He considered the visit of the Association a sub-

ject of great congratulation to all. When that visit was first proposed, a doubt was suggested whether the neighbourhood of Llandeilo would afford objects sufficient to employ the Association for a week. All doubt on that subject had been most satisfactorily set at rest. They had found no lack of objects of first-rate interest and importance. It was true that the archæologists had depreciated some of their most cherished antiquarian treasures. There were the mines of Gogofau, that remarkable memorial of the enterprize and perseverance of a former race. The archæologists had told them that, whatever was the object of those most laborious excavations, it was not gold;—it might be copper,—it might be emeralds,—it might be almost anything,—but it was not gold. The ground, however, on which their argument was based must be noted. It was that no gold is now to be seen at Gogofau. The same argument might be urged against any other mineral having been found there; and the more precious the object of the search, the more probable was it that every effort should be made to exhaust the supply. He would, however, turn to another instance,—his own castle of Carreg Cennen. They had all been in the habit of ascribing to it a much higher antiquity than was permitted by the archæologists. These gentlemen seemed to him to have better foundation for their decision in this case than in the former one to which he had referred. Yet he had no doubt that, if the venerable archdeacon who now sat near him had been present on Tuesday morning, the fortress they then visited would not have so readily capitulated to the *Edwardians*. For himself, he could only say, “non nostrum est tantas componere lites.” Before he sat down, he would observe that the history of the horn<sup>4</sup> which had been noticed was, that it had been given by Henry the Seventh to a gentleman of Cardiganshire. The mounting of the horn was obviously modern, but the stand appeared to be genuine. It consisted of the same heraldic supporters as are found on the tomb of the royal donor in Westminster Abbey, which was itself a work of high art, executed by Torrigiano, a cotemporary of Michael Angelo. The age of those great artists had produced many such works as the specimen before them.

Mr. James Allen, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Local Committee, expressed the particular obligation the Association was under to the persevering and successful exertions of Dr. Prothero.

Mr. T. O. Morgan seconded the motion, and, with Dr. Prothero's acknowledgment of the vote, the proceedings of the evening terminated.

#### SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

According to previous announcement, several members of the Association visited Kidwelly, before they dispersed to their respective homes. At the Castle, the noble proprietor, Lord Cawdor, and other

<sup>4</sup> Archæologia Cambrensis, Second Series, ii. p. 335.



members of the Association, were met by a numerous company of the inhabitants of Kidwelly and its neighbourhood, to whom Mr. Moggridge read some topographical and historical notes, the tenor of which corresponded for the most part with Mr. Clark's admirable description.<sup>5</sup>

The party then proceeded to the church, where Mr. Goring Thomas, junr., read a portion of a survey of this once most beautiful edifice, made by Mr. G. G. Scott, with a view to its restoration. The present condition of the roof, and of the interior, is very lamentable.

## MUSEUM.

The Local Museum of Antiquities, formed on this occasion, was exhibited in a large room in the occupation of the Llandeilo Scientific Institution, which contained a very valuable and extensive collection of Silurian fossils. An exceedingly beautiful collection of living ferns of the neighbourhood was also contributed by Mr. Bundy.

### STONE AND BRONZE.

Large stone hammer, pointed at one end, found near Aberystwyth.—The property of T. O. Morgan, Esq., of Aberystwyth.

Circular stone hammer-head, found at Llanbedr, near Ruthin.—The property of the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Ruthin.

Bronze dagger, in perfect condition, but without the rivets. Found in the peat at Niwlig, in the parish of Cyffylliog, near Ruthin.—The same.

Bronze celt, of the ordinary character.—T. O. Morgan, Esq.

Another of the same character.—The same.

Celt of wrought iron, with a portion of the oaken shaft fixed in the iron. Found on the Berwen Mountains, Merioneth.—The property of F. R. West, Esq., M.P., of Ruthin Castle, who has since given it to the British Museum, through the hands of the Earl of Cawdor. This article, supposed to be unique, is described in the present Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

### MEDIÆVAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hirlas horn. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*.)—The Earl of Cawdor.

Richly carved bedstead, probably of the time of Henry VIII. The lower parts of the posts are more modern. The deep cornice presents, in spirited relief, a series of battles, described as those of the wars of the Roses. On the posts of the bedstead are cut the arms of Rice.—From Derwydd House.

Head of a stone cross, from Llandeilo Churchyard, not later than the tenth century.

Two ancient oaken chairs from Dynevor Castle.—Lord Dynevor.

Two stirrups, about the time of Henry VIII.—The same.

Small looking glass, in curious shell frame, of Italian work.—The same.

Ancient lead bottle, found in a pond near Dynevor Castle.—The same.

Dagger.—Lord Emlyn.

Short sword, apparently a hunting knife.—T. O. Morgan, Esq.

<sup>5</sup> *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Second Series, iii. p. 1.

Long sword of eastern character, apparently Tartar or Chinese.—Lord Emlyn.

Silver ring, found at Kidwelly.

Gold ring, found at Tenby, bearing three fleurs-de-lis.

Gold ring, found at Golden Grove.—These three rings are the property of the Earl of Cawdor.

Brass ring.—T. O. Morgan, Esq.

Arrow head.—The same.

Another of an earlier character.—The Earl of Cawdor.

Carved fragment of alabaster, representing an angel kneeling and offering up a small box, apparently a pix. Found in Llanllwney Church.—The property of John Walters Philipps, Esq., of Aberglasney.

Carved head of oak, from the ruins of St. Mary's, Carmarthen.—The property of R. Goring Thomas, Esq., junr., Iscoed.

Stone mortar, found in Carmarthen many feet under ground.—F. Green, Esq., of Park Henry.

Beautiful bronze inkstand (cinque cento), said to have been once the property of Ariosto. A silver hawk, with ermine spots, has been added as a stopper.—R. Goring Thomas, Esq., junr., Iscoed.

Cannon ball, found at Carreg Cennen.—Richard Lewis, Esq.

Snuff box, with secret portrait of Prince Charles Edward.—Miss M. A. Jones, of Ystrad.

Carved box of horn, with head of Charles I.—Nathaniel Davies, Esq.

Very small silver box, with the head of Queen Anne.—The Rev. G. G. Williams.

#### COINS.

Collection of Roman denarii, in good preservation, found in the kitchen garden of Dynevor Castle.—Lord Dynevor.

Five small Roman brass.—The same.

Three ditto, ditto, found at Carreg Cennen.—W. Du Buisson, Esq.

One ditto, ditto, found at the same place.—Richard Lewis, Esq.

Two ditto, ditto.—F. Lloyd Philipps, Esq., of Hafodneddyn.

Collection of sixteen small brass, of the same character, found near Aberystwyth.—F. Lloyd Philipps, Esq.

#### *(British and English.)*

Three gold British coins, in excellent preservation, of distinct types.—T. O. Morgan, Esq.

Penny of Henry II., of the first coinage, found in Rhuddlan Castle, Flintshire.—Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Penny of Alexander III. of Scotland.—The same.

Groat of Edward I.—Lord Dynevor.

Another specimen.—Richard Lewis, Esq.

Penny of Edward II.—J. L. Popkin, Esq.

Two others.—The Llandeilo Institution.

Groat of Elizabeth.—J. Walters Philipps, Esq.

Shilling of Elizabeth.—The Llandeilo Institution.

Half-groat of Elizabeth.—The same.

Groat of James I., and a penny of Charles I.—The same.

Groat of Henry V. (Calais).—Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Engraved medallion of Charles I. and his Queen.—The same.

Gun money of James II.—The same.

Three-halfpenny piece of Elizabeth, found at Carreg Cennen, by Mr. David Davies, Llandeilo.

Penny of Henry VII.—Mrs. Jones, late of the "Prince of Wales," Llandeilo.

Groat of Elizabeth.—The same.

Shilling and sixpence of Elizabeth.—Richard Lewis, Esq.

Various coins of later date.—The same.

Silver coin of Queen Anne.—Mrs. Williams, "White Horse," Llandello.  
 Collection of silver coins, various, from time of Charles II.—Mr. Tracey, Llandello.  
 Groat of Charles I.—Lord Dynevor.  
 Collection of silver coins of later dates.—The same.  
 Small copper token, found at Carreg Cennen.—Mr. Tracey, Llandello.

#### BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, &c.

Very fine pedigree, with the arms blazoned.—Exhibited by the Earl of Cawdor.  
 Volume of Gibson's Camden, copiously illustrated with notices and ancient engravings, many of them very rare, and of great interest.—R. Goring Thomas, Esq.  
 The first edition of Bishop Morgan's Bible.—Messrs. Joseph Williams and John Davies.  
 Black-letter Bible, 1541, very rare.—G. P. Price, Esq.  
 Ogleby's Britannia.—Lord Dynevor.  
 Two early editions of Camden.—J. L. Popkin, Esq.  
 Dugdale's Monasticon.—The same.  
 Cambria Triumphans.—Dr. Prothero.  
 Dr. Powell's History of Wales, black-letter, in excellent condition.—J. L. Popkin, Esq.  
 Treatise on Arithmetic: 1586.—Mr. Robert Reeve.  
 English Chronicles: 1565.—Mr. William Morgan.  
 New Testament: 1598. Bound in silver filigree work.—R. Goring Thomas, Esq., junr., Iscoed.  
 Common Prayer, in Welsh: 1664.—J. L. Popkin, Esq.  
 Various old deeds, including the Caermarthen charter in the time of Cromwell.—Miss Jones, of Ystrad.  
 Collection of ecclesiological drawings.—E. A. Freeman, Esq.  
 Collection of rubbings.—Rev. H. Longueville Jones.  
 Large collection of architectural drawings of great merit.—R. Kyrke Penon, Esq.

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## ERRATA.

Page 211, line 4, for "Estrighrid," read "Estrighoiel."  
 " " " 28, for "Gaer Gybi," read "Caer Gybi."











JUN 1 1938

